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 The Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1879;
 Being an ANNUAL Statistical Abstract OF THE DOMINION
 And A Register of Legislation and of Public Men
 In British North America.
 coat of arms
 With Map, Price 25 Cents.
 MONTREAL AND OTTAWA: Printed and Published by Maclean, Roger & Co.,

Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1879.

Publishers' Notice.

Thirteenth Year of Publication.

The *Year Book* contains besides the usual ALMANAC DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, VITAL and TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS and STAMP DUTIES, and a RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The volume for 1879 contains, as its predecessors have done, the fullest and most authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America, anywhere gathered together in one single work.

A hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price, it has a circulation in all parts of the Dominion.

It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found.

The *Year Book* has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant Colonies of the Empire.

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All orders may be sent to T. P. Powell, General Agent, at the Year Book office, No. 163 St. James Street, Montreal, and P.O. Box 1416, Montreal.

The Calendar.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

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.

In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are also legal holidays; also days proclaimed for Thanksgiving.

The year 5610 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1879.

The year 1236 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 28, 1879.

The 43rd year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20th, 1879.

The 13th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1879.

The 104th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1879.

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

The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat 50°, may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the correction 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.	January 1—15.....	+10	+7						
+3	0	—1	—7	—11	—15	—20	January 16—31.....	8	6	3	0	3	6	0	13	16	February 1—14.....	6	1	2	0	2	5	7	10
12	February 15—28.....	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8	March 1—15.....	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	3	4	March 16—23.....				

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	March 21—31.....	—1—1 0 0 0 +1 +1 +2 +1	April 1—15.....	3 2—1 0 +1 2 3 4 5
	April 16—30.....	5 4 2 0 2 1 6 8 10	May 1—15.....	7 5 3 0 3 5 8 11 11
	May 16—31.....		June 1—30.....	9 6 3 0
	June 1—30.....	11 7 4 0 4 8 12 16 21	July 1—15.....	10 4 1 0 4 8 12 16 20
	July 16—31.....	9 6 3 0 3 7 10 11 17	August 1—15.....	7 5 2 0 2 5 8 10 18
	August 16—31.....		September 1—15.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	September 16—27.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	September 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
	November 16—30.....	9 6 3 0 3 7 10 14 17	December 1—31.....	1 7 4 0 4 8 12 16 21
	Latitude.....	42° 43° 44° 45° 46° 47° 48° 49° 50°		

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in lat. 5°, and long. 46h. 4m. W. The corrections for *latitude* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 48°, by multiplying the number in the adjoining column by the numbers of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 5°. If the latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitude 49½ and 50° will be more near the truth, if the multipliers (which according to the preceding rule, would be 4 and 5) be taken as 4½ and 5½.

The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of *rising* are the same as those used for setting, but with the *signs changed*

In strictness, two corrections for longitude are required.—one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising for setting) at stations in different-longitudes; and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval. The average value of the first of these corrections is about two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, 4h. 46m.; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian

The correction for change of declination maybe 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 the 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 given above they may be adapted to all other stations. On pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, special tables are also given, showing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry, two extreme stations as regards latitude.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1879.

5639. 1879. 5639. 1879. Ab July 21 "9" 29 Fast of Ab.—Destruction of the Temple. Shebat..... Jan. 25 5640 A. M. Adar..... Feb. 23, 24 Tishri..... Sept. 18, 19 New Year. " 11 March 6 Fast of Esther. " 4 Fast of Gedaliah. " 14, 15 " 9, 10 Purlm. " 10 44 27 Day of Atonement. Nissan..... " 25 [Passover. " 15, 16 Oct. 2, 3 Feast of Tabernacles. " 15, 16 April 8, 9 First two days of " 21 " 8 Hoshanna Rabba. Iyar..... " 23, 24 " 22 " 9 Feast of Eighth Day. " 18 May 11 Lag L'Omer. " 23 " 10 Feast of the Law. Sivan " 23 Heshvan. " 17 " 6, 7 " 28, 29 Pentecost. Kislev.... Nov. 16 Tamuz..... June 21, 22 " 25 Dec. 10 Feast of Dedication. " 17 July 8 Fast of Tamuz. Tebet.... " 15, 16

Sovereigns of Europe, &c.

Phases of the Moon, 1879

JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH D. H. D. H. D. H. First Qtr... 1 3:04 M. Full Moon.. 8 7:00 M. Full Moon .. 6 8:48 E. Full Moon.. 8 8:15 M. Last Qtr... 15 6:14 M. Last Qtr... 13 2:06 E. Last Qtr.... 14 10:47 E. New Moon.. 22 7:03 M. New Moon.. 20 11:15 E New Moon. 22 4:10 E. First Qtr... 30 6:56 M. First Qtr... 30 8:11 E. APRIL MAY JUNE D. H. D. H. D. H. Full Moon.. 6 5:30 E. Full Moon.. 6 1:18 M. Full Moon. 4 8:48 M. Last Qtr... 13 9:15 M. Last Qtr.... 12 9:42 E. Last Qtr.... 11 0:08 E. New Moon.. 21 9:01 M. New Moon .. 21 0:56 M. New Moon. 19 3:11 E. First Qtr.... 30 9:22 M. First Qtr.... 28 6:42 E. First Qtr... 27 1:08 M. JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER D. H. D. H Full Moon.. 2 2:24 M. D. H. Full Moon . 3 4:44 E. Last Qtr ... 9 9:21 E. Last Qtr ... 8 3:10 E. Last Qtr . 11 M. New Moon. 17 3:22 M. New Moon. 16 1:03 M. New Moo.... 19 4:12 M. First Qtr.... 24 10:24 M. First Qtr... 22 4:26 E. First Qtr.... 36 5:12 M. Full Moon.. 31 2:10 E. Full Moon. 30

4:23 M. OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER D. H. D. H. D. H. Last Qtr ... 8 8:79 M. Last Qtr.... 7 1:01 M. Last Qtr.... 6 9:49 E. New Moon.. 15 10:15 M. New Moon.. 13 7:45 E. New Moon. 13 6:10 M. First Qtr ... 22 1:25 M. First Qtr.... 20 1:55 E. First Qtr ... 20 6:21 M. Full Moon .. 29 9:15 E. Full Moon.. 28 4:02 E. Full Moon.. 28 11:21 M.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1879.

Calendar.—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, &c. JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH. APRIL, Day of Week. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46in. W.-1879.

Calendar.—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, &c. 7 MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. Day of Week. D. & M Sun Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer. D. of M. Sun Moon Rises and Sets. Sun on Mer. Sun's D'clination D. of M. Sun Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun, on Mer. D. of M Sun Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination Sun on Mer.

CALENDAR Calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 46m. W.—1879

Calendar.—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, &c. SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER Day of Week. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination. Sun on Mer. D of M Sun. Moon Rises and Sets Sun's D'clination. Sun on Mer. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination. Sun on Mer. D. of M. Sun. Moon Rises and Sets. Sun's D'clination. Sun on Mer.

Miscellaneous Statistics.

Population of the Earth.

The 1878 edition of the *Bevolkerung der Erde*, by Behm and Wagner, gives figures of the population of the earth. Of course, these are, to a great extent based on estimate, and, as respects countries in which no censuses are taken, must be accepted as approximations. The total population as now set down is 1,439,145,300, divided among the continents as follows:—

The following tables gives the latest figures for the chief countries in the world:—

EUROPE.

ASIA.

AUSTRALASIA, Erc.

Without going into details as respects *Africa*, the following figures are taken. In 1877 Algeria had 2,867,625 inhabitants. The population of Egypt is now estimated at 17,000,000, and the equatorial regions of Africa at 44,000,000 Caffre-land north of the Transvaal is estimated at 1,000,000; Orange River Free State, 65,000; the Transvaal, 275,000; Natal (in 1875), 300,959 inhabitants; and Cape Colony, 1,148,462

As respects N. and S *America* the following is extracted:—Greenland (1876) is estimated to have a population of 10,000; Nicaragua (1877), 300,000; Brazil (1872), 11,-108,219; Guiana (1875). 342,300; Ecuador (1875), 1,066,000; Peru (1876), 3,000,000; Chili (1875), 2,333 568; Uruguay (1876), 445,000; Paraguay (1876), 293,844

CENSUSES OF CANADA.—For summary of censuses of the British North American Provinces from the first settlements to 1871, see *Year Book* of 1877, page 9.

For *Census of Canada* of property and shipping, products of field and forests, fisheries, mines, industries, manufactures, &c. See *Year Book* of 1876, page 9.

For *Census of Canada* of superficies in acres, dwellings, families, males and females, married and widowed, children and unmarried, religions, origins, places of birth, ages, children going to school, blind,

unsound mind, occupations by classes, deaths by sexes, deaths, married, widowed, single, place of birth of dead, religion and occupation of dead, causes of death, acres of the dead, churches, buildings, orphanages, universities, boarding schools, penitentiaries and gaols. See *Year Book* of 1875, page 115.

Colonial and Foreign trade of England Contrasted.

The following figures are from an elaborate paper, by Dr. J. Forbes Watson. The years 1869 and 1876 are selected as presenting analogies, both being years of depression, subsequent on years of great excitement.

Population and Trade of the Colonies.

Description of Colony. European Population. Total Trade. Trade with England. T'l Trade Trade with England. Per White Inhabitant in Colony. Milns. MiIns. £ £ £ Trading Stations..... 7,600 75 14¼ 10,000 2,000 Plantation Colonies..... 100,000 31 16½ 310 160 Agricultural, Pastoraland Mining Colonies—Cape and Natal.... 235,000 11½ 0 49 38 Australasia..... 2,180,000 38 39 42 18 North American Colonies..... 3,750,000 48½ 22 13 6

YEAR. EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. Percentage of Colonial and Indian Trade.. To Foreign Countries. To British Possessions. Total. Milns. Milns. Milns. £ £ £ Per cent. 141.9 48.1 190.0 25.3 147.8 51.8 199.6 26.0 171.8 51.3 223.1 23.0 195.7 60.6 256.3 23.6 188.8 66.3 255.2 26.0 167.3 72.3 289.6 30.2 152.4 71.1 224.5 31.8 135.8 64.9 200.7 32.3

Values and Percentages Exported to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

Exports in Increase or Decrease per cent. 1869. 1876. Milns, Milns. £ £ Apparel and Slops..... to F. countries7 .4 51.8 decrease. to B. possessions.. 1.7 2.7 55.8 increase Haberdashery and mil to F. countries.. 1.6 .9 56.1 decrease. linery..... to B. possessions.. 2.1 2.9 34.5 increase. Total of articles of personal use and attire..... to F. countries .. 3.5 2.3 33.3 decrease. to B. possessions . 6.1 8.5 40.8 increase. Beer and ale..... to F. countries... .6 .4 27.5 decrease. to B. possessions.. 1.3 1.5 14.9 increase. Hardware and cutlery ... to F. countries ... 2.6 2.1 19.6 decrease. to B possessions.. 1.0 1.4 38.6 increase. Total of articles of domestic consumption..... to F. countries.... 5.3 4.5 15.4 decrease. to B: possessions .. 6.0 8.3 38.7 increase. Total of articles of person-Total exports.... 20.8 23.6 13.5 increase. al use and attire and of to F. countries... 8.8 6.8 22.4 decrease. domestic consumption. to B. possessions.. 12.0 16.8 40.0 increase.

Ditto, the Cotton Trade.

1869. 1876. Comparative Milns. Milns. increase or de- £ £ crease per ct. Total export..... 30.1 31.5 4.6 increase. Plain cotton piece goods.. to F. countries.... 18.7 16.1 14.6 decrease. to B. possessions.. 11.4 15.4 35.8 increase. Total export..... 53.3 51.9 3.6 increase. Total cotton manufactures exclusive of yarn..... to F. countries... 37.4 32.9 11.9 decrease. to B. possessions.. 15.6 22.0 40.3 increase.

The total industrial production of the United Kingdom is calculated to be £400,-000,000 stg., per annum. The exports are approximately divided as follow:—

Net and Gross Values to Colonies and Foreign Countries Contrasted.

Increase or 1869. 1876. decrease. Mlns. Mlns. Mlns. £ £ £ to Foreign countries... 141.9 135.8 6.1 decrease. Gross value of exports..... to British possessions. 48.1 64.9 16.8 increase. Total..... 190.0 200.7 10.7 increase. Foreign raw material contained in exports calculated in proportion to gross values..... to Foreign countries... 52.3 39.3 13.0 decrease. to British possessions. 17.7 18.7 1.0 increase. Total..... 70.0 58.0 12.0 decrease. to Foreign countries... 89.6 96.5 6.9 increase. Net. value of exports..... to British possessions. 30.4 46.2 15.8 increase. Total..... 120.0 142.7 22.7 increase.

Balance Sheet of Trade of United Kingdom.

Net] Imports. 1869. 1876. Mlns. Mlns. £ £ Food..... 106 159 Raw materials for home consumption..... 38 61 Manufactures..... 34 41 Total imports..... 178 261 Net Exports 1869. 1876. Mlns Mlns. £ £ Exports of net proceeds of British industries. 102 143 Net value of

exports.... 120 143 Balance covered in other ways than by export of manufactures..... 58 .. 118

It thus appears that the net exports nearly corresponds with the amount of food imported—the former being 157 millions sterling in 1676, and the latter 143 millions.

Table Showing the Changes Which Have Taken Place in the Economic Condition of England in the Period of Eight Years from 1860 to 1876.

1869. 1876. Milns. Milns. Increase or decrease, per ct. increase. Population..... 31 ... 33 ... 6
Total imports..... £243 ... £319. ... 24 " " Imports, exclusive of foreign raw material re-exported in a
manufactured condition..... £178 ... £261.. ... 46 " " Imports of food..... £106 ... £159 ... 50 "
" Imports of foreign raw material for manufactures consumed at home.... £38 ... £61 ... 60 " " Imports of
foreign manufactures..... £34 ... £41 ... 20 " " Consumption of beer and alcoholic liquors* £119.
... £143 ... 20 " " Consumption of textile manufactures £50 ... £70.2 ... 41 " " Gross receipts of
railways..... £41 ... £60 ... 61 " " 1889 No of children present in primary school at inspection (Great
Britain only).. 1,640,000 1876 2,831,000 72 per cent. increase. No. of paupers..... 1,238,000
928 000 25 " decrease. * The figures given for 1871 and 1875 respectively.

Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

This table is compiled from the authorised statistical returns of the Government of Great Britain, and is calculated to give a general Idea of the various subjects therein.

1878—Total Population (exclusive of Army, Navy, and Merchant Service).

1876—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits, Assessed to the Income Tax.

1877—Number and Amount of Money Orders issued.

1877—Value of the Registered Imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie into the United Kingdom.

1877—Value of the Registered Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.

1877—Amount of Gold, Silver and Copper (Bronze) Monies Coined at the Royal Mint.

1877—Total Amount Received from and paid to Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and of the computed capital of those Savings Banks at the end of the year.

1877—Total Amount Received and Paid by Trustees of Savings Banks from and to Depositors, and the computed capital at the end of the year.

1878—Number of Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Post Cards delivered by the Post office for the year ending 31st March.

1877—Number of Telegraphic Messages (exclusive of Press service and News Messages) forwarded from

1877—Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts and Working Expenses in United Kingdom.

1876—Mines—Quantity and Value of Coal and Metals produced In United Kingdom.

1877—Number of Criminal Offenders Committed for Trial, Committed and Acquitted.

1878—Total amount of Poor Rates received including Receipts in aid of

1877 Births, Deaths and Marriages.

SHIPPING.

1877—Total tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (sailing and steam) entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in the U. K. from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

1877—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (sailing and steam) entered and cleared with cargoes only, at ports in the U. K. from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

1877—Total Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels only, entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in th U. K. from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

1877—Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (sailing and steam) entered with cargoes coastwise at ports In the U. K.

1877—Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as belonging to the II. K., including Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, at the end of the year.

1877—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels built (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) during the year.

United States Debt and Exports and Imports.

Memorable Events.

(For Year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.)

October.—1877.

1. Complete Democratic ticket carried in Connecticut, U.S. Strike of railway employees on Kansas Central Railway Montreal City Council refuse to pay volunteers for services at funeral of Hackett
2. Russian forces in Bulgaria preparing to go into winter quarters. Canonization of Columbus refused by Sacred Congregation of Vatican. Russians defeated before Kars Montenegrin campaign closed for the winter.
3. Heavy rain storms and Hoods do much damage in Eastern and Middle U. States.
6. Famine report in several of the Indian districts more favourable. Two feet of snow in Shipka Pass. Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and Belgium announced. Gambetta issues a manifesto for which the French Government order his arrest First railway accident in Japan.
8. severe shock of earthquake at Geneva, Switzerland Conclusion of treaty with Blackfeet Indians by Lt. Gov. Laird.
9. Arrival at Winnipeg, Manitoba, of first locomotive for C P Railway.
10. New Nihilist plot discovered in Moscow and Kiev and 600 persons arrested Indians under Chief Joseph surrender to Gen Miles, U. S. A. Severe gale on Lakes Huron and Erie; much damage to shipping.
11. Colliery explosion at Wisran, Lancashire. MacMahon issues manifesto to the people of France Rains in Northern India remove danger of famine.
12. Gambetta sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and fine of \$800.
13. Russian troops before Plevna in a terrible state and much discouraged.
14. Cable communication interrupted by a storm.
15. Heavy gale on S. E. Coast of England. Cleopatra's needle abandoned in gale off' the coast of Spain. Meeting of American Congress. Boat race at Toronto between Hanlan and Ross.
16. President's Message sent to Congress French elections result in Republican triumph. Defeat of Turks in Asia Minor. Russians prepare for winter campaign.
17. 5,000 persons out of work in New York City from cigar makers strike. Extinction of the Upper Mersey town dues announced.
18. First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to Europe
20. Asiatic cholera in Japan. Terrible cattle disease in Southern Russia, bombardment of Plevna resumed by Russians. Fire at Portland, N.B., burns 230 houses.
23. Terrible mining disaster at High Blantyre Colliery, England. Deficit in Austrian Budget. Famine in Montenegro Russia orders mobilization of all the Cossacks.
24. First snow of season at Montreal. Turks bombard Russians in Shipka Pass.
25. General fall of snow in Ottawa Valley. Bombardment of Rustchuk and Kars pressed by Russians. A prominent Jesuit expelled from the order for maintaining temporal power of church not necessary.
28. Kars completely Invested England takes the initiative in offering mediation.

November.

1. Failure of Newfoundland codfishery. Resignation of French Ministry. Death of Senator Morton.
2. Furious storm along the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Two fires in Montreal with loss of life.
3. Investment of Plevna completed and Czar arrives in Russian camp.
4. Violent shock of earthquake through Ottawa Valley and N. Eastern States.
5. Turks sustain further reverses in Europe and Asia. Republicans in France gain largely in elections to Councils General.
6. state elections in U. S. Further Turkish reverses in Armenia.
7. General decline of American securities in London from passage of Blanc's Silver Bill.
9. Increasing illness of the Pope. Diptheria very prevalent and fatal in Nova Scotia. Russians repulsed before Erzeroum
11. Batoum again bombarded, Veratza taken by Russians. Grevy elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in France by a very large majority.

12. U. S. Army Bill passed without division. Hurricane in Great Britain. French Chamber of Deputies appoint commission to inquire into election abuses. Heavy fighting at Plevna. Stanley, the African explorer, and 112 followers arrive at Cape of Good Hope.

14. Violent debate in French Chambers. New York, Philadelphia and Boston Bankers urge on President disallowance of Silver Bill. Servia refuses to withdraw her troops from the frontier.

15. Earthquake in Iowa and Nebraska. French Ministry defeated by large majority.

18. Galeka Kaffres reduced to submission Russians repulsed at Plevna. Peace feeling increased at Constantinople.

19. Kars captured by Russians. French Ministry again defeated in Senate.

20. French Ministry resign. United States Finance Committee amend Silver Bill.

21. Severe fighting on Danube and Lom. Marriage of Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings.

22. Thanksgiving day in Dominion generally celebrated. Bombardment of Plevna commenced. Republicans in U.S. Senate defeated first time in 16 years.

23. Fishery Commission at Halifax give their decision in favour of Great Britain.

21. Quebec Port closed for the season, last steamship leaving Chinese in San Francisco appeal to Washington for protection. New French Ministry formed.

25. New French Ministry defeated Extensive floods in Virginia do immense damage. U.S. war vessel Huron wrecked 160,000 civic guards called out in Constantinople and the Provinces Gale causing much loss of life and property on British coasts.

26. Suez Canal traffic stopped by a steamer running aground. Roumanians take Pravnetz.

27. Iron workers on the Clyde resume work. Prince Gortschakoff invites conference for peace.

29. Great distress in mining districts of Cornwall, Eng. Russian trade in Central Asia extending. New Turkish army organizing at Adrianople.

30. Labour troubles in Lancashire spreading. Great excitement in Paris over the Ministerial crisis.

December.

1. Fog in London makes city as dark as midnight.

3. Russians cross the Balkans. First train on M.O. & O. Railway from Montreal to Hull Troubles in Paris undiminished. President's message published.

4. Russians defeated near Tirnova. Operations in Asia suspended by snow. Steamship wrecked with great loss of life on South American coast.

5. Fresh Indian troubles in United States. Excitement in British Columbia over gold discoveries.

6. French Ministry, again resign. English Channel covered with wrecks. Two vessels collide off Beachy Head and both sink with all hands.

8. Marquis of Bute gives £170,000 to Glasgow University. War operations suspended by weather

12. Great distress on west coast of Newfoundland. Immense grain crop in Southern Russia. Plevna surrendered to Russia with 30,000 prisoners. Crisis in Paris still continued.

13. Moderate Republican Ministry formed in Paris with *carte blanche* from President. Field day in U. S. senate. President's N. Y. nominations rejected.

15. Servian army cross Turkish frontier. Deficiency of nine million dollars in German revenue for years Ploughing done in several parts of Ontario, and harbours on lakes open.

17. Strike of workmen on Lachine Canal; putting a stop to the works Turks decline to ask for peace, and the forward movement of the Russians from Plevna is commenced.

18. Meeting of Quebec Legislature. First excursion on Canada Pacific Railway.

20. England advises Turkey to negotiate for peace. Explosion of a candy factory in New York and great loss of life.

21. Great Britain declares her inability to mediate. New Turkish levy ordered. War feeling in England gaining ground. Ministerial crisis in Italy.

24. Strike of Sheffield iron workers. Russian army marches on Sofia. Active negotiations for peace in London and Paris Tennessee Senate pass a Bill compromising State debt for 50 cents on the dollar. Prince Gortzchak off assumes direction of Russian foreign affairs.

25. Very mild Christmas day. Steamboat excursions from several Canadian cities. Nitsch bombarded by Servians. Strike on Lachine Canal ended.

28. England consents to open peace negotiations with Russia on behalf of Turkey. German Emperor approves of Bismarck's new financial policy. Mr. Waddington made Foreign Minister for France.

31. Navigation closed on the Hudson. Severe storm on Atlantic coast Turks evacuate Sofia and withdraw their forces from the Lom.

January. 1878.

1. Peace party gaining ground at Constantinople Russian Generals ordered to accept any overtures for a truce. Cardinal Manning authorized by the Pope to negotiate for re establishment of Scottish R. C. hierarchy. Severe storm in Maritime Provinces blocks railway trains.
3. Heavy snowstorm in Arkansas and Tennessee. Threatening demonstration of unemployed working men in San Francisco
5. Severe illness of King of Italy. Cholera disappeared in Japan. Division in English Ministry on war policy.
7. Anniversary of Queen as Empress celebrated with great ceremony in India
8. Orders issued to coaling superintendents in Schuylkill region to suspend operations, and 25 or 30,000 miners thrown out of employment. Seventy thousand Russians pass through the South Balkans. Triennial Municipal elections in France show great Republican gains.
10. Re-assembling of U. S. Congress. Senate consents to armistice of six weeks.
11. Ravages of famine in north of China unabated. Russians capture Turkish army in Shipka Pass.
12. First lot of Western produce for shipment to England, *via* Halifax, arrives at that port.
14. Home rule Conference at Dublin pass a resolution for annual sittings
15. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa Cleopatra obelisk leaves Spain for England
17. Opening of Imperial Parliament. Funeral of Victor Emanuel.
18. Russian Budget shows exact balance between revenue and expenditure. Turkish, delegates meet Grand Duke Nicholas and arrange preliminaries of peace
19. 4700 Boston working men apply to city council for work General rising among the Gaikas in Cape Colony. Gambetta gives consent to the voting of French Budget and early adjournment of the Chambers. Russians occupy Adria-nople
20. Cleopatra obelisk arrived at Graves end. England proposes conference of powers. Funeral In Dublin of the Fenian McCarthy attended by 60,000 persons.
22. Extreme heat and drought in New South Wales. Stanley, the African traveller, arrives in London.
23. Marriage of King of Spain.
24. Sudden rise in Danube inundates Pesth. Press Amnesty Bill passed by French Chamber of Deputies Resignation of Earls Derby and Caernarvon. Military credit asked for by English Ministry.
27. Austria opposes Russian peace terms.
31. Samoan Treaty ratified by United States Senate Hon. Mr. Blake resigns seat in Dominion Ministry. Quebec Railway resolutions carried in Legislature after an all night's session. Meetings in favour of war with Russia in London Russia sends conciliatory answer to Austrian note. Wreck of a steamship on North Carolina coast with loss of 200 lives.

February.

1. Russians within 24 hours of Constantinople. Armistice signed. Violent snow storm in north-eastern States and Canada.
2. Postal Treaty between United States and colony of Victoria, Australia, signed. Peace preliminaries signed, and all hostilities suspended, and a peace conference accepted by the powers
4. Gaikas defeated and Insurrection in Cape Colony quelled. 9,000,000 people reported destitute in Northern China.
6. German Parliament meets, Emperor expresses strong hopes of durable peace
7. Opening of Dominion Parliament—Speaker Angling re-elected. Mr. Foster's amendment in imperial Commons withdrawn and Government sustained. Death of Pope Pius IX.
8. Part of British Fleet ordered to Constantinople. Terrible cyclone at Augusta, Georgia.
9. Tidal wave on coast of Peru Dissatisfaction in Russia at the attitude of England.
11. Answer to the address moved in Dominion Commons. Debate adjourned. Cardinals at Home reject any reconciliation with Italy. Visit of Governor Gen. and party to Montreal.
13. Dardanelles passed by British fleet. Turkish Parliament dissolved.
15. United States secretary of Treasury issues orders for bidding any Custom House employee to accept gratuities or perquisites.
18. Ministerial explanations in Dominion Parliament. Heavy storm in California. Meeting of Papal Conclave for election of Pope. Russia abandons the idea of entering Constantinople. Marriage of Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, the Queen's grand daughter. Silver Bill passes United States senate.

19. Meeting of Dominion Temperance Alliance at Ottawa. Introduction of Independence of Parliament Bill in Commons.

20. Cardinal Pecci elected Pope by the name of Leo XIII. Mr. Walter, M.P., proprietor of the *Times*, blackballed at Athenteum Club for his anti-Turkish sentiments.

21. serious illness of Earl Russell. Meeting of Conference of Powers at Baden agreed on Grand Trunk Railway declare a dividend of three percent Dominion Finance Minister delivers his Budget speech

22. Mr. Trevelyan's motion in Imperial Commons for re-distribution of representation rejected. Great storms and floods in Central Canada.

23. Lockout of 4,000 weavers at Oldham, Lancashire. Collision in Hyde Park between war and peace demonstrations. Mr. Gladstone's windows broken.

25. Exciting debate in Dominion Senate on Fort Frances Locks. Refuge house at Tienfoin, China, burned with nearly 3000 people. All Spanish refugees allowed to return to Spain on taking the oath of allegiance. Cardinal Simeoni re-appointed Pontifical Secretary of State.

26. Channel squadron arrives at Malta. Thousands of people dying of cold and starvation in Constantinople. Excessive drought in Queensland and other parts of Australia.

27. Many Canadian officers offer to raise troops for Imperial service in the event of war President vetoes Silver Bill and the U S Congress pass the Bill over the veto.

March.

1. Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey. Navigation open on the Baltic. Philadelphia Mint ordered to proceed with the coinage of Silver dollars.

3. Pope crowned privately in the Vatican. Heavy sales of United States securities in Europe. Lieut.-overnor of Quebec dismisses his Ministry

6. Heavy thunuer-storms at London, Ont., causing the river to rise rapidly. Earl eaconsfield opposes British annexation of Egypt.

7. In Dominion Commons Sir John A Macdonald moves amendment in Budget Debate. Straits of Mackinaw clear of ice. Plague broken out in Persia.

9. New Ministry formed in Quebec. Legislature refuse to vote Supply Bill. Lieut-Governor dissolves House. Lake Huron free of ice, and navigation open. Colliery explosion near Glasgow.

10. Snow blockade on Kansas & Union Pacific Railroads Kaffirs defeated with heavy loss. 500 lives lost by the burning of an Austrian Lloyd's steamer. Peace meeting in Hyde Park broken up by mob—Mr and Mrs Gladstone attacked.

11. Forty lives lost by colliery explosion near Bolton, Eng Heavy failures on London stock Exchange.

13. Conclusion of debate on Sir John A. Macdonald's amendment to supply Bill; amendment defeated.

17. 6,000 persons ill with measles in Lyons, France. 3,000 members of Irish Catholic Union walk in procession in streets of Montreal. 119 factories closed and 9,000 workmen unemployed on Mediterranean shores of Spain

19. Typhus raging in all Eastern Russia. Deficit of £11,000,000 stg. in East Indian revenue. Navigation of Red River open and farming operations begun in Manitoba.

21. French Budget, passed with only three dissenting voices. Parisian composers strike, and all book work has to be suspended. Correspondence on Fishery award laid before Congress. First newspaper published at Battleford, N. W. T.

23. Quebec Legislature dissolved Violent gale and heavy snow storm In England. Loss of training ship *Eurydice* oft Isle of Wight. Successful revolution in San Domingo Louisiana Supreme Court decide the return of Returning Board Illegal.

24. Severe snow storm and frost throughout Dominion, and very severe gale at Liverpool, Eng, and strange dust storms in London.

25. Bush fires in Georgia and South Caroling. Great excitement among the Mohammedans in India. Feeling between Russia and England growing unfavourable to peace

26. Correspondence respecting Quebec change of Ministry laid before Parliament. Diplomatic intercourse resumed between Russia and Turkey.

27. Gortzehakoff's reply to English proposals received. Russia refuses to withdraw right of veto on measures submitted to Congress of powers

28. Bill for Auditing Public Accounts introduced in Dominion Parliament. Snow fall of several inches in midland counties of England. Pope appoints R. C. Bishops for Scotland, and delivers a moderate and conciliatory allocution British reserve forces called out and troopships ordered to be in readiness. Steamers running on the Assiniboine, and ploughing and sowing going on rapidly in Manitoba.

30. Austria rejects Treaty of San Stefano. Turks refuse to fight against England. Heavy rains in Maritime Provinces of Dominion, cause floods and impede travel.

April.

2. British revenue for year shows surplus of three millions. House of Commons sit until 6 in the morning on Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Audit Bill passes Dominion Commons Earl of Leitrim and two stewards shot in Ireland.

3. Financial panic at St. Petersburg. Bismarck endeavours to renew negotiations for Congress. Inundations in West of France and snow storms in East.

6. Hopes of Congress renewed Peace party gaining strength in Russia.

8. Address in answer to Queen's proclamation calling out reserves passes Imperial Parliament.

9. Prince Gortzchakoff replies to Lord Salisbury's circular in a pacific tone.

12. Efforts of Russia to float a new loan proves a failure. Clauses of Duke of Richmond's Cattle Bill repealed as regards Canada. Dr. Butt resigns the Home Leadership. Sir John Macdonald moves in Dominion commons vote of censure on Lt.-Gov. of Quebec

13. 30 hours Session in Dominion Commons on Mr John Macdonald's motion. University boat race won by Oxford. Hurricane with two waterspouts does great damage in Canton.

16. First ocean vessels of season reported off Cape Rosier. British Parliament, adjourns until 6th of May. Great strike of cotton operatives in England, affecting a quarter of a million hands.

18. Nihilist disturbances in several cities of Russia. New Turkish ministry formed.

19. Good Friday. Riot near Glasgow. Trouble in Montreal over O. Y. B. procession.

21. Heavy gale on N. Coast of Spain. Earthquake in Constantinople. More rioting in Montreal

22. Pope issues Encyclical protesting against occupation of civil principality of the church. Russians entrenching near Constantinople Valuable mineral discoveries in the land of Midian by Capt. Burton.

23. Strike at Preston, Lancashire, collapsed. Invitations to a Congress of powers issued. Revolutionary excitement in Russia.

24. illness of Bismarck and Gortzchakoff. Mussulman risings in Roumania.

27. England and Russia consent to withdraw their forces from neighbourhood of Constantinople.

29. French Chambers re-assemble. Financial crisis in Chicago City Treasury. Great damage in Massachusetts, by floods. Catholic Union men attack Orange Young Britons in Montreal.

May.

1. Armed Communists drilling in Cincinnati and Chicago. Opening of Paris Exhibition. Elections in Quebec.

2. Terrible mill explosion in Minneapolis, Minnesota,

5. Dom. Premier makes his Pacific Railway statement. Temperance Act passed. Russia makes further concessions.

6. Transit of Mercury. 91 villages in Armenia plundered

7. Canadian Canals opened for traffic. Great destitution in Eastern Russia

10. Prorogation of Dominion Parliament. Another rising of natives in Cape Colony. Russian insurrection spreading.

11. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany. Remarkable letters of Cardinal Manning and Dr. Newman respecting the duties of soldiers in time of war, published.

12. Russia secures possession of three Turkish fortresses. Betrothal of Prince Arthur Queen reviews troops at Alder-shot Serious illness of Earl Russell.

14. 600 lives lost by an earthquake in New England. Serious riots among Lancashire strikers. Heavy frost in the Hudson valley as far south as Virginia.

15. Italian Ministers ask for supplementary war vote. Great boat race at Toronto between Hanlan and Plaisted. Hanlan won.

17. President Hayes sends message to Congress respecting Fishery Award. Indian contingent arrives at Suez. Russia disposed to grant more favourable terms.

19. Sixth Provincial Council of R. C. Bishops opened at Quebec. Russian Ambassador visits the Sultan.

20. Lancashire strike districts quiet. Riot in Constantinople.

22. Many of the Government buildings at Constantinople destroyed by fire. British Government sustained by large majority in Parliament, Tornado in Iowa and Illinois

23. Destructive floods in Colorado, U.S.

24. Grand review of Canadian volunteers by Governor General at Montreal. Queen's birthday celebrated throughout Dominion. Dinner to Governor General at Montreal.
25. Indian troops arriving at Malta. Danger of war past.
27. Unprecedented movement of grain reported from Chicago. City of Montreal and Co. of Hochelaga placed under the Blake Act. Health of the Pope declining. Cholera appears in India
28. Death of Earl Russell. French Government refuse to sanction public celebration of Voltaire centenary. Pioneer body of settlers for the Saskatchewan reach Montreal.
29. Macclesfield operatives agree to resume work.
30. Great drought in Jamaica. Collision in English Channel between two German ironclads, with loss of 300 lives.
31. Railway bridge over the Tay, Scotland, opened.

June.

2. Attempt to shoot the Emperor William. Wreck of steamship *Idaho* on coast of Ireland. Terrible cyclone in Missouri.
3. United States Senate pass Bill for payment of Fishery Award Germany issues invitations to a Congress of European powers to meet at Berlin.
4. Opening of Quebec Legislature, and election of Speaker. New Ministry sustained by vote of Speaker. Cabinets accept invitations to Congress. International Postal Treaty signed. Derby Day—"Sefton" winner.
5. Tariff Bill defeated In House of Representatives, Washington. Crown Prince of Prussia proclaimed Regent.
7. Terrible colliery explosion at Wigan with 230 lives 10s. Arrest of Socialist conspirators all over Germany.
8. Violent shock of earthquake at Lisbon
9. Quebec strikers parading the streets and committing acts of violence.
11. Duke of Cambridge sails for Malta to inspect Indian forces. Meeting of International Copyright Congress at Paris. Meeting of over 20,000 cotton operatives at Blackburn, Lancashire resolve to continue the strike. Heavy fall of snow in Perthshire, Scotland.
12. Authorities compelled to call out troops to put down Quebec rioters.
13. Opening of European Congress at Berlin. Bismarck chosen President Address in Quebec Legislature carried by majority of one
14. Cholera reported at Marseilles. Lancashire weavers resolve to return to work, United states Congress declare against any attempt to re-open question of Presidential election. Quebec strikers go back to work.
16. Great communist demonstration in Chicago.
17. Trade depression at Calcutta. Kaffir insurgents dispersed. Orangemen of Montreal apply to City Council for protection on 12th July.
19. Damaging floods in northern New Zealand. Large numbers of unemployed working men in Melbourne, Australia are promised employment, on public works Lancashire cotton mills re-opened. Great sale of Short Horns in Kentucky.
20. Hanian-Morris boat race at Pittsburgh, U S., won by Hanlan. Adjournment of U. S. Congress.
21. Reinforcements sent to Cape of Good Hope Anniversary of settlement of Hall fax, N S. Musical Jubilee in Montreal. Destructive fire in Montreal.
23. British Ultimatum in Peace Congress acceded to by the Czar. Island of St. Bartholomew, W.I., transferred by Sweden to France.
25. Bulgarian question settled in Congress.
27. Death of the young Queen of Spain. Turkey offers obstructions to settlement of peace.
28. Congress decide Austria shall occupy Bosnia, Preparations in Portsmouth dockyard discontinued and all extra hands dismissed.

July.

1. Dominion Day celebrated as National Holiday by all Canadians.
2. Heavy failures in south Staffordshire iron trade. Orders given to recruit United States army to full strength in view of Indian troubles 1,100 French Communists have their sentence commuted. Roumanian and Montenegrin independence acknowledged by Congress. Pan-Anglican Synod opened at Lambeth.
3. Much suffering in Bolivia from drought. A large amount of buried treasure discovered in a ruined temple at Sorata. In Ohio and Indiana the movement against agricultural machines causes great alarm.

5. Mayor of Montreal issues a proclamation forbidding the Orange procession on 12th of July. Magistrates ask for military assistance to keep peace.
6. Canadian team arrive at Wimbledon. Jury in Oka case fail to agree
8. Turkey makes a treaty with England ceding her the Island of Cyprus, on condition of defensive alliance between the two countries.
9. Bush fires do great damage on the Ottawa and Gatineau. Rain falls at last in northern provinces of China. A Japanese Military College established.
10. Batoum ceded to Russia and declared a free port. Oregon Indians defeated by Gen. Howard. Destructive bush fires in Eastern Townships, Q.
11. A mob in Quebec visit hardware stores and carry off arms. 125 whites killed by the natives in New Caledonia. Orangemen of Montreal determine to walk. Four leading lawyers declare the procession illegal.
12. Riots in Montreal. Orangemen besieged in their hall by a mob Troops called out. Day passes peaceably in Ireland and United States.
13. Last sitting of Berlin Congress. Treaty of Peace signed. British troops, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, go to Cyprus
14. Rousseau centenary celebrated in Paris. Over 40 persons die of sunstroke in St. Louis. Mo. Pope submits secret allocution to Consistory. Extensive series of frauds upon Indians discovered in Dacotah.
16. British Plenipotentiaries return to England and meet with enthusiastic reception. Intense heat all over Canada and United States.
17. Strikes of iron workers and miners in France and of nail worker-in Birmingham. Bill for abolition of Legislative Council passed in Quebec Assembly. Typhus fever prevailing in Sydney, Australia. Thermal wave from Manitoba to Atlantic reaches New York.
18. Lord Beaconsfield makes his statement in House of Lords. Kolapore Cup won by British team. Elcho Shield by Irish team. Emergency meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge of Orangemen.
19. Six iron clad ordered to Cyprus Emigrants from Egypt going in numbers to that island. Intense heat in New York, over 60 cases of sunstroke.
20. Quebec Legislature prorogued. Mr. Gladstone refuses to resume Liberal leadership. German Emperor recovered from his wounds. Demonstrations in favour of annexation of the Tyrol held in various parts of Italy. Shumla evacuated by the Turks, and occupied by Russians.
22. Favourable change in commercial affairs in England. Queen confers order of the Garter on Beaconsfield and Salisbury. Further labour troubles in France.
23. Treaty of Berlin ratified by President MacMahon. Austrian army of occupation enters Bosnia.
24. Evacuation of Shumla commenced. 26 members of Parliament, resolve to oppose the grant to the Duke of Connaught his marriage.
25. Great mortality among refugees in Constantinople. Orangemen in Ireland guarantee £10,000 to test the legality of the order before the Privy Council Great distress in agricultural districts of Spain from drought and insects.
26. All the powers but Turkey ratify the Treaty of Berlin. Terrible famine in Southern Morocco. Great damage by floods in Illinois and Wisconsin.
- 27 Marquis of Lome accept Governor Generalship of Dominion. Dinner at Carlton Club to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury by more than 500 Peers and Commoners. More severe fighting in the Transvaal.
28. Austrian troops enter Bosnia.
29. Debate on Lord Hartington's motion condemning Eastern policy of Government opened. Typhoid epidemic at Blackburn, Lancashire
30. Agreement between Great Britain and U. S. announced, giving subjects of each equal rights with natives in trademarks and labels. Sultan ratifies Treaty of Berlin. Serious illness of Cardinal Franchi
31. Papal Nuncio arrives in Germany to confer with Bismarck.

August.

1. Austrian forces occupy Herzegovina. *Times* makes bitter attack on Mr. Gladstone. Boundary Commission meet at Ottawa. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Beaconsfield have bitter debate in House of Lords.
5. Marquis of Hartington's resolution condemning Treaty of Berlin lost in House of Commons by vote of 338 to 195. Archbishop of canterbury orders special thanksgivings for return of peace. French Government issues invitations for an International Monetary Congress in Paris. British Columbia Legislature pass Bill prohibiting employment of Chinese on Public Works, and impose a tax of \$60 per year on every Chinaman in the Province.
3. Russian troops returning home at the rate of 50,000 per day. Ontario Boundary Commissioners award

large increase of territory to that province. Freedom of City of London conferred on Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and magnificent banquet given them. Election of Socialists to the German Parliament causes uneasiness in France, and Workingmen's Congress is prohibited.

4. Severe hail and rain storm in Toronto and neighbourhood. Earthquake and hail storm at Terrebonne. Tornado at Washington, U.S.

5. Fever breaks out among British troops in Cyprus. Armed resistance to Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Holiday in England-"St. Lubbock's Day."

6. 7,000 Russian soldiers in Bulgaria ill with typhus fever. Prince Bismarck and Papal Nuncio arrive at an understanding. Communication in Moldavia and Wallachia interrupted by floods. Chancellor of the Exchequer announces a deficit of £4,300,000, for which Exchequer Bonds for three years are authorized to be issued. Aspect of affairs in Bosnia threatening: Another severe storm in Dominion with much damage from lightning.

8. The Dory *Nautilus* arrives at Havre from America after a passage of 56 days. Hungarian elections result in support of Government. Russians begin to occupy Varna.

9. Large part of Kars destroyed by explosion of mine. Sentence of suspension of Mr. Mackonochie by Dean of Arches, quashed by Lord Chief Justice. Violent rain and hail storm over lower lake region and Atlantic States.

10. Bill for Sunday Closing of Public Houses in Ireland passes third reading in Imperial Commons. Opening of International Money Conference at Paris. Rise of the Nile giving good prospects for crops. Floods in India through heavy rain

11. Hanlan again wins in Barrio boat race Terrible distress from destruction of crops by rain at Cashmere

12. Orange Pic-Nic at Ottawa with some disturbance. Guards called out for three days to protect the city

3. Deaths from famine in India officially given at 1,850,000. French protectorate of Tunis agreed to by allied powers.

14. Austria and Turkey come to agreement respecting occupation of Bosnia. Bill to prevent spread of Socialism submitted to German Council. Phylloxera makes its appearance in Spanish vineyards.

15. Socialists elected to German Parliament for 4th district of Berlin by a majority of 2,000. Prince Bismarck warns the Porte against delay in executing Treaty of Berlin

16. Turkish troops in Bosnia join the insurgents. Prorogation of Imperial Parliament. Execution of Høedel for attempt to assassinate Emperor William. Chief of Czar's private police murdered.

17. Insurrection in Bosnia spreading. Terrible explosion of powder magazine in Pottsville, Pa., from lightning. Yellow fever spreading in Mississippi Valley

21. British crop returns show increase in wheat, and barley and decrease in oats. International Law Congress decide in favour of freedom of Suez Canal and similar works in time of war. U. S. Railway Managers agree to abolish sale of tickets on commission. Batoum evacuated.

22. Russian expedition to Central Asia continued, Yellow fever still spreading in Southern States.

23. Garibaldi avows sympathy with Socialists and foments animosity against German powers. Edison awarded Grand prize at Paris Exposition as the most wonderful inventor of the age. Yellow fever unabated.

24. Bismarck and Papal Nuncio unable to come to an agreement. Railroad conference at Saratoga come to an understanding and fix rates of transit. Malaga, Spain, devastated by phylloxera. Austrian advance into Bosnia desperately opposed by insurgents.

26. Russian headquarters transferred from San Stefano to Rodosto. Report of Rhodope Commrs. signed by British, French, Italian and Turkish delegates. Russian and German refuse to sign. Acting United States Secretary of Treasury directs Custom's Officers to obtain Fishery statistics from masters of vessels.

27. English Press discuss proposed Reciprocity Treaty between United States and Canada. Excitement at Constantinople and change of Ministry demanded. Servia Ministry resign.

28. Telegraphic communication established between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay. Quebec Government take forcible possession of Q. M. O. & O. Railroad. Yellow fever at New Orleans abated, but increasing at Memphis.

29. Alarming rise of the Rhine and Saone. International Monetary Conference breaks up without taking any action on silver question

30. Imperial Bank of Germany raises its rate of discount 96 petitions in bankruptcy filed in Chicago and 135 in New York

31. Hungarian town of Miskole demolished by a terrific storm; 400 persons killed 375 petitions in bankruptcy presented in Chicago. International regatta on the Thames.

September.

2. Fearful suffering at Memphis, U S. from ravages of Yellow fever. Quebec Government place troops

along line of M. O. & O. Railway and take possession of rolling stock.

3. Terrible disaster on the Thames from collision of two steamers, the *Princess Alice* and the *Bywell Castle*; over 600 lives lost.

4. France and Italy notify Porte bombardment of Greek coast will not be permitted. 28,000 Russians leave Turkey for home, No diminution of Yellow fever. Legislature of British Columbia prorogued, after passing Chinese Tax Bill and secession Memorial. United States returns for year 1878 show receipts exceed expenditure by \$20,800,000.

5. Hurricane in Cuba. Delegates of Ontario Municipalities present parting address to Lord Dufferin.

6. President Hayes visits St. Paul, Minnesota, and in his speech says indications are of a general revival of prosperity.

7. Cholera In Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Russians take possession of Batoum peaceably. Turkish commander sent to the Albanians, massacred because he would not act against Austrians. Rinderpest spreading through Roumania.

9. Opening of German Reichstag. Emperor asks for extraordinary measures for suppression of Socialism. Increase of Fever at Cyprus. No abatement of Yellow fever.

11. Great depression in Lancashire Cotton trade Fearful explosion in a coal mine in Wales, nearly 300 lives lost.

12. 46,000 Russian troops leave Turkey. Constantinople threatened with famine from high price of wheat and depreciation of currency. Trouble in Albania increasing. Sudden decline of temperature.

13. Incessant rain for 72 hours in Western Ontario, New York and Pennsylvania; many bridges washed away and railroad traffic suspended Tornado in North Carolina does great damage, and many lives lost.

14. Canadians awarded 225 prizes at Paris Exhibition. Yellow fever decreasing in New Orleans, Cairo and Grenada, but increasing at Memphis and Vicksburg. New crater opened in Vesuvius. 5 steamers fully laden leave New York for foreign ports. Difficulties between Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific Railway settled, and traffic from Duluth to Winnipeg resumed. Condon and Melody the Fenian prisoners released from Portland and put on board steamer for New York. Disastrous floods in Punjab, India.

17. Dominion elections result in great victory for Conservatives. Chinese tax enforced in British Columbia.

18. Sugar cane grown in Western Canada equal to best southern cane. Through rates established to New York for shipment of Manitoba wheat.

19. Further complications in the East, Christians rising in Croatia. Chinese Ambassador reaches Washington. General improvement at the South

20. Typhoid fever prevalent in Montreal. Abundant harvest in China removes apprehensions of further distress. Pacification of Herzegovina completed and administration organized. Gambetta strongly denounces Ultramontanism as dangerous to society and the State.

21. Fever epidemic at South subsiding, but great mortality among children. British Mission to Cabul refused admission by Khyber Pass.

23. Affghan war deemed imminent. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Orange leaders in Montreal committed for trial.

24. Pope writes Emperor William congratulations on his restoration to health. Revolution in Hayti. Eruption of Volcano Cotopaxi.

25. Governor General of India preparing for active operations in Afghanistan. Russian headquarters removed to Adrianople. Marquis of Lome bids farewell to his constituents in Inverary.

27. Captain Tyson the Polar explorer reaches Newfoundland on his return voyage Agricultural Department at Washington makes satisfactory experiments at making sugar from corn stalks. British fleet go to Constantinople to salute the Sultan before withdrawing from Bosphorus.

30. Active military preparations against Afghanistan. Yellow fever appearing in other Southern cities. Herring fishery on Labrador coast a failure.

Obituary.

From Oct. 1st, 1877, to Sept. 30st, 1878.

October, 1877.

2. At London. England, Madame Titiens, the celebrated operatic singer, aged 43

3. At Newark, New Jersey, James Roosevoelt Bay ley, R. C. Archbishop of Baltimore.

8. At London, England, Edward Granville Elliot, Earl of St Germain, aged 59.

9. At Toronto, Ont., Robert Sydney Birtch, Barrister-at-Law, aged 79.
At Kingston, Ont, Dr. Muir, M.D., aged 79.
10. At Hamilton, Ont., Alfred Campbell Quimby, Esq., aged 62.
11. At Toronto, Ont., Sir Henry Parker, Bart.
17. At Toronto, Ont., David Buchan. Burser of the University of Toronto, aged 70.
13. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Annibale Capalti.
21. At Belleville, Ont., Mr. Thomas McAnnany, Treasurer of the County of Hastings, in his 73rd year.
23. At Halifax, N. S., Rev. A. S. Hunt, Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia
At London, Eng., Mr. Walpole Willis, formerly Judge of Supreme Court of Upper Canada, and afterwards holding the same office in Australia, in his 85th year.
In Germany, John Ernest Luther, a direct descendant of the Reformer, and a zealous teacher of the Froebel school system.
25. At Windsor, Major Patrick Geraghty Military Knight of Windsor, aged 52.
27. At Culver, Isle of Wight, Mr Francis Thurlow Cunningham, Bart, aged 69.
At London, Eng.. Mr. Durham, A.R.A. the well known sculptor, in his 59th year.
At London, Eng., Miss Cobbet, daughter of William Cobbett, aged 82.
29. At Whitby, Ont., Mr. Geo. McGill, one of the early settlers, In his 98th year.
At Ashington, Sussex, Eng., Right Rev. W. T Trower, late Bishop of Gibraltar, in his 74th year.
31. At Burford, Ont, in his 80th year, Stephen Landon, the first white person born in the township.

November.

1. At Indianapolis, U.S., Mr. Morton, an eminent and influential Republican Senator, in his 55th year.
At Montreal, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Hon A. B. Foster, late Senator of the Dominion.
At Paris, France, M. Mie, member of the Chamber of Deputies
At Berlin, Prussia, Field Marshal Count Frederic Von Wrangel, aged 94.
2. At Toronto. Ont., Hon. W H. Draper, C B., Chief Justice, in his 77th year.
At London, Eng., Lady Seaford, widow of Sir Thomas Hardy, Flag Captain to Lord Nelson, aged 90.
- 5 At Quebec city, Mrs. Houseman, wife of the Rector of the Anglican Cathedral, and daughter of late Chief Justice Bowen.
7. At St. Thomas, Que., Hon. J.O.Beaubien, M.D, Legislative Councillor, in his 53rd year.
At Orillia, Ont, in his 56th year, Rev. John Cooke.
9. Admiral Sir Adolphus Made. Royal Navy, author of "Turkey and the Crimean War," in his 75th year.
11. At Toronto, Ont Rev. W.H. Tilley, son of the Lieut-Governor of New Brunswick, and assistant Minister of St. James' Cathedral, in his 34th year.
In Devonshire, Eng., Mr. John Scoble, formerly M.P. for south Elgin, in his 78th year.
Marquis Antinori leader of Italian exploring expedition in Africa.
14. At Paris, France, Marquis de Francheu, Senator.
Col. Hon. A Anson, V C, late M.P. for Litchfield, in his 43rd year.
26. At Wakefield, Mass, Rev Canon Bancroft, D.D., late Rector of Trinity Church, Montreal, in his 59th year.
29. At Montreal, Que, J B. Beaudry, brother of the Mayor, much respected.
30. At Hamilton, Ont, James Kirkpatrick, Esq., late County Treasurer, in his 93rd year.

December.

3. At London, Eng., Lord Henry H. M. Percy. K.C.B., V.C., in his 62nd year.
6. At Government House, Winnipeg, much regretted Madame Cauchon, wife of Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.
8. At southwold Heights, Ont., Col. James McQueen, a veteran of 1812, and one of the early settlers of the Western District, in his 84th year.
13. At Montreal, Q., Dr. W. P. Smith, one of the oldest residents of the city.
15. At Brooklyn, N.Y., Rev. D. Inglis, D. D., in his 53rd year.
17. At Paris, France, Gen. d'Aurelles de Paladine, Senator of France. Commander of the army of the Loire in the Franco-Prussian campaign, in his 73rd year.
18. At Edinburgh, Scotland, in his 60th year, Mr. James Ballantyne, a well-known author.
21. At Arichat, Nova Scotia, Hon. Henry Martell, M.L.C.
23. At Berlin, Philip Veit, the celebrated German fresco painter.

24. Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, one of the oldest members of the University of Oxford.
 26. At Hamilton, Ont.. Rev. Henry Sanders, paster of the Congregational Church, aged 50.

January. 1878.

4. At Shoreham, Sussex, Eng., Rev. J. B. Mozley. D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, aged 65.
 5. At Florence, Italy, General Marmora, a well-known Italian Commander and statesman, aged 73.
 At Portneuf, Que., Hon. Elie Thibaudeau, Registrar of the County.
 At Hallowed, Out., Mr. Abram Lazier, an old and highly respected resident.
 6. At London, England, the Marquis of Aylesbury, in his 8th year.
 Lord Kinnaird, in his 71st year.
 9. At Paris, France, Gen Montauban, Minister of War in 1870, aged 82.
 Francois Vincent Raspail, the French chemist and politician aged 74.
 10. At Rome, Italy, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, aged 58
 At Bromley, Eng., Mr. Edward Wilson, senior proprietor of the Melbourne *Argus*, and a prominent member of the Royal Colonial Institute, in his 65th year.
 11. At Athens, Greece, Demetrius Bulgar, a well-known Greek politician.
 At Brockville, Ont., Mr. S. Hazlewood, District Engineer of Canada Pacific Railway.
 At Picton, Ont., Mr. Charles Bockus, a former M. P. and prominent merchant of Canada.
 12. Fell dead, in Westminster Hall, William Cobbett, son of the celebrated politician.
 14. At London, Eng., Gen. Sir E. Cust, K.C.B., in his 84th year.
 15. At Vienna, Italy, Sir Wm. Sterling Maxwell, in his 60th year.
 17. At Toronto, Ont., Capt. T. W. R. Pike, R.N, in his 69th year.
 21. At Paris, France, Henri Rignault and Antoine Brequeret, distinguished physicists.
 25. At Notting Hill. England, Dr. John Doran, F.S.A., In his 71st year.
 27. At London, England, sir Edward Shepherd creasy, the historian, in his 60th year.
 At Welland, Ont., Mr. Joseph Marshall aged 105.
 28. At Ottawa, Ont., Col. Wm. Foster Coffin, in his 70th year.
 30. At Montreal, Que, Dr. R. S. Macdonnell, one of the oldest physicians of the city.

February.

1. At London, England, George Cruik-shank, the celebrated draughtsman and caricaturist.
 At Paris, France, Jules Brame, Senator of Department of the Nord.
 2. At Toronto, Ont, Rev. Canon Hebden, M A., in his 62nd year.
 6. At Smith's Falls. Ont., Hon. James Shaw, Senator of the Dominion.
 7. At the Vatican, Rome, His Holiness Pope Pio Nono, in his 85th year.
 8. At London, Ont, Mr Thos Haskett, the oldest inhabitant of the city.
 11. At Washington, C. M. Conrad, Member of Congress, U. S. Senator and former Secretary of War, aged 73.
 At Hartford Conn., Gideon Wells, ex-Secretary of U. S Navy.
 12. At Sidmouth, Eng., Dr. Alex. Duff, the Scottish Missionary, in his 72nd year.
 16. At London, Eng, Mr. Chitty, the famous special pleader and author of legal books, aged 76.
 17. At Port Colborne, Ont., Wm. Anthony Booth, Collector of Customs, aged 58.
 19. Mr. James Murray, C.B, F.R.G.S., an old public servant of the Crown, 46 years in the. Civil Service of England
 20. At Toronto, Ont., E. M. Hodder, M.D., F.R.S., London, the head of the medical profession in Ontario, in his 6 th year.
 21. At Paris, Fiance, Charles Francois D'Aubigny, a celebrated painter and engraver.
 At London, Eng, Major General Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, F.R S., of the Royal Engineers, aged 68.
 23. At Halifax, N S, Edward Binney, Esq, late Collector of Customs, and a large contributor to public and private charities, in his 67th year.
 At Montreal, Que, William Workman, Esq., late Mayor of the city, and large benefactor to all charitable associations.
 24. At London, Eng, Earl Bat hurst, aged 87.
 At Paris, France, from a fall from a horse. General Duplessis.
 25. At Rome, Italy. Father Angelo Secchi, the famous astronomer.
 26. At Paris, France, Godefroy Brossais Saint Marc, Cardinal Archbishop of Rennes.

27. At Toronto, Ont., Mr. Charles Murrith, one of the most prominent citizens of St. John, N.B.

March.

1. At London, Eng., Richard Bright, Esq., M P. for East Somersetshire, in his 57th year
3. At Wimbledon Park. Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the celebrated artist and Egyptian scholar, aged 82.
6. At Elmira. Rev. Andrew Dryburgh. Presbyterian Minister, much beloved and regretted.
8. At Vienna, Austria, the Archduke Francis, father of the Emperor.
9. At London, Eng, Sir James Carter, late Chief Justice of New Brunswick, aged 73
Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K C.B., in his 70th year.
10. At Toronto, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Richard L. Denison, the head of one of the oldest Canadian families, in his 65th year.
At. Turin, Italy, Count Sclopis, the celebrated juris, aged 80
11. At St Hyacin the, Que., Rev. Canon Dufresne.
At Montreal, Col. H L. Routh, one of the best known citizens.
12. At Edinburgh, Scotland. Right Hon. Sir w Gibson Craig, Lord Clerk Registrar and Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, in his 82nd year.
16. At Fredericton N.B, Hon. John S. Saunders, President of N B. Legislative Council.
At Lunenburg, N.S, Hon. John Creighton, President of Nova Scotia Council.
At Newburg. N.Y., Commodore John Hodges Graham, U S Navy, aged 84.
19. At Halifax, N. S., of gout in the stomach. General Sir William Grady O'Haly, Commander-in-Chief in British North America,
At Yorkville, near Toronto, Ont., Lieut.-Col, William Henry Norris.
At Newcastle, Eng., Lord Ravensworth, aged 81.
20. At Kildonan, Manitoba, Mr. John Matheson, one of the oldest Red River settlers.
Mr. Alan Eliot Lockhart, Lord Lieut, of Selkirkshire, aged 74.
23. At Belleville, Ont., Dr. James Lister, the oldest physician of the city, a resident of Belleville forty years, in his 66th year.
26. At Halifax, N.S., Captain John H. Kendrick, Superintendent of Lighthouses.
27. At London, Eng., Sir George Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, aged 67.
29. At Hamilton, Ont., John Bell. Esq, A.M., M.D., of Montreal, in his 33rd year.
31. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal de San Filippo, Bishop of Ostia, Dean of the Sacred College, aged 82.
At Cookstown, Ont., Ann Stewart, aged 103, leaving 84 descendants.

April.

1. At Stratford, Ont.. Colonel John Corry Wilson Daly, in his 83rd year.
3. Hon. William N Heffernau, M L C. of Nova Scotia, aged 82.
At Don Mount., Toronto, Mrs. Mary Johnson, in her 103rd year.
5. At Halifax, N. S., Rev. Charles J. Shreve, for many years Rector of Chester, aged 70.
At York. Haldimand County Ont., Colonel Richard Martin, Sheriff of the County, in his 82nd year.
8. At Paris, France, Madam Dufaure, wife of the French Premier.
11. Prince Lucien Charles Joseph, second son of the celebrated Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon.
12. In Ludlow St. Prison, N.Y. City, William M. Tweed.
At Montreal, Que., Hon. John Young, President of the Harbour Commissioners, and late Commissioner to Sydney Exhibition, in his 68th year.
At Lichfield, Eng, Right Rev, George Augustus selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, and late Bishop of New Zealand, in his 70th year.
- At Aleppo, Hassoun Effendi, a naturalized British subject, and one of the greatest Arabic scholars and poets of the day
John Gordon, of Cluny, one of the best and largest of Scotch landlords.
21. At Aylesbury, Eng., Rev. James Booth, L.L.D., F.RS., a celebrated scientific writer, in his 72nd year.
At London, Eng, Mr. Stauros Dilbero-glue, an eminent Greek merchant, of London, aged 69.
22. At Halle, Professor Heinrich Leo, the historian.
23. At Toronto, Ont., John MacBride, Esq, Barrister-at-law.
23. At Victoria River, Kansas, Mr. George Grant, founder of the Victoria Colony, Ellis County, Kansas.

May.

2. At London, England, Sir William Mitchell, founder of the International Code of Signals. Killed, by a railway accident, Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, M. P. for Reading, Eng. Admiral Grey, G.C.B., third son of Earl Grey, the Premier of the Reform Bill, aged 72.
6. At Edinburgh, Scotland, Sir John Campbell, C.B., K C.S.I., aged 77.
10. On the S.S. *Moravian*, on her passage to Montreal, Capt, William McIlmurray. At Maple, Ont., Rev. Peter McNaughton, in his 81st year.
13. At Rochdale, Eng., of apoplexy, the wife of John Bright
14. Francis Henry Moran, the trumpeter who sounded the charge for the "Six Hundred."
19. At Oakville, Ont., Rev. Geo. Evans, M.A., aged 85.
- At Fredericton, N.B., Hon. Mr. Wilmot, late Lieut.-Governor, aged 70.
- At Rome, Italy, the Princess Giustiniani, Countess of Newburgh, in her 88rd year.
23. At Toronto, Ont., John Hamilton Eaton, late Major, Rifle Brigade, in his 70th year
25. At London, Eng, the Duchess of Argyle, in her 55th year
26. Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, aged 80.
27. At Toronto, Ont, Mr. Isaac White, the oldest inhabitant of the city, for 83 years, a resident
28. At Richmond, near London, Eng., Earl Russell in his 86th year.
30. At London, Eng, Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., the late eminent Recorder of London, aged 74.
31. Suddenly, in the Library of the House of commons, London, Mr Philip Wykeham Martin, M.P. for Rochester.

June.

2. At Montreal, Que., Hon. Wilfred Dorion, Judge of the Supreme Court.
6. At Paris, France, Count Achille Baraguay d'Hilliers, Marshal of France.
9. At Constantinople of typhoid fever, Mr. McGahan, the *Daily News* correspondent.
12. At Paris, France, George, late King of Hanover, cousin of the Queen, aged 59.
- At New York City, Win. Cullen Bryant, the poet, in his 85th year.
13. At Washington, U.S., Professor J. Henry, L L D., Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution, in his 79th year.
- In England, Rev. Crawford Tait, only surviving son of Archbishop of Canterbury.
- At San Gabriel Mission, California, Donna Eulalie Perez, aged 143
15. At London, Eng., Sir Thomas D. Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and a well known antiquarian writer, aged 74.
18. At Ramsgate, Eng., Mr. Bolckow, M P, one of the largest iron masters in the north of England, in his 73rd year.
24. At Manchester, England, Charles Mathews, the Comedian, in his 75th year.
25. At London, Eng., Admiral Sir George Back, the distinguished Arctic Navigator, aged 82.
- At Woolwich, Eng., Major General Wm. McBean, B, late Colonel, 98rd Highlanders, in which regiment he entered as drummer boy.
- At London, Eng., Right Hon. Sir H Conyngham Montgomery, P. C, a distinguished Indian Statesman, aged 75.
26. At Madrid, Spain, Queen Mercedes, in her 18th year, universally beloved and regretted.
- At Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, Rev. Robert Stirling, D D., the oldest Minister of the Church of Scotland.

July.

1. At Monnetler, Savoy, Italy, Miss Catharine Wink worth, author of "Lyra Germanica" and other religious works.
9. At Toronto, Ont., Alan Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
13. At Hamburg, Germany, Ven. Arch-Mildmay, Archdeacon of Essex, and Rector of Chelmsford.
24. At Fort William, Mrs Christina McVicar, for 60 years a resident of the North-West, aged 78.
17. Drowned in Toronto Bay, W. S.Griffin, son of Rev. W. S Griffin, of Hamilton, and Albert P. Howland, Esq. son of F. A. Howland, Esq., Lambton Mills, Ont.
- At Rugby, Eng., Dr. Thomas Oldham, for 16 years at head of the Indian Geological Survey, in his 63rd year.
18. At Vienna, Signor Alcardi, an Italian poet, and member of the Italian Senate.
23. Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B, Lord High Admiral, in his 71st year.
25. At Fredericton, N.B.. Hon John S. Saunders, President of the Legislative Council.

30. At Clifton, Ont., Mr. George Liddle, for 21 years Surveyor of Customs at that Port.
 At London, Eng, Dr. Benisch, one of the most learned Jewish writers, aged 67.
 31. At Malta, Canon Gribble, for 20 years Chaplain to British Embassy at Constantinople.

August.

1. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Franchi, Papal Secretary of State, in his 61st year
 4. At St. John, Newfoundland, Monseigneur Conroy, the Papal ablegate to Canada, aged 45, deeply regretted by all classes.
 6. At Bristol, Eng., Canon Knight, for 59 years Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.
 9. At Tournay, Belgium, M. Barthelemey de Mortier, the most famous botanist of Belgium, aged 82.
 12. At Stratford, Ont., Major Stephenson, of the Grand Trunk Railway
 At Brechin, Scotland, Rev George Gilfillan, of Dundee, a well-known author, in his 66th year.
 16. At Paris, France, Joseph Naudel, the historian.
 17. At Cabul, India, the heir apparent of the throne of Afghanistan.
 20. At New York city, William Niblo, a veteran Theatrical manager, and founder of Niblo's Gardens, in his 86th year.
 30. At Dublin, John Eugene Cavanagh, the famous Celtic scholar, and formerly a prominent politician
 31. At Oakham, Leicestershire, Mr. Charles Hoy Frewen, one of the most influential landowners of Leicester and Sussex, in his 66th year.

September.

1. At Thirlestane Castle, Scotland, the Earl of Lauderdale, in his 76th year.
 At Gosport, Eng., Lieut. General Richard K. Clavell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, in his 59th year.
 2. At London. Eng., Mr George Payne, for many years master of the Pytchley hounds, aged 75.
 At Barnstaple, Eng., Sir Frederick Williams, M. P., in his 49th year.
 4. At Picton, Ont, found dead in his bed, Captain John P. Downs, an old and respected resident.
 At Montreal, Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D., President of the Woodstock (Ont) Theological College, in his 62nd year.
 8. At Petersfield. Eng., Major General John Simpson, C B.
 General Rowley Hill, one of the survivors of the Peninsular War, In his 83rd year.
 11. At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. W. H. Lee, late Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada, in his 80th year.
 14. At Quebec, Rev. J S. Sykes, for many years Port Chaplain; much beloved and regretted
 20 At Ottawa, Ont., Hon John Simpson, Deputy Auditor-General, in his 71st year.
 24. In England, Sir John Griffith, C.E. author of the Geological Map of Ireland.
 John Penn, an eminent mechanical engineer.
 26. At-Hull, Que., from a fall over, a bridge, John Stewart, Esq., Barrister, formerly of the Canadian Civil Service.
 At Uxbridge, Ont., Benjamin Workman, Esq., M.D., formerly of Montreal and Toronto, in his 84th year.
 30. At Bonn, Germany, Mr. Justice Keogh, of the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

Geological, Survey 1876-77.

British Columbia.

Work was resumed in 1876 as early as the weather permitted, by Mr. G. M. Dawson, in the neighbourhood of Leech River, Vancouver Island. This river joins the Sooke from the west, about 7 miles from its mouth, and 21 miles from Victoria. Large patches of snow remained in the woods, and in the Leech Valley snow several feet in depth lay on the ground. Gold has been found in paying quantities for about five miles on this river. Some rich spots, Mr. Dawson thinks, yet exist in its neighbourhood, but limited in extent and difficult to find. It is also probable that an auriferous horizon exists on the surface of the true bed rock, and that by hydraulic work, a great part of the cement and benches near the river might be made remunerative. Auriferous veins rich enough to pay for working may occur, but as yet none have been discovered. The total product so far obtained has been estimated at \$100,000.

On the 19th May, Mr. Dawson resumed his explorations in the interior of British Columbia At Quesnel, and northward from it, the climate is moister than further south, and grain may be grown without irrigation The

general level of the plateau between Quesnel and the Black-water River, is 850 feet above the Fraser, or 2,660 feet above the sea. Terrace flats cease to appear, and are replaced by low rolling hills and hillocks. Half way between Quesnel and Blackwater Bridge is Goose Lake, 1,950 feet above the Fraser. An irregular hilly and rolling country stretches westward from this lake, and beyond the lake is a gently undulating terrace plateau, with an average elevation of 2,700 feet above the sea. Fires have, parsed extensively and often over this country. Small alders, aspens and scrub pine have come upon the burnt areas, with grass often of good quality and mixed with wild pea and vetch. The vegetation was appreciably behind that of Quesnel, and the land fit for cultivation, very limited in area. From Black-water Bridge, crossing the Telegraph Range, the Eucheniko valley was reached. This has a general course of N. 65, W., is wide and flat bottomed, and its southern side thickly timbered, except where lives have run. The northern side is generally open, covered with bunch grass, patches of wild onions, and occasional tufts of sage. There is little arable land, but a considerable area suitable for stock ranges. The young grass on the 5th June was well up. Groves of scrub pine were formed in sandy beaches, and the river fringed with dark groves of tall symmetrical black spruces. The valley is a type of many which intersect the northern part of the interior plateau, which must in the aggregate represent a great area of stock growing land. The higher plateaus are covered with a thick growth of scrub pine, or where the timber has been burned, grass, with pea, vetch, &c in many places comes up in great abundance. The valley of the Blackwater, north of the Cluscus Lakes, much resembles that of the Eucheniko, but on a larger scale the north slope is covered with bunch grass, vetch, strawberries, &c., and the south pretty thickly timbered. There is abundance of good grazing, and the Indians of Cluscus Lake own a number of horses which live out at all seasons. The river flows somewhat rapidly between long lake-like expansions. It is remarkable that the Black water receives no important tributaries from the north, the plateau seeming to slope north from the brink of its valley. On the upper part of the river the country changes for the worse. Broken fragments of basalt strew the surface, and sandy stony soil alternates with swamps, continuing westward the valley of the Uhlghako, a tributary of the Blackwater, was followed 10½ miles to Uhlghako Lake. Sixteen miles W.S.W. the Salmon River was reached, the head of the Nechacco, Gatcho Lake being crossed. Between this lake and the Salmon, where the general dense forest of scrub pine has been burned, a rank growth of fine grass was found, and some of the swamps were grassy. The Salmon river has only a moderately rapid current, and is not much depressed below the level of the plateau which slopes gently towards it. There were signs of good soil and more congenial climate, and evidence of greater rain fall. South-westward after crossing the Salmon River, the country is stony and barren, woods mostly destroyed by fire and occasional broad swampy meadows affording good feed for animals. At Salmon House the Douglas fir is again seen as a large tree. Lignite of good quality was found on the Kohasganko, a stream flowing from the Tsitsuti range. From a rocky knoll separated from the main slope of this mountain, a magnificent view was obtained. Eleven miles from Mils the Tahyesco River was reached, through valleys which were green with well grown grass, giving very nutritious pasture. Ascending to a height of over 1,000 feet above the sea level, beyond the limit of thick forest growth, the northern brink of the great gorge of the Bella Coola Valley was reached. The country south was broken with rocky hills and one remarkable snowy range. North the surface rises in steps to the summits of the Tsitsuti range. The country is lightly timbered with some grass on the slopes and occasional fine meadows. The immense snow-fall on and immediately east of the coast range reverses the effect which the vicinity of the sea might be expected to produce. It is probable the mountains about Dean Inlet receiving the W. and S.W. winds without intervening high Islands, have a greater rain and snow-fall than usual, even in this range. From the Nacootloon lakes the country descends gradually to the Salmon River, with dry, sandy, gravelly soil, and frequent swampy meadows with good grass. S. and S. E. the whole country appears low and flat, but probably at too great an elevation for agriculture. The river is here at an elevation of 3,419 feet. Going N. E., the long southern slope of the Ilgachuz Range was ascended to the height of 5,200 feet. There was good feed for the animals, large snow banks all around, and mosquitoes very troublesome. Going 13 miles to the north, the main stream of the Blackwater was reached, flowing west, and 4½ miles N E from this, though a densely wooded country, the Tset-si Lake. Thence the course was west again to Gatcho Lake and 7 miles N.W. to Qual-Cho Lake, the whole country thickly wooded. The general elevation is about 3,300 feet, the soil poor, with occasional hay meadows. The Gatcho Lake stream is the N. E. source of the Nechacco. Following this 12 miles Euteakwetachlck Lake was reached. In the river valleys, and along the lakes and ponds, very beautiful meadows were found, and in the sheltered valleys spruce was found of fair size. The river runs N E. from this lake by the Tooti-a-i or Fawnie's Mountain to Na-tal-kuz Lake, from which the main Nechacco River flows out. The greater part of the south bank is densely timbered. The river is a noble stream 200 feet wide, deep, with strong, steady current and deep blue water. The Ched-a-kuz enters it from the south. 4 miles from the lake, with a wide, flat bottomed valley, with pretty meadows. East of this the ridges blend into broad sandy flats covered sparsely with pine trees. The Nechacco flows N.E. & N., the soil improving and timber more heavy to the second great bend, when, for about 5 miles, it flows through a broken, hilly region, and thence in a low level, thickly timbered region to Fraser

Lake. The country about Ta-cluck Lake west to Frazer Lake and east down the Nechacco, is level, or gently undulating, and more fertile in appearance than any other on the route. Francois and Fraser Lakes occupy the W. portion of a depression nearly coinciding with the 56th parallel of latitude. The upper part of the Nechacco reaches this from the south, and receiving the stream from the two Lakes flows eastward to the Fraser at Fort George. Fraser Lake is 12 miles long, 2,225 feet above sea level. The Douglas fir again appears in some abundance on the hills about it. Francois Lake is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, at an elevation of 2,375 feet, lying nearly E. and W. Its depth must be great, and the Indians say in mild winters it does not freeze across. The north shore is generally low, and the soil appears to be fertile. The south shore is rougher and pretty heavily timbered, but beyond, the country is less thickly wooded, and presents a fertile and attractive appearance. Judging from the flora it would be suited to the growth of barley, oats and roots, and to the support of stock. Between Fort Fraser and Stewart Lake, little land suited to agriculture occurs on the trail, but the low country to the east is very extensive and appears fertile. At Stuart's Lake fine cabbages and other vegetables were growing in Mr. Hamilton's garden, and barley and potatoes for the use of the Fort. At Fort George, at the confluence of the Nechacco with the Fraser, wheat and grain of all kinds can be grown.

The Chilacco Valley forms a great trough in the generally level surface of the country, about a mile wide, margined by abrupt slopes, and with a very fertile soil. The plants indicate a greater rain fall than usual in the interior. The region examined lies between 52° 30' and 54° 10' N. Lat., and 122° 50' and 126° 40' W. Long., covering some 15,000 square miles of surface.

There is scarcely a stream of any importance in British Columbia that does not yield gold. The probability is, that as the country is opened up, and the cost of labour and supplies reduced, the whole of the Province will be found gold-bearing to some extent, and it will take the first place as the "ining Province of the Dominion." Silver, copper and galena are also found. Coal is also found over a large portion of the Province. Iron, copper and mercury have been found in various places. [unclear: building] stone is in unlimited supply, and marble of good quality has been found in various places; but as yet the knowledge of the resources of British Columbia is in its infancy.

Mr Robert Bell during the season of 6, was examining the country north of Lake Huron, and east of Lake Superior. The north-east shore of the Georgian Bay was examined in detail. The general outline of the coast represents a comparatively abrupt descent from a plateau in the country behind, to the bottom of the Bay in front. The rocks along the coast belong to the Laurentian series, and consist principally of varieties of gneiss. There is a wide broken margin of land and water of very rocky character, and not much good land found near the shore. But the country improves constantly from the Bay towards Lake Nipissing, and there is much good land around Muskoka Lakes and Parry Sound. Five bands of crystalline limestone were traced between the Bay and Lake Nipissing.

Going west, the Huronian rocks were first met at Shibapaoning. About three miles north-west of tills place was found a promising deposit of magnetic iron ore. Copper, magnetic iron, antimony and galena were found in the neighbourhood of Echo Lake. The Victoria mine, 8 miles from the mouth of Garden River was visited. Assays of galena ore from this mine gave one, $168\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver to the ton, one, twelve two fifths oz., and one, two-sixth oz. The east shore of Lake Superior was followed in detail by boat from Batchawana Bay to Michipicoten. Three or four miles west of this river two exposures of hematite occur.

The God Erich Salt Region.

was explored in 1876 more fully than before, by boring with a diamond drill, by Henry Attrill, New York. The boring was carried to a depth of 1,517 feet. The salt bearing strata were found to be nearly horizontal. Examination of the sections was made by Prof. T. S. Hunt, and six beds of rock salt were found in the depth bored, from 6 to 31 feet thick. The total thickness of the layers of salt is 126 feet, without counting the thin layers and veins in the intervening rocks. The second and third beds are only 7 feet apart, are remarkably pure, and may be regarded as one great workable mass of rock salt. The analysis only showed foreign matter one portion of it of less than one-fourth of one per cent. A layer of rock-salt one foot thick, is estimated to yield for each acre 2,873 tons of 2,000 lbs. In place of the comparatively costly process of the manufacture from brines, a deposit is here offered almost inexhaustible in extent, and much of it of exceptional purity. No rock salt has as yet been discovered in the saline formation in New York, but on Saginaw Bay in Michigan it has been found at the depth of 2,085 feet.

Mr. Vennor spent the season of 1876 in the counties of Pontiac and Ottawa, Que., in 1875 in Renfrew Co. in Ontario. The crystalline limestones of that country were found to go up the Ottawa from Arnprior to Fitzroy Harbour and then across that river to Bristol. A synclinal of the limestones extends westward up the Madawaska. The trough or depression is found to be continuous from Madoc to Arnprior, and joins the Hastings series. Another great basin or synclinal of crystalline limestone runs inland from the Ottawa valley in Horton along the

Bonnechere Kiver for 52 miles. The thickness of the limestone was found the same as in Lanark Co., from 8 to 6,000 feet. But three great divisions or groups of rocks are found to exist in Eastern Ontario: 1. A great gneissic and syenitic series without limestones 2. A thinner gneissic series, with labradorites and limestones. 3. Lower Silurian, Potsdam to Trenton. On the opposite side of the Ottawa, in Quebec, the rocks were found to be of precisely the same general character. It is probable another limestone trough exists up the Ottawa valley as far as the Upper Allumette Lake. The great Ramsay, Lanark and Dalhousie band crossing at Bristol, and along that township and Clarendon, runs inland northward for more than 100 miles, and after a number of zig-zags, again approaches the Ottawa and joins the Petite Nation and Grenville series Iron ore was found from Hull to Post Creek, in Cameron township, between the Gatineau and Thirty-one-mile Lake, 54 miles in a direct line north from the Ottawa River Apatite is found in the townships of Buckingham and Templeton in a belt of rocks averaging $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in width, running N.E. from near the centre of Templeton. The belt is very productive and the apatite of very fine quality. It has also been found in Hull and Wakefield, and probably exists some distance north along the Gatineau, S E. of the apatite belt. The plumbago-bearing rocks occupy a very large area in Buckingham and Lochaber

Mr. G F. Mathew was engaged in 1875 and 1876 in Charlotte Co., New Brunswick. In 1875 the summer was spent in the examination of the "dark argillites," or Upper Silurian slates of the north-west part of the county, and that of 1876, in the south-east part of the same county, in order to ascertain the age of some groups of strata in that quarter, described as "Coastal" and "Kingston" series. The former are described to be probably Laurentian. Between Lepreau Basin and Dipper Harbour there is an abundance of dark grey and pale grey limestone, apparently inexhaustible in quantity, with two good harbours close at hand and a heavy growth of wood on the ridge. The "Kingston series" has the same characteristics as the "Upper Silurian" of the north-west part of the county. Two important metalliferous zones occur in the "Kingston," containing copper, lead, bismuth and iron. In the vicinity of Lepreau Basin, a shaft 90 feet deep had been sunk to test the beds of anthracite coal found there. The mineral is a granular anthracite. Slaty layers are irregularly distributed through the upper part of the seam, but improve in quality on the south side, and at the bottom four feet of pure coal had been penetrated without reaching the foot wall of the seam. At St. George three companies have been formed for the purpose of working the beautiful dark red granite quarries The rock is red, of various degrees of intensity, with occasional large patches 20 to 49 feet across, of indefinite length, of pale cream colour and grey. Blocks 20 or 30 feet long are taken out by blast, and can be readily split The whole surface is capable of very high polish

Professor Bailey and Mr. Ells made an examination of portions of Albert and Westmoreland counties, New Brunswick, in order to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the belt of the lower carboniferous rocks traversing those counties, and especially of the belt of "Albert Shale," holding the deposit of *Albertite*. This Lower Carboniferous belt lies along the northern flank and eastern end of a chain of high lands, which extends from St. John eastwardly to a little beyond the centre of Albert County. The "Albert Shales," the most important member of this series, traverses the County of Albert in two distinct and well defined bands. The shales are, in general, thinly bedded, splitting easily into thin and flexible sheets, alternating with thicker and harder beds, very tough, and breaking only with a conchoidal fracture. All are highly bituminous, with frequent occurrences of streaks and layers of oily matter and from the more sandy beds fluid petroleum may be seen to flow. In certain bands of the shale, vast numbers of fossil fishes occur. These bituminous shales occupy an area of about 250 acres The "Albert" mine is now being worked at a depth of 1,260 feet, and a trial hole shows its continuance 100 feet further. The albertite is not a true coal, but an oxidised hydrocarbon, at one time existing, like petroleum, in a condition of fluidity. Besides the veins of "Albertite," the Albert shales also contain themselves a sufficient quantity of bituminous matter to make them available sources of supply both of oil and gas. It is also probable they may be available for the manufacture of paving material or cements. The plaster beds found in this Lower Carboniferous series, are the most extensive and valuable in New Brunswick Much of the rocks a pure white snowy alabaster, easily cut or ground, other portions pale cream colour, light grey, light blue, and translucent. The analysis of the albertite shows that it contains 86 parts of carbon.

Mr. Fletcher was engaged during the summer of 1876, in the counties of Victoria, Cape Breton, and Richmond, Nova Scotia, being that part of the island of Capo Breton lying between Loch Lomond, Salmon and Mira Rivers on the east, and the Groat Bras D'Or and St Patrick Channel on the west. The Bras d'Or Lakes occupy deep basins, excavated in soft, carboniferous strata, encompassed by hills of lignite and other pre-silurian rocks They are connected with each other by Barra Strait, with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Great and Little Bras d Or, and with the Atlantic Ocean by the St Peter's Canal Plaster, iron, and building stone are found on their shores, and their scenery is of surpassing beauty. Fish of all sorts abound in the bays and streams, and ducks, loons, cranes, sea pigeons, plover, partridges, fox, rabbit, mink and wild cat offer attractions to the sportsman. At East Bay there is a mineral spring similar to that of St. Catharines. Ont Feldspathic and gneissoid rocks form the surface over a large area, constituting hill ranges, seldom exceeding

600 feet in height The prevailing scarcity of superficial deposits, other than those produced from the disintegration of the underlying rocks, is worthy of notice. The banks are sometimes composed of stratified sand, clay and gravel, the gravel at the bottom, and at some places black magnetic iron sand is strewn along the beach. Sometimes the shores are low with ponds nearly dry and capable of being reclaimed as excellent hay land. Interval lands of great fertility are found in the valleys of the larger brooks, but the country is generally sterile. The best farms have a rich marl or calcareous lower carboniferous bottom. Hematite and calcspar are of universal occurrence, the former very pure. Clay, iron, stone, bog iron ore, pyrolusite, copper ore, galena containing gold and silver, molybdenite and gold have been discovered. Coal has been found in three localities in the sandstone, and in two in the carboniferous conglomerate, and gypsum, marbles, syenite, porphyry and granite, fireclay and sandstone can all be obtained on the shores of these lakes.

The results of assays of a number of minerals by Mr. Harrington are given. Those of coal and lignite were from B Columbia, the coal from the Nicola River giving less than three per cent, of ash and yielding a bright and tolerably firm coke, from the North Thompson, 13 of ash, a bright firm coke and nearly approaching a true bituminous coal; from the Upper Nechacco, lignite giving 4.89 of ash, and the volatile and fixed combustible matter nearly equal; Baynes Sound, Vancouver's Island, a fierce bright coal; Little Lepreau, N.B, an impure anthracite coal, giving 37 parts of ash and 57 fixed carbon; Fort Hood, N. S, a bright coal, but with so much sulphur as greatly to detract from its value; and from McAdam Lake, N.S., a coaly shale having 53 per cent, of ash, but yet coking. The average percentage of ash in 16 samples of Vancouver Island coal was 9.58, and of fixed carbon 59.37. The coal east of the 112th meridian is of inferior quality to that west, the average of fixed carbon for them being only 39.89.

IRON ORES.—The hematite from Cape Breton yielded 59½ parts of metallic iron, that from Flamborough, Ont., 28½. The titaniferous iron ore from shawenagan, Q., gave 34.64 of iron; and from Ste. Julienne, 38 27. The magnetic iron ore from Texada Island, B.C, gave 68.40 of metallic iron, and spathic iron ore from Cape Breton 32.58.

A specimen of Manganese from Cleveland, Quebec, gave only 15 15 per cent, of peroxide of manganese. Copper from Poison's Lake, N.S., yielded 1170 copper, and 35.57 metallic iron.

Of 12 specimens of quartz from British Columbia the best gave 0.385 oz. gold to the ton, and 1.312 silver. From the Eureka Mine at Fort Hope, a specimen gave 221 66 oz. to the ton. A specimen from Batehewana Bay, Lake Superior, gave 15.67 oz. to the ton of silver, and one from Jackfield Bay 0.198 gold and 5.40 silver. One specimen from the Victoria Mine gave 168.477 oz. of silver to the ton, but this was a very much larger yield than obtained from any other specimens from that mine. Two specimens from Hatly and Sherbrooke. Q., gave 219 oz. and 10.28 oz. silver to the ton.

A specimen from the calcareous band reached in the boring on swan River, near Fort Pelly, was found to contain no less than 90½ per cent, of carbonate of lime.

A comparison of Canadian graphite with that of Ceylon, having been instituted by Mr. Christian Hoffman, it was found that in respect to incombustibility the Canadian graphite is fully equal to that of Ceylon, and is therefore equally suited for the manufacture of crucibles.

Department of the Interior.

North-West Territories.

In October, 1876, these territories were erected into a separate Government, and a Council appointed In March 1877, a Legislative session of the Council was held, and several Ordinances passed and distributed through the Territories. These were

"To provide for the protection of the Buffalo,

"To prevent prairie and forest fires,

"To prevent gambling, respecting infectious diseases, and respecting masters and servants.

Keewatin.

395,000 square miles of the N. W. Territories, were, by the Act of 7th Oct, 1876. detached from these territories, and erected into the "District of Keewatin." This District extends between 91° 8' and 100° 8' west, and from Manitoba and the International boundary to the northern boundary of Canada. A Council of six gentlemen were appointed, and they were organized into a Board of Health, and took stringent measures to prevent the spread of small pox in the Territory, but the expense being found much greater than the

Government estimated, it intimated to the Council its desire that they should resign, and they accordingly did so on the 16th April, 1877, the emergency for which they were appointed no longer existing.

Indians of Dominion.

The Indians of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Mic Macs) show a slight increase on numbers during the year 1876-76, they numbering 296. The agent says they have suffered very much from sickness, nearly the whole of the Government grant being exhausted in providing medical attendance and supplies. They had 68 acres of land under cultivation, raising 21 bushels of wheat, 167 of oats and 1,411 of potatoes. The value of their fish catch was \$710, and they manufactured many thousands of butter firkins and baskets. They are represented as desirous of improvement. There was an average attendance of 14 children at the school, about one half of those on the roll. The agent is confident the settlement on Lennox Island will become highly prosperous.

The Indians of NEW BRUNSWICK. (Mic-Macs and Amalecites) numbered 1,425. Those in the north-east are all Roman Catholics, quiet and inoffensive, very improvident and with little interest in farming. Many are employed in the lumber mills. They have no school. Those of the south-west have also no schools, and are much given to drink. The Tobique Indians have applied to have schools established on their reserve. The number of acres cultivated by all the bands was 929, and they had 325 houses or huts and 80 barns, some horses (young stock), sheep and pigs. They raised 76 b. corn, 100 b. of wheat, 3,499 b. of oats, 39 b. of peas, 1,129 b. of buckwheat, and 4,966 b. of potatoes. Their fish and furs were valued at \$2,078. and the proceeds of other industries at \$354.

The NOVA SCOTIA Indians, all Mic-Macs, number 2,116. Those in District No 1 suffered, during the early part of the winter of 1886-77, a good deal of destitution. They are reported as showing gradual improvement, but taking little interest in the cultivation of the land. In District No. 2 they are reported as a law-abiding people, sober and industrious, desirous to settle on separate pieces of land, and having mostly framed houses. They are all Catholics and very regular at church, but have no schools. In No 4, a very marked and gratifying improvement in industrial habits is reported, and the moral status decidedly good. In No 5, there is a growing desire for comfortable houses, and a nice little village is springing upon the reserve. In No 6, there was a total failure of the potato crop, and the hay badly injured by the wet season. In No. 8, a most commendable improvement is noticed, and a spirit of ambition to compete with the whites. The school is in a flourishing condition and the children doing well. The average daily attendance at the two schools was 34 out of a total of 79. 1,256 acres of land are cultivated by the Nova Scotia Indians, of which 46 was brought into cultivation in 1877; they have 351 houses and 46 barns. 1,143 bushels of various kinds of grain were raised, 18,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,038 tons of hay cut. The value of fish and furs sold was \$5,476, and of other industries \$6,105, giving a total value of sales \$11,581. The superintendent of Indian Affairs states that there is a very marked difference between the Indians in the eastern and western sections of Nova Scotia, though they are all of one tribe. Those at the east are more agricultural in their tastes and industrious in their habits, and those of Cape Breton especially are noted for their honesty and sobriety.

In QUEBEC the Indian population numbers 0,917, but of these there are residing on reserves only 4,024. The Caughnawaga Iroquois are Catholic, in general well behaved, some of them first-class farmers, and most of them very expert in working the stone from the quarries. They are indifferent about schools, and too much exposed to temptation from liquor selling. The difficulties between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Oka Indians stand in the way of much improvement, among them. The St Regis Iroquois are still increasing, and many of them do very well at farming, but the report of their state generally is less favourable than of the Caughnawagas. Of the Abenakis of St. Francis and Becancour, the agent gives no report. The report from the Montagnais of Lake St. John and neighbourhood is favourable. They had good crops in 1877. the Chief having himself raised over 100 bushels of excellent wheat, and they were preparing new land for the coming spring. On the Quebec reserves, 6, 18 acres of land altogether were in cultivation, and the value of their sales of fish, furs, and manufactures was \$28,403. 12 schools were in operation, at which the average attendance was about 240 out of a roll of 489.

The number of Indians in Ontario is 15,666, residing on reserves 14,948. 51,939 acres of land under cultivation, an increase of 3,619 in one year. Fish, furs, and other products were sold to the value of 121,014. The largest body of Indians on any one settlement in the Dominion are the Six Nations and Mississaguas, on Grand River, who number 3,340. Their progress continues to be most gratifying. Many applications for enfranchisement have come from them and other Ontario Indians. The schools are flourishing. The Chippawas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames, are slowly but surely advancing in civilization and comfort. Besides the Mount Elgin Institute there are six schools taught by native teachers, and flourishing temperance societies. Most of them live in tolerable comfort. The Indian population of the Central Superintendency of Ontario continues to increase, and though but little change can be noted from year to year, their condition has morally and

physically improved. Temperance societies are being established, and improved methods of farming being taken up. On Manitoulin Island the quantity of land under cultivation has been increased, and the Indians are generally orderly and well conducted. The attendance at school is irregular, but very satisfactory progress has been made. Improvements are continually being made on their houses and much attention is paid to road making. There are six bands of Indians in the Pa my Sound division, all generally employed in either hunting or fishing and the farming done is on a small scale and badly done. Schools are almost unknown, though several of the bands are desirous to have them established. In the Sault Ste. Marie division, the two bands are taking greater interest in agricultural pursuits, and a considerably larger portion of land has been enclosed. The schools have been better attended and the children make good progress. The liquor traffic is a great trouble, from the proximity to the American frontier. The number of children at school among all the Indians of Ontario was 1,985, but the average attendance was much less. The accumulated capital of Indian Trust Funds on June 30th, 1877, mostly belonging to Ontario and Quebec, was \$2,968,041, and the accrued amount of interest \$159,928. The quantity of land sold in Ontario for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 43,833 acres, at the price of \$75,224. On old and new sales and leases 65,876 was collected. The area of surrendered land in Quebec and Ontario, surveyed and unsold is 55,869½ acres.

MANITOBA INDIANS.—Several local agents were appointed for the Indians in Manitoba in 1877, much to the satisfaction of the agents, and it was hoped to be attended with very beneficial results. There is a general desire manifested by the Manitoba Indians to be taught farming. Some of the bands are making very marked progress. Several additional reserves were surveyed during the year. Several new schools were established and applications for several others have been sent in. There is a general desire among the Indians, not only that their children should be taught to read and write, but that they themselves may acquire the arts of the white man. The Indians in the Lake Manitoba agency are described by the agent as quiet and inoffensive, and very desirous of imitating the whites, anxious for the education of their children, and have a practical farmer established on each reserve to teach them farming. Their general health was good, and they were well satisfied with their position and treatment.

In the **NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**, five schools have been established. In the spring of 1877, barley and seed potatoes were distributed to the tribes at Ellice, Qu' Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Pelly and Shoal River, and planted by the Indians. The crops turned out well. Some of the bands near Carleton and Prince Albert were supplied with seed grain and potatoes. These were very much encouraged with the result, and have broken up more new land. One band has over 100 acres under cultivation. The White-fish Lake Indians are the furthest advanced in civilization of any in the Territories. They raised, in 1877, enough grain and vegetables for their food. The total number of Treaty Indians in the North-West Territories is about 17,000 and in Manitoba over 10,000. The Sioux who have come over from the United States have not made as satisfactory progress as was expected, though they are generally more intelligent and industrious than the other Indian bands, and their presence is a source of anxiety. The Indians in the Athabaska district are estimated to number about 2,400, and those of Rupert's Land, 4,370.

Among **BRITISH COLUMBIA** Indians a much better feeling has sprung up, and peace and apparent contentment is found. There is a marked improvement in the conduct of the coast Indians, much due to the stringency of the Indian Liquor Act. In all the large British Columbia Superintendency only two murders were reported during 1877, and these were due to the influence of Indian liquor. New reserves were laid out in Lewis and Sechart Inlets satisfactory to the Indians, and some desired plots of land added to the Conroy reserve. The Cowichan Bands number 83, are a most industrious and sturdy race, with quite a large area of land under cultivation, good fences, barns, stables, &c, and some 500 head of cattle. The Indians of British Columbia are generally shrewd, active and intelligent. Those of Fraser River are represented to be generally industrious and self-reliant. There is a perceptible improvement in their health and general condition. The Indians of the interior are a very active people, and great horsemen. The total number of British Columbia Indians is estimated at, in the Fraser River Super-intendency, 15,000; Vancouver and the Coast, 20,000-35,000 souls. There are six schools with 402 pupils; but except at the Industrial Schools, it is very difficult to obtain the attendance of the children. The value of the furs, cranberries, and oil exported from British Columbia, in 1877 (almost entirely of Indian production), was \$384,712.

The total number of Indians in the Dominion in 1877 was estimated to be

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

Notwithstanding the presence of the hard times, the annual receipts from these Lands exceeded the usual average. The receipts for the fiscal year 1876-77 amounted to \$102,618, while the expenses were only \$4,347,59. sales were made at Amherstburg, Montreal, Kingston, Sorel, Quebec and Ottawa to the amount of

\$121,904, from which was realized \$69,249 It was not thought advisable to order more new sales, as the value would be likely to much increase. Many valuable military properties in Quebec and Ontario were, by an Act passed in the Session of 1877, vested in the Dominion Government. There are numerous lots in Toronto, Kingston and Prescott, as well as scattered through the country, where sales have been made and cancelled from default. These will now sell at advanced prices. In Quebec there are lands still for sale, in Montreal, St John, South River, Blairfindie, Sorel and in Quebec City. The correspondence for the fiscal year covered 905 folios, 1,065 letters were received, and 668 sent. The arrears still increase. At the 3th June, 1877, there were due \$59,844 for rent and interest and unpaid instalments, and \$187,489 for purchase money not yet due. This sum. however, \$227,284 is so well secured that there is no risk of loss to the Dominion. Since 1856, \$1,042,331 have been paid over to the Consolidated Fund from these lands The lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada are under the management of this branch. No sales were made of these during the year, owing to the depression The receipts from them amounted to \$13,048,50.

Dominion Lands.

Few new surveys were undertaken in 1877. The special survey was continued, seven townships sub-divided, thirteen Indian Reserves surveyed, one old settlement, one outer two miles and one old trail surveyed; the Reserve at Thessalon, Lake Huron, sub-divided into farm lots, and a survey made for the Indian Branch at Garden River.

In the special Survey, the second principal meridian was produced north to the telegraph line, and a careful preliminary survey made of Prince Albert and the Indian Settlement and "The Forks" of the Saskatchewan. The total distance run was 300 miles; the country was well supplied with wood and water,—soil, sandy loam of fair quality. Streams of fresh water. Lakes, alkaline. North of these lakes the soil is poor to about three miles south of the C. P. R. line, when it becomes densely wooded, with numerous ponds. This continues about 27 miles, when for 18 miles the country is more open and inviting, gradually descending into an alkaline sandy plain. On the Third Principal meridian 106 west, the line runs for 24 miles through the same sandy, rolling plain, crossing the C.P.R line at the 13th mile. At the 11th base, the main southern trail to Carleton was crossed, the land improves and fresh-water ponds and groves of timber abound. After crossing the South Saskatchewan 1¼ miles north of the 12th base line, a tract of great fertility was entered on which continued to the North Branch, beyond which the country was thickly timbered with poplar and spruce of large size All along the 12th correction line for 20 miles east the land was excellent, and settlers' improvements were met with. At Prince Albert there was a population of about 500. The land is nearly as rich as in the Red River valley and more undulating, and everyone seemed satisfied and cheerful as regarded the future prospects of the settlement. The wheat, oats, barley, turnips, &c.&c., were equal to those of Ontario. At the St. Laurent Settlement, on the south branch, there are about 400 French half-breeds Not much attention is given to farming; but the land is capable of raising good crops The Indian Settlement, is on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan, 14 miles southeast of Prince Albert, on a very choice flat. Fort Ft la Come is 50 miles east of Prince Albert, land poor and light. Carlton House, 40 miles south-west of Prince Albert, land inferior in quality, except on the limited intervalle The Saskatchewan flows for 150 miles from Carlton on the north branch, and St. Laurent on the south, through a land with excellent soil, plenty of splendid timber and abundance of water. This fertile belt, bounded by the Pasquia hills on the south, extends more than 50 miles east of Fort Ft la Corne, and this fine country is free from the grasshopper, and the magnificent rivers afford a cheap outlet for surplus produce to Winnipeg, the trip from Carlton to Winn peg occupying 4½ days. On the 8th September, 1877, the North Saskatchewan was 907 feet wide with a mean depth of over six feet.

The entries for land in Manitoba during the year ending October 31st, 1877, were

The cash and scrip receipts amounted to \$168,098.

The half-breed lands were allotted in 1877, in 12 parishes, and 1, 15 claimants over 18 years of age were granted patents Scrip was issued during the year to half-breed heads of families equal to \$40,320, and in commutation of hay and common right, \$26,705,58.

Grants were made as follows:—

Nine new settlements were formed in Manitoba in 1877, besides 10 Mennonite villages, and the population is steadily and rapidly increasing every year.

Public Works of Dominion.

Canals.

River St. Lawrence and Lakes.

The St. Lawrence navigation extends from the Straits of Belle-Isle to the head of Lake Superior, 2,84 miles. This lake is 60 feet above the highest tidal flow of the St. Lawrence. The first interruption in the navigation occurs at Montreal, 386 miles from Belle-Isle, in the St. Louis Rapids. The *Lachine* Canal around these rapids is 8½ miles long. Very extensive new works are rapidly approaching completion on this canal. These form new entrances at Montreal and Lachine duplicating the locks, give a channel between the harbour of Montreal and Point St. Charles, for vessels drawing 18 feet of water, and all the way to Lachine for vessels drawing 12 feet. The navigation was only once interrupted during the season of 1877, and then only for 24 hours. 15¼ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal, on the south side of the river, the *Beauharnois Canal* avoids the three rapids of the "Cascades," "Cedars" and "Coteau." The navigable season on this canal in 1877 was 209 days, and no interruption of any kind occurred, though a great many repairs were made. Above the Beauharnois Canal, Lake St. Francis, a widening of the St. Lawrence, is navigable for 32¼ miles. Here the Cornwall Canal, 11½ miles long is constructed around the Long Sault Rapids. This Canal is being enlarged and improved. There was no interruption to navigation, five miles from the head of the Cornwall Canal commence 3 short canals known as the *Williamsburg Canals*. Two of these *Farran's Point*, ¾ of a mile long, and the *Rapid Flat*, 4 miles long, are only used by vessels ascending the river, the rapids offering no difficulties to vessels in the descent of the river. The distance between the two is 10½ miles; 4½ miles further up is the third of the Williamsburg Canals, 7½ miles long. Beyond this the navigation is uninterrupted to Port Dalhousie at the head of Lake Ontario, 229 miles. Here the Welland Canal, over 27 miles long, passes between Lakes Erie and Ontario. When the new works on this Canal are completed, a navigation will be established 267 miles long, 25 feet deep, with a breadth of 100 feet at bottom, with 24 locks 270 feet long, 45 wide and 14 feet deep on the sills. The mean difference of level between the two lakes has been determined at 326¾ feet. The basin at the harbour of Port Dalhousie will extend over 10 acres, with a depth of 16 or 17 feet. At Sault St. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, 623 miles from the Lake Erie entrance of the Welland Canal, the United States Government have constructed a canal, a mile in length, 18 feet lockage and 16 feet on the sills, to avoid the St. Mary Rapid. The distance from this point to the head of Lake Superior is 397 miles, giving, in the total St. Lawrence navigation 2,312¼ miles open navigation, and 713 miles canal: 2,234 statute miles. At the western end of Lake Ontario, a small canal, half a mile long is cut through the sand bar separating *Burlington Bay* from the Lake, and gives access to the Port of Hamilton.

Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston.

This route extends from Montreal to Kingston by the Lachine Canal, the Lower Ottawa River and Canals, and the Rideau River and Canals. Its total distance is 246¼ miles. From Lachine to St. Annes, at the outlet of Lake of Two Mountains, a widening of the Ottawa River, is 5 miles. Here a single lock, ½ of a mile long, surmounts the St. Anne's Rapids. Beyond this there is a navigable stretch for 27 miles to Carillon. The *Carillon Canal* is 2½ miles long, followed by another navigable stretch of 4 miles to *Chute a Blondeau*. Here there is a short canal of ½ of a mile, used only in ascending the river. Improvements are in course of being made, to replace, by an enlarged navigation, these two Canals, by damming the River Ottawa near Carillon, and in constructing a short canal with two locks on the north bank. About a mile and a half from Chute a Blondeau commences the *Grenville Canal* around the Long Sault Rapids. This is 5¾ miles long, it is being much enlarged, and when completed will have a depth of 10 feet, and bottom width 40 feet, with locks 200 by 45 feet, and 9 feet, water on the sills. From the head of this canal to the City of Ottawa is 56 miles; 107 miles above the City the *Culbute Canal* has been constructed to overcome the Culbute and L'Islet Rapids. It consists of two locks 200 by 45 feet, with six feet of water on the sills, and dams 20 feet long, and opens a navigable reach of 80 miles on the Upper Ottawa. The *Rideau Navigation* is 126¼ miles long connecting the eastern end of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa. The Ottawa part of the route passes by the Rideau River; the Kingston by the River Cataract. There are 47 locks, 134 by 32 feet, with 5 feet of water; 28 dams, in all 15,472 feet long, and 16½ miles of Canal, the longest being 4¼ miles, and the shortest only the 20th part of a mile. Vessels 110 feet long by 31½ broad and 250 tonnage may be used on this navigation.

The Richelieu and Lake Champlain.

Navigation commences at Sorel, 46 miles below Montreal, at the mouth of the Richelieu, and continues 81

miles to Lake Champlain at the boundary line, connecting by that Lake and the Champlain Canal with the Hudson River 331 miles to New York. Fourteen miles from Sorel is the *St. Ours Lock and Dam* of a mile long, beyond which the river has a navigable depth of 7 feet to Chambly Basin. Here the *Chambly Canal*, 12 miles long, overcomes the rapids of St. John and Chambly. The smallest locks on this navigation admit vessels of 260 feet tonnage.

The St. Peter's Canal

connects the St. Peter's Bay on the south coast of Cape Breton, N.S., with the Bras d'Or Lakes, crossing an isthmus half a mile long, and giving access to the Atlantic Ocean. It is being widened to 48 feet at bottom, with a depth of 15 feet below the summer level of the Bras d'Or, and a lock 200 by 45 feet. The canal has been closed since June, 1876, to admit of the completion of this work.

During the fiscal year, 1876-77, 23,526 vessels passed through the Canadian Canals, having a tonnage of 4,193,876 tons. Of these, 20,857 were Canadian, and 5,669 United States. The average tonnage of Canadian vessels was 158 tons, of United States, 123 tons. The expenditure on Canals during the fiscal year was

Fort Francis Canal.

is located near the outlet of Rainy Lake, 237 miles from Thunder Bay and 215 miles east of Winnipeg. It is intended to connect the navigable water of Rainy Lake with Rainy River and take of the Woods, making an uninterrupted navigation of 164 miles, with 7 feet of water. The canal is to be 800 feet long by 35½ wide at the narrowest part, with a lock 200 by 36 feet with 7 feet of water.

Works on Navigable Rivers.

The rivers under the control of the Dominion Government are the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Croix, Restigouche, St. John, Tidnish, Missisquash, Fraser and Red. *St. Lawrence*—A graving dock is being constructed in the Harbour of Quebec, by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners with aid from the Imperial and Dominion Governments. The site was established by Order-in-Council of May, 1877 to be at Point Lévis. Obstructions in the Harbour of Quebec have been removed by the Lifting Barge. The channel between Quebec and Montreal is being deepened to 22 feet, 300 feet wide, under the supervision of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. The channel of the Galops Rapids is being deepened by drilling, by means of a chain tug, specially constructed for the purpose. The *Neebish Rapids*, half way between the Bruce Mines and Sault Ste. Marie are the most trying and dangerous reach of navigation between the Welland Canal and Lake Superior. A channel is being constructed through them 200 feet wide, and over 14 feet deep at the lowest range. It is expected this will be nearly completed in 1878.

Harbours and Piers.

On the *Atlantic Coast* repairs and improvements were made in 16 harbours, and dredging done in eight. Several surveys of other harbours on this coast were made with a view to their improvement. On the *River St. Lawrence*, surveys were made at Matane and Trois Pistoles on the south shore, and repairs made to works at River Blanche, River du Loup (en bas), River Ouelle, St. Jean Port Jolt, L'Islet, and Berthier, all on the south shore. Dredging was done in the harbours of *Belleville* and *Trenton* on the *Bay of Quinte*, on *Lake Ontario*. A new pier was finished at Cobourg, repairs made at Port Hope, dredging done at Toronto and Newcastle harbours, and a survey of that of Oakville made. On *Lake Erie*, the harbour of Port Burwell was dredged and a shoal at the entrance removed, and surveys made of the harbours of Port Stanley and Rondeau. On *Lake St. Clair*, the north branch of the River Sydenham was surveyed, with a view to deepen it throughout to 8 feet.

On *Lake Huron*, the harbour of Bayfield was dredged to a depth of 10 feet, that of Godrich improved, repairs and dredging done in Kincardine harbour, extensive works completed at Chantry Island, in the mouth of the River Saugeen, improvements made at Owen Sound and Colpoy's Hay, *Georgian Bay*, and a survey in Parry Sound. On *Lake Superior*, a survey of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, has been made, and work done at the Kaministiquia, so as to afford a depth of 13 feet up to the Pacific Railway Station.

There are belonging to the Public Works Department, on the Atlantic Coast, 2 elevator and three dipper dredges, with 22 scows; on the St. Lawrence Canals, 2 dipper dredges, with 3 scows; on the Lakes, 1 dipper dredge, a tug and 3 scows, and in British Columbia, 1 dipper dredge. The total expenditure on the Rivers and Harbours for the fiscal year was

Slides and Booms.

The Government slides were constructed for the passage of timber where impediments to navigation prevent it. The booms are artificially closed bays at the two ends of the slide. On the *River Saguenay* there is a slide 5,840 feet long with a boom of 1,314 feet, and dams, piers and bulkhead. The works extend over a distance of about six miles. On the *St. Maurice* there are 7 stations, and on the Vermillion, one of its tributaries two, the last 121 miles from the mouth of the St. Maurice at Three Rivers. On the *Ottawa River* and its branches there are 73 stations, viz: On the Ottawa 12, the last 249 miles from its mouth, and 151 miles above the city of Ottawa; on the Gatineau, 1 station about a mile from its mouth; on the Madawaska, 15; on the Colonge, 2; on the Black, 1; on the Pete-wawa, 31; and on the Du Moine, 12. Of these rivers, the Madawaska and Pete-wawa flow into the Ottawa from the south, the others from the north. The works on these rivers comprise

River Trent and Newcastle District.—The Trent navigation extends from Trenton, on the Bay of Quints, to Port Perry, at the head of Lake Scugog, a distance of 155¼ miles; of this 34¾ are unnavigable, and various works in the shape of locks, booms and dams have been constructed to overcome the obstructions. Some of these are now unfit for use. A part of them have been transferred to a committee of gentlemen connected with the lumber trade, and the lock at Lindsay to the Province of Ontario. The expenditure on Slides, Booms, &c., during the fiscal year, 1876-77, was for—

Public Buildings.

A new Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces has been erected at Dorchester, N.S.; the Examining Warehouse at Montreal completed, extensive additions made to the St. Vincent do Paul Penitentiary; a new building for Post Office, Custom House and Canal Office commenced at St. John's, Q; the West Block extension to the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa completed, so as to be occupied, and the improvements of the grounds nearly finished, some additions made to the Rideau Hall; additional buildings put up at, the Military College, Kingston; a building for Post Office, Customs House, and Inland Revenue Office completed at Guelph, Ont.; the Penitentiary in Manitoba completed and occupied; a residence for Lieutenant Governor built at Battle-ford. N.W.T.; also houses for the Stipendiary Magistrate, Registrar and Clerk of Council; a Registry Office and Commandant's Quarters, and the Penitentiary at Westminster, B.C., completed. A great number of repairs have also been done. The expenditure on Public Buildings for the fiscal year was—

Railways.

The Intercolonial Railway.

This Railway extends from its junction with the Grand Trunk at River du Loup, Que., 462 miles to Halifax, N.S., with extensions to John, N.B., and Shediac. Pictou, and Windsor, N.S., and local branches of one and two miles to ports in these Provinces, through which it passes. Its total length is 752½ miles. The total cost of the railway up to 30th June, 1877, was \$35,682,250. The gross earnings for the year were \$1,151,445, and the cost of working, renewals, maintenance, &c., \$1,661,673; or deducting \$200,000, the cost of steel rails put in place of iron on the older portions of the road, \$1,461,673. The line is throughout in good condition. During the season of navigation the ocean steamers receive the Malls at Rimouski, and during the winter at Halifax. The quickest time made between Halifax and Rimouski, 561 miles, was 15¼ hours. The cost per train per mile was 82 cents. The average working cost per mile \$2,327,25

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Is 198½ miles long. The receipts during the year were \$130,665, and the expenditure \$228,595. The receipts from passenger traffic decreased from the preceding year, but those from freight considerably increased. The total increase on the year was \$12,604. The cost of renewals and improvements will for some time be considerable. The cost of working, exclusive of rail renewals, was 85¾ cents per mile. The total expenditure on the Railways under the control of the Dominion Government for the year ending June 30th, 1877, was for—

Telegraph.

In *British Columbia* the Telegraph is in operation 632 miles, including 16½ miles of submerged cable. The

expenditure during the year was \$31,108. The revenue \$7,367. Experience shows that this line will always be expensive to maintain. A subsidy of \$1,946 was paid to a telegraph Line in P E. Island, making "the expenditure for telegraph lines \$33,051.

Penitentiaries.

By an amendment to the Penitentiary Act, passed in the Session of 1877, the report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries was made to extend over the financial instead of the calendar year, and consequently there are no statistics yet published later than June. 1877. All the Penitentiaries were well administered, and all had to contend with the same trouble, lack of remunerative employment for the convicts.

The number of Convicts in the five Dominion Penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year was, 081, an increase of 33 in six months; an increase attributed by the officers to the financial depression, and difficulty of obtaining employment. The Convicts were distributed as follows:—

The staff at St. Vincent de Paul has been thoroughly re-organized, and is now fairly efficient, and there is a marked improvement in the conduct of the Convicts. A stone barn was built for the housing of the products of the farm. A number of acres of the quarry farm cleared and drained; brick and lime burned in large quantities, and stone cut for a new extension of the building. Discipline was strictly maintained, and most satisfactory tranquility and security prevailed. Severe punishment was only once found necessary. The prisoners employed in the workshops generally like their work, and the permission to learn a trade is found an incentive to good conduct. The school is well conducted, and the library in good demand. The health of the prisoners was very good, and no deaths took place. The expenditure for six months was \$28,761, being an average of \$133,32 for each Convict. The value of the prisoners' work is estimated at \$15,521,60. Both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains bear testimony to the general good conduct of the Convicts. The schoolmaster reports the daily attendance at school as good, and the results satisfactory.

Kingston Penitentiary

had in it, on 30th June, 1877, 673 males and 22 females; 102 had been received since the beginning of the year; 6 had died and 104 had been discharged. The Warden states that generally speaking the Convicts work well, and their conduct is good. The greater part appreciate generous treatment and strive to deserve it. The expenditure for the six months was \$51,610,77. The value of the labour performed by the Convicts was \$52,766,91. A large part of this work was for the Dominion Government, and many useful and extensive works have been carried on, and great improvements made in the Prison. 19 convicts were pardoned during the half year and 6 re-committed. Out of 82 discharged, one earned no remission. The fewest days remission earned was 15; the greatest number 493. The average daily attendance at school was 108. The chaplains, schoolmaster and matron, give satisfactory reports of the improvement among the prisoners. In the

St. John Penitentiary

the number of Convicts, on the 30th June, were 71, and of common prisoners, 89. The conduct of the Convicts the Warden represents as generally very good, that, of the common prisoners very bad, and the number of punishments very large. The expenditure was \$14,609,82. There was difficulty in finding employment; 20,625 day's work were done at different occupations. A farm of 10 or 12 acres was under cultivation. The average attendance at school was 22. In the

Halifax Penitentiary

there were 78 convicts, of whom 5 were females. 2 had died and 9 been discharged during the half year, and 10 had been received. With the exception of a clique of incorrigibles, the conduct was good, and everything proceeded satisfactorily. The expenditure was \$10,415,96, and the value of the labour at \$4,039,3. The average attendance at school was 22, and the library much sought after. In the

Manitoba Penitentiary

there were 19 prisoners, of whom three were female lunatics; 54 days remission of sentence was earned. The value of labour is estimated at \$1,790, and the expenditure \$21,750. The school class was very successful, and the Chaplains give favorable reports. As a proof of the excellence of the Canadian prison system, the Inspector instances the very moderate percentage of re-committals, 14 percent. The number of Convicts upon

whom mild treatment and kindness are lost, is comparatively small, and the system of allowing them to "earn remission" has proved always most beneficial.

Secretary of State's Department.

The fees received in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, amounted to \$903,20. The two principle items were Charters of Incorporation. \$410 00, and sale of Statutes, £261,90; 8,895 letters, petitions, &c., were received, and 5,978 letters written and sent.

In the REGISTRAR'S BRANCH, 5,250 documents were engrossed and recorded, and 2,277 pages of manuscript additional copied.

In the QUEEN'S PRINTER'S BRANCH the *Canada Gazette* continues to show a deficit. The cost for the fiscal year was 3,757,50. The receipts \$914,37 The number printed was 1,165, of which 1,084 copies were gratis to official persons, the other 81 to subscribers and advertisers. Of the [unclear: STATUTES], 22,000 copies of Vol. I. were printed—17,500 English and 4,500 French. Of Vol. 11 6,000 English and 2,000 French were printed. The cost when completed was \$11,137,89, or an average of about 46? cents a volume, including the cost of a number of the Acts printed separately A Supplementary Volume of Criminal Law for 1875–76–77 was also printed for the use of Justices of the Peace, the cost of which was \$953,79 for 3,500 copies.

In the Departmental Printing, &c., there was a decrease in the cost of ordinary work, and an increase in the cost of Confidential work. There was a marked decrease in the work done outside of the contractors. The ADVERTISING accounts submitted for audit amounted to \$12, 751,58 an increase of \$221,29 over the previous year. The expenses of ordinary Depart, mental Printing and Binding were \$50,388 27; of Stationery for same, \$28 369,03; and of Confidential Printing, \$9,139.76; total, \$85,897.

The cost of Departmental Printing for six months ending December 31st, 1877, was \$21,112 and of Stationery, \$13,731. The total amount of advertising in newspapers, receiving Government patronage was \$12,751, of which \$5,451 was in Ontario, and \$3,740 in Quebec.

In the STATIONERY BRANCH, there was a considerable increase in the work, but a very small increase in the value of goods issued. The total issue was—

2,315 parcels and cases were packed and sent off. Both paper and freights were lower than at any former period; 22,263 lbs of waste paper was collected during the year and sold for \$157.77.

North-West Mounted Police.

On 30th November, 1877, the strength of this force was as follows:—

113 men and 133 horses were stationed, with the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 1 Surgeon, 1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors at Fort McLeod; 89 men and 55 horses at Fort Walsh; 17 men and 15 horses at Wood Mountain; 6 men and 13 horses at Pinto Horse Butte; 3 men and 5 horses at Milk River; 27 men and 43 horses at Fort Calgary; 23 men and 20 horses at Fort Saskatchewan; 14 men and 6 horses at Battleford; 24 men and 15 horses at Swan River; 7 men and 7 horses at Shoal Lake, and 6 men and 3 horses at Qu'Appelle; 101 men were discharged during the year; 97 men were engaged, and 32 re-engaged for a second term of service: one man was drowned and two: deserted. There are buildings at all the stations but Wood Mountain, Pinto House, Butte, Milk River and Qu'Appelle. Those at Swan River and Battleford were erected by the Public Works Department, the others by the Police themselves The expense for the fiscal year was \$389,493, an average of \$1,000 a year for man and horse. This is one-third less than the cost of a cavalry soldier in the United States. In September, 1877. an escort of the Police accompanied the Lieutenant Governor to the Blackfoot crossing of the Bow River, to make a treaty with the Blackfeet and other Indians Not a casualty occurred, nor disturbance of any kind. The efforts to prevent liquor being introduced from the United States have been very successful With one exception every attempt to violate the law has boon detected, the liquor seized and, traders fined or Imprisoned. The Customs duties collected at Fort McLeod amounted in the year to \$12,104,33, and at Fort Walsh to \$10,430.77—total, \$22,53-5.40. Much inconvenience having arisen from the married men having their families with them, it has been determined in future not to engage married men for the service. The farm at Swan River was leased in 1877, the lessee agreeing to supply so much of the produce as might be required for the Police on satisfactory terms. The first attempt at farming was made at Fort McLeod in 1877, and the crops were very good. It is to be hoped the oats required for the use of the post will soon be grown there. A portable saw mill has been set at work at Fort McLeod.

So great is the influence acquired by the force by their uniform good conduct and kindness, that in May, 1877, Inspector Walsh with 15 men was able to go into a camp of over 500 lodges and make prisoners of 13 Assinboines who had been ill-treating the Sauteaux; 11 of them were afterwards released, but the ring-leaders

were sentenced to hard labour in gaol, one for six and the other for two months.

Militia.

Lieut. Gen. R. Selby Smythe, Commanding the Militia of Canada, in his annual report, regrets, from a mistaken idea having gained ground that no great need exists for military preparations, the Canadian Militia has not improved in internal condition. The numbers are not reduced, but the time of training is too short, and the absence of any permanent regimental staff is a great drawback. No better material for soldiers exists in any country, and on any prospect of active duty they turn out with enthusiastic alacrity, but in the absence of proper training establishments, or any trained and disciplined body of men, it is to be feared their efficiency will diminish year by year. The great defects in the Militia system are held by the General to be "Too short a period for drill; the want of model training schools for cavalry and Infantry; paid and permanent. Adjutant and Sergeant-Major for each corps, to act as regimental store-keeper; the keeping of arms. &c., at regimental headquarters; an allowance to Captains of companies to cover losses, making him responsible for the arms, &c., of his company: a consolidated allowance to the brigade staff, instead of so much for each efficient company; horses for the guns of the Gunnery schools and several other minor details.

The Active Militia at present comprises

There are 17 Field Batteries, viz.:—

- 139-pounder muzzle loading rifles.
- 16-pounder Armstrong breech loading.
- 29-pounder bronze smooth bore, and a 24-pounder Howitzer.
- 1 at Melbourne, armed entirely with bronze 24-pounder Howitzers.

There are 88-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns in possession of the "A." & "B." Batteries, schools of Gunnery. The Infantry is calculated at 55 per company and armed for that, but late reductions have brought them down to 42

The Reserve militia comprises 655,000 men. It has not been mustered since 1873, but is duly regimentalised; and in some measure efficient.

Large numbers of persons are by the Militia Law exempt from service. The General recommends that such should be additionally taxed for the national defence.

The Military College at Kingston is progressing very satisfactorily. On the 1st Dec, 1877, there were 38 cadets and 13 more were expected. The instructional staff numbers 6 The subjects of instruction: Mathematics, geometrical drawing, freehand and instrumental drawing, French, German, fortification, artillery, military topography and surveying, military history, military law, elementary chemistry and geology, drill and discipline. The progress of the cadets has been remarkable. It is intended that each military district should send annually 2 cadets to the College, or 24 for the Dominion. Nova Scotia and P. E. Island and B. Columbia are still unrepresented.

Ten new rifled Palliser 64-32 pounder guns were added to the armament of Quebec in the summer of 1877 and five to that of St. John, N. B. It is recommended that the old smooth-bore guns should be converted into rifled guns

The reserve of stores of all kinds is maintained as far as the means allotted to the service will allow. There is military store accommodation now, with well filled magazines, at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria. The staff consists of 12 Deputy Adjutant Generals and 11 Brigade Majors, and, as a whole, is efficient

In the School of Gunnery at Kingston 13 officers and 46 men took certificates in 1877. In that at Quebec 10 officers and 62 men received certificates 56 officers and men of the Active Militia obtained certificates at Kingston and 78 at Quebec. 53 certificates were granted by the New Brunswick Military School and 51 by the Nova Scotia.

The clothing issued was 6 561 tunics, 8,464 trousers, 5,720 caps, and 3,496 great coats It did not prove satisfactory and many complaints were made.

Snider ammunition issued for practice was 322,609 rounds of ball, and 303,809 of blank. 587,030 rounds of Snider ball, and 9,500 rounds of Artini-Henry were sold to different Rifle Associations. 18,905 lbs. of powder, 6,842 friction tubes, with the usual shot and shell, was issued to the Artillery, Field and Garrison Batteries. More armourers are urgently needed to keep the arms in proper repair A serious loss was sustained in the St John fire, all the stores there being burned.

Dominion Marine.

Lighthouses.

In the *Ontario Division*, extending from Montreal to Lake Superior, there were, at the close of navigation in 1877, 143 lighthouses, light beacons and light snips, and 87 buoys and 4 Deacons, 106 light keepers were paid by the Government. A number of lighthouses already commenced, were completed and put in operation during the year No new ones were commenced. The expenditure for construction during the year was \$16,277, and for maintenance \$56,421.

The *Quebec Division* extends from Montreal to the Straits of Belleisle. In this division there are 126 fixed and revolving lights, 8 light ships, (3 of them with steam fog whistles) 7 steam fog-whistles at light stations, 8 fog guns, 74 buoys, 55 beacons, and 8 provision depots for relief of shipwrecked mariners. The number of persons employed was 157. Several of the lights between Quebec and Montreal were furnished with more powerful lamps. The new lights at Bay St. Paul and Goose Cape were reported efficient. A new lighthouse was erected on Greenly Island Straits of Belleisle, and the steam fog-whistle removed there from Cape Hay, that having been replaced by a Woodward fog steam-horn. Improvements were made at several other stations. The amount expended was, for construction, \$12,945, and for maintenance, \$105,978.

In the *New Brunswick Division*, including the whole coast of New Brunswick, there were 66 lights, including a light ship and 8 fog-whistles under the charge of 60 keepers and engineers. The two beacon lights at south Tracadie were put in operation, the light houses of Pea Point, L' Etang Harbour, and one at Machias Seal Island in the Bay of Fundy, were completed and put in operation. An automatic fog-trumpet was completed at Grindstone Island, and a Neptune fog horn erected at Head Harbour, Campobello Istand, Bay of Fundy. A powerful fog bell was erected at Quaco Lighthouse, St. Martin's. The expenditure was, for construction, \$7,084, and for maintenance, \$50,998.

At the close of navigation there were in the *Nova Scotia Division*, 110 lighthouses. 10 steam fog-whistles, lightship, and 115 keepers and engineers New lighthouses were put in operation at Guyon Island, Cape Breton, and at Big Arrow Island, C B., at Devil Island at the eastern entrance to Halifax Harbour, at Pope Harbour, Halifax Co., and at Fort Point, La Have. The fog-whistle on Capeable Island has been in successful operation. That at Lambro has also been in continuous operation, but the sound cannot be heard as far as was desired, and the expenditure has been much heavier than was anticipated. A lighthouse has been commenced on Isle Haute, Bay of Fundy. Repairs and Improvements have been made at a great many of the lights. The cost, including the Humane Establishments on st. Paul. Sable and Scattarie Islands, was \$127,999, and for construction, \$25,550.

There are 22 light stations in the *P. E. Island Division*. besides range lights at some of the stations, making 30 in all—under the care of 22 light, keepers The new lighthouses at West Point, Wood Island, and Blockhouse Point were completed during the fiscal year. New light-nouses were erected and put in operation at North Rustico and Tracadie Two fixed lights were put in operation at Big Tignish, and at Little Sands. The new lighthouses, Malpeque, Fish Island, on Sandy Island. Cascumpec and Little Channel, or Conway; Inlet, were fully completed. \$17,762 were expended for construction, and \$11,817 for maintenance.

The lighthouses in *British Columbia* are six in number and one lightship. There are 14 light keepers and assistants No new lighthouses were constructed last; year, but improvements were made to the; existing ones. The expenditure in British! Columbia was \$15,853.

The *Oil* for the lighthouses, except those; in British Columbia, was supplied by the Union Petroleum Co., London, Ont. At! Race Rocks and Fraser River, B.C., dog; Ash liver oil is used and found to give a brilliant light. The quantity of oil supplied was 111,261 gallons, at an average cost of 25¾ cts per gallon. The total number of lighthouses in operation in the Dominion in 1877 was 416; lights shewn, 509; fog-whistles, 25; fog-horns, 2. The number of persons employed in the service was 474. The total cost during the year was—

Dominion Steamers.

There are five screw steamers, two paddle-wheel and two small steam launches, under the control of the Marine Department. The steamer *Napoleon III* during, the season, supplied light stations on the W. shore of the St. Lawrence, the Gulf, Straits of Belleisle, and N. shore of New Brunswick and P E. Island. The *Druid* supplied lighthouses from Point des Monts to ontreal, laid down and looked after the buoys below Quebec, conveyed Governor General and suite to the Gulf, and was employed also in connection with the Fisheries Commission. The *Lady Head* was employed as an armed cruiser for the protection of the fisheries, and also for the service or the Fishery Commission. The *Newfield* supplied the lights in Nova Scotia, and those of New Brunswick in the Bay of Fundy, and the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. During the winter of 1877-78 this vessel was employed in carrying goods to the Paris Exhibition. The *Glendon* was stationed at Halifax to attend to the buoy service and supply the Sambro' Island station. The *Sir James Douglas* attended to the light and buoy

service in B.Columbia, and assisted in conveying parties for the C. P. Railway Survey. The *Richelieu* has, for the present, been transferred to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners The *Northern Light* is specially built for work in the winter, and is employed in maintaining communication between P E. Island and the mainland. The steam launches *Dolphin* and *Alice* are employed by the River Police at Quebec in preserving order among the shipping. The total expenditure for steamers during the year, exclusive of the *Lady Head* employed in the Fisheries Branch, was \$182,947.

Harbour and River Police.

A River Police is maintained at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec to maintain order among the shipping and repress crimping A tax of 3 cents per ton is imposed on all vessels arriving at these Ports for the maintenance of this force; vessels of 100 tons and under paying the tax once each year, and vessels over 100 tons twice. The Force at Quebec consists of a chief constable, who is also shipping master, a clerk and assistant, 3 steers-men, 6 coxswains and 36 constables, 2 engineers and 1 assistant engineer 668 persons were arrested by them last year, and the provisions of the Shipping Act were so strictly enforced that masters of ships state there is no port in England or elsewhere, where they or their crews are as well protected as in Quebec. The Force at Montreal consisted of an inspector, chief constable, 4 sergeants and 19 constables, who have comfortable quarters in the basement of the Harbour Commissioners new building. No arrests were made for crimping; 301 persons were arrested for other offences, besides the sailors taken into custody for drunkenness. The expenditure for this service during the year was—

The receipts from dues were—

showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$6,408. The preceding year the excess was \$11,723

Sick and Distressed Mariners.

Vessels of 100 tons burthen are required to pay a tax of 2 cents a ton, and of more than 100 tons, of 6 cents a ton each year for the relief of Mariners This Act does not apply to Ontario, but small grants are generally made to the hospitals at St. Catharines and Kingston for the benefit of sick Mariners. At Quebec they are provided for in the Marine and Immigrant Hospital; at Montreal, at the General Hospital. In New Bounswick there are Marine Hospitals at St. John and five other ports. In Nova Scotia there are Marine Hospitals at Sydney, C. B., and Yarmouth. At Halifax, Mariners are admitted into the City Hospital, and at other ports they are cared for by the Custom House Officers. In Prince Edward Island there is a Marine Hospital at Chariottetown, and another has been opened at Souris. In British Columbia there is a Marine Hospital at Victoria. The expenditure for the fiscal year for sick Mariners, including \$1,765 reimbursed to the Imperial Board of Trade for Canadian Mariners in foreign Ports, was \$51,648, and the dues received \$48,739,-leaving a deficiency of \$7,909.

Improvements of Harbours.

A tax of from 4 to 7 cents is levied upon all vessels arriving at several ports for the Improvement of the harbour. The amounts collected up to 30th June, 1877, were

No money was expended except at Rlchibucto and Cow Bay

Steamboat Inspection.

During the last calendar year there were 1,402 Engineers' certificates granted, an increase of 57 over the preceding year; 61 were first class, 156 second class and 205 third; 321 first class assistant engineers, 177 second class assistant engineers, 165 third class assistant engineers passed. Special steamers, 117; fees received \$3,043. The number of steamers inspected was 740, with a gross tonnage of 118,588 tons, and 71,713 tons register; 210 were in the West Ontario, Huron and Superior Division, 101 in East Ontario, 126 in the Montreal, 57 in the Three Rivers, 96 in the Quebec, 110 in the Maritime Provinces, 35 in British Columbia, and 6 in Manitoba; 302 were paddle wheel, 437 screw; 303 passenger, 80 freight and 357 tug steamers. 60 new steamers were built with a tonnage of 6,271 tons, and 3,766 tons register; 15 were lost or put out of service, leaving again of 45 steamers with a tonnage of 3,414 tons; 34 of the new steamers were in the Ontario and Maritime Province divisions. The amount received during the fiscal year for tonnage dues, steamboat inspection, &c, was \$15,859, an increase of \$2,048 on the year, although the tonnage dues had been reduced from 10 to 7 cts. per ton From the 1st of July, 1877, the duty was still further reduced to 4 cents per ton. The expenditure for Steamboat Inspection during the fiscal year was \$13,073, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of \$2,786. A Steamboat Inspector for Manitoba was appointed during the past year. 13 steam vessels were wrecked or

suffered from casualties during the year, the loss so far as ascertained being \$100 150. Except in one case of collision on the St. John River, N.B., there was no loss of life. No complaints were made against Inspectors, and very few cases of misconduct of engineers were reported. One engineer's certificate was revoked. The comparison of receipts and expenditures of the Steamboat Inspection Fund for the last 8 years shows a balance of \$20,228 to the credit of the fund.

Masters and Mates Certificates.

During the calendar year, meetings of the Board of Examiners were held at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown and Quebec. The number of meetings was 44.89 Masters passed and obtained certificates and 58 Mates. Since the Act went into operation in 1871, 835 Masters and 258 Mates have passed. During the year 1877 22 certificates of service for Master and 8 for Mates were granted. The whole number of these granted since 1871 is 813 for Masters and 279 for Mates. The fees received during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,740, and the expenditure to \$4,050. No subsidy is now paid by the Dominion Government to Schools of Navigation for instructing Masters and Mates.

Wrecks and Casualties.

The casualties to vessels in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels during the year 1877 were 327, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, was \$2,019,670. The number of lives lost was 100, 26 in Canadian and 74 in other waters. On the Inland waters of Canada 42 disasters occurred, with a loss of \$271,244, and a loss of 17 lives. Making a total loss of 117 lives and \$2,290,914, for vessels and cargoes. No wrecks occurred at either Sable Island or St. Paul. One vessel stranded on Anticosti on the 30th of Oct. The number of casualties and loss of life was much less than in 1870, but greater than in 1875.

Shipping Masters and Shipping of Seamen.

The returns for this service from the different ports were as follows:—

The fees received amounted to \$8,197. With the exception of Quebec and Montreal the fees received at any port form the salary of the Shipping Master, he paying office expenses. At Montreal the Chief Officer of Customs, and at Quebec the Chief Constable of the River Police, acts as Shipping Master, and the fees revert to the Treasury.

Pilotage Authorities.

The Harbour Commissioners now constitute the Pilotage authorities for the districts of Montreal and Quebec. There were 193 Pilots on the active list at Quebec at the close of the year and 42 at Montreal. The number of apprentices was 35. The Pilotage receipts were \$144,511. The Decayed Pilots' Fund amounted to \$101,083. The receipts of this fund for the year were

and the expenditure—

219 persons received aid from the Fund in pensions ranging from \$20 to \$160. In New Brunswick there were at

The receipts amounted to \$50,851. In Nova Scotia there were at

The receipts were \$35,337. From several of the maritime ports, and from those of British Columbia, no returns were received.

Harbour Commissioners and Harbour Masters.

During the season of 1877, 2,368 vessels entered the *Harbour of Toronto*, of which 900 were steamers and 1,468 sailing vessels. The receipts for harbour dues were \$11,328. The total revenue of the Harbour Commissioners for the year amounted to \$44,958, and the expenditure to \$13,994; \$3,881 were expended in dredging operations to meet the requirements of the shipping trade

At Montreal, 513 sea-going vessels arrived in port, having a tonnage of 376,859 tons, and 6,333 inland vessels, having a gross tonnage of 847,978 tons. There was a decrease in the tonnage of sea-going vessels of 14,321 tons, and an increase of inland vessels of 61,895 tons. The revenue was \$219,560, a decrease of \$21,287. The total receipts for the year were \$402,739, and the expenditure 500,445; \$132,895 was expended in the new channel operations, and it was expected that a channel of 22 feet at low water would be obtained by the close of the season of 1878.

At Quebec 5,430 vessels arrived, of which 928 were sea-going, and the aggregate tonnage was 1,202,217

tons.

The total revenue of the Harbour Commissioners was \$89,029, an increase of \$6,716 over 1876. The expenditure was \$63,255.

The total value of assets was estimated at \$874,078, and the liabilities at \$748,149.

The contract for the proposed improvements at the mouth of the St. Charles was let for \$529,296, the works to be completed in October, 1880.

The proposed graving dock at Lévis is to be 500 feet long, 100 feet wide, 24 feet deep and entrance 62 feet.

At *Pictou, N.S.*, in 1877, there were entered 1,449 vessels, of which 48 were foreign vessels. The total tonnage was 200,540 tons. The receipts were \$4,933, and the expenditure \$5,999.

Wharves, Piers and Breakwater.

Since the 28th of April, 1877, the Harbours of Goderich, Ont, Rimouski, Rivière du Loup, Rivière Ouëlle, Malbaie, Eboulements, L'Islet and Berthier, Que., and Maitland, Oak Point and Cow Bay, N.S., have been transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Marine. Rules have been established and officers appointed to collect the tolls, &c.

Meteorological Office.

The operations of this office were considerably extended during the year. There are now in operation 10 Chief stations, 14 reporting by telegraph, 4 reserve, 39 storm-signal, and more than 100 ordinary stations. The most important of the new stations are Inverness, Skeena River, McLeod's Lake and Stewart's Lake, B.C.; Moose Fort, Hudsons Bay and Placentia, Newfoundland. A general synopsis of the weather in Canada for the past twenty-four hours and the probabilities for the next twenty-four was made out dally at Toronto at 10 a.m., and furnished to the telegraph companies for publication in the evening newspapers. There were at the close of the year 95 places where daily weather bulletins were published, a copy posted in the Post Office and another in the Telegraph Office each day before noon. 20 of these stations are in the Maritime Provinces. Out of 3,372 prognostications issued, 2,660 were fully verified, and 459 partly so. 743 storm warnings were issued, of which 510 were verified, of these 262 were for the Lakes, 81 for the St. Lawrence and Gulf, and 167 for the Ocean. The expenditure was \$36,500 being \$500 less than the appropriation.

Observatories.

Magnetic Observatories are established at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Kingston. The expenditure for these for the Fiscal Year was between 9 and 10,000 dollars, principally at Toronto and Quebec.

Merchant Shipping.

On the 31st Dec., 1877, the total number of vessels on the Register Books of the Dominion was 7,362, measuring 1,310,468 tons register tonnage, an increase of 170 vessels and 49,575 tons as compared with 1876. At \$30 a ton this would make the value of the registered tonnage \$39,314,040 These vessels were divided among the different Provinces, as follows:—

The number of new vessels built in the Dominion in 1877 and registered in the Dominion was 430, measuring 118,985 tons register. Rather more than half of these were built in Nova Scotia. The following table shows the division of these vessels among the Provinces:—

Two vessels measuring 1,943 tons, built at Quebec, went from that port to the United Kingdom without register, which would make the vessels 432, and the tonnage 120,928 tons. At an average value of 45 a ton, the value of these vessels would be \$5,411,760. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1877 directing all Canadian Steamships to be remeasured according to the rules of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1851. 180 vessels were re-measured, and there are 75 or 100 yet to do. The subjoined table (page 42) from the *Repertoire Général* for 1877-78 shows the tonnage of the principal nations of the world:—

Coasting Trade.

It having been ascertained that Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austro-Hungary and Denmark, allowed British ships to participate in their coasting trade on the same footing as those of their own nation, the ships of these nations have been by Order-in-Council, admitted to the coasting trade of Canada. An Act has been passed preventing steamers of other foreign nations from towing ships, vessels or rafts in the waters of the Dominion.

Rewards for Saving Life.

Thirty-four testimonials and money rewards, with letters of thanks, were presented by the Canadian Government for humane exertions in saving life from Canadian vessels, and four testimonials and one letter have been received by Canadians from other Governments.

Establishment and Staff.

The number of persons employed in the Department at Ottawa during 1877, was 22. The number in the outside service was 1,017. The total expenditure for the fiscal year, including the establishment staff, was \$935,875, an excess over the amount voted of about \$40,500.

Statement showing the Sea-going Tonnage of Steamers over 100 tons register of each of the Maritime States in the World, for 1877, taken from the *Repertoire Général* for 1877 and 1878.

Nationality.	Steamers.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers.	Net Tonnage of Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Set Tonnage of Sailing Vessels.	Total Net Tonnage.
British, including Canada and the Colonies...	3,133	3,283,910	*2,150,094	17,765	5,526,930	7,677,024
American	542	674,036	448,249	6,307	2,146,731	2,564,980
Norwegian.....	122	64,604	38,928	4,135	1,352,949	1,391,877
Italian.....	110	95,309	63,440	4,402	1,296,985	1,360,425
Canadian (1,310,168 tons).						
German.....	220	259,785	177,385	3,140	875,841	1,053,229
French.....	272	319,179	203,488	3,300	666,767	870,255
Spanish.....	224	176,310	116,110	2,744	550,533	666,643
Russian.....	145	105,040	68,782	1,802	417,973	486,755
Swedish.....	210	87,287	60,293	1,941	402,248	462,501
Dutch.....	110	112,879	76,357	1,258	366,248	442,601
Greek.....	12	7,621	4,910	2,024	419,478	424,418
Austrian.....	74	83,545	52,209	652	253,730	305,939
Danish.....	96	61,671	40,394	1,203	182,870	223,284
South American.....	82	58,649	38,801	355	129,901	168,705
Portuguese.....	26	22,480	15,321	441	106,215	121,536
Turkish and Egyptian...	13	10,152	6,840	57	18,546	25,386
Central America.....	25	35,461	25,578	25	13,053	88,631
Asiatic.....	22	29,314	18,312	56	21,079	39,391
Total.....	5,471	5,507,699	3,595,185	51,907	14,798,217	18,398,402

Fisheries of Dominion.

"In yield and value," writes the Commissioner of Fisheries in his annual report, the Canadian fisheries are still improving. Compared with last year their produce is valued at above half a million more—Succeeding tables, extending over a series of years, establish the fact that this improvement is not casual or spasmodic, but gradual and permanent." The value of the fish product for 1877, was \$12,029,957; for 1876, \$11,147,590. The production in each Province of the Dominion was as follows:—

The values of the different principal fisheries or products for 1877, were—

Fish Exports.

The value of the fish exported in 1877, was \$7,000,402, an increase over 1876 of \$1,462,381; of this \$2,361,158 was to the United States, \$1,092,726 to Great Britain, \$1,527,604 to the British West Indies. \$898,858 to the Spanish West Indies, and the remaining \$1,217,057 among all the other countries of the world, South America being the next largest customer. The imports of fish and products of fish into Canada for the same year were to the value of \$1,275,231 free, and \$54,299 dutiable, in all, \$1,329,530; of these the imports from the United States amounted to \$628,176, very nearly one half, and those from Newfoundland to \$667,131. During the last six months of 1877, the export of fish amounted to \$4,657,521 and the import to \$884,010; of which from the United States was brought \$322,170, and to the United States was sent \$1,820,170.

Fishery Licenses.

The number of fishery licenses issued during the season of 1877, were—

32 permits for salmon angling on Nepis-sigult River, N.B., were issued, and 1,185 season permits for

inland waters in Ontario, making the total number of licenses 3,412.

Fishery Officers.

The staff of Fishery officers employed in the outside service now numbers 601, divided as follows:—

The regular staff receives aid from lock-masters on canals, lighthouse keepers. &c., which saves employing other officers at separate salaries.

The number of persons and vessels employed in the fishery in 1877 was, by Provinces:—

Vessels.	Tonn'ge	Boats.	Men.	Value.
Prince Edward Island	12	509	1,474	4,285
Nova Scotia.....	761	28,417	10,303	25,859
New Brunswick.....	240	3,639	3,690	8,307
Quebec.....	436	28,679	16,419	11,775
Ontario.....	20	291	1,247	3,867
Manitoba.....
British Columbia....	3	70	158	1,219
	11,110	1,472	61,605	33,568
	55,616	3,088,004		

The salmon caught by anglers under leases of angling privileges was 2,637, a few less than last year. The hot weather and lowness of the water interfered with the sport. The young salmon are reported very abundant by the fishery overseers.

Fish Culture.

No new establishments were opened during 1877. There are now seven; two in Ontario, three in Quebec, one in New Brunswick, and one in Nova Scotia The number of young fish distributed during the spring of 1877 was 13,489,000, viz:—

38,000,000 fish ova were placed in the establishments to be ready for distribution In June, 1878, viz.:—

Both the Lobster and Oyster fisheries require more strict preservation, and Fishery regulations for British Columbia and Manitoba should be adopted.

Sawdust and Mill Rubbish.

A careful examination of the Ottawa River below the city of Ottawa was made by Mr. Mather. The burning of the sawdust and refuse in furnaces constructed for the purpose, is recommended by him. The cost of each furnace is estimated at a little over \$100,000, and the annual cost of working at \$42,147. Between Ottawa and Grenville every year 12 300,000 cubic feet of sawdust is deposited in the Ottawa, but in 143 soundings taken by Mr. Mather, sawdust was only brought up from the bottom in 26; in 117 soundings the matter was pure sand, gravel or clay, and in only 7 places was sawdust found in the navigable channel of the river, and navigation is in no way affected by it between Ottawa and Grenville.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts during the fiscal year, from rents, fees, fines, &c., were \$13,365 and the total Fishery expenditure \$96,347, divided as follows.—

Railways of the Dominion.

On the 30th June, 1877, the close of the fiscal year, there were in operation in the Dominion 5,340 miles of railway, besides 228 miles or United States roads worked by Canadian Companies, in all 5,574 miles. This shows an increase in the mileage of railways of 417 miles in the year. 80 miles are double track, viz: 79 on the Great Western, and 1 on the Canada Southern. The gauges are—

The total capital raised by railways in operation up to 30th June, 1877, was \$326,328,976, and the paid up capital of railways under construction was \$19,621,140, making a total railway capital of \$845,950,116. The increase as compared with 1876 was—

The equipment of the railways in operation was as follows:—

The earnings of the railways in 1876 and 1877 were as follow:—

The operating expenses in the same two years were—

which would give a dividend of 4 33 per cent, upon the bonded debt of \$79,676,382, leaving nothing for share capital or Government or municipal advances. The gross earnings per mile amounted to \$3,362 against \$3,753 the previous year, and the operating expenses \$2,764 against \$3,064 in 1876.

During the year there were 428 accidents on the railways, viz:—111 killed and 317 injured; 302 of these were railway employees, and 23 passengers. The number of passengers carried was 6,073,233. The number of miles under construction at June 30th, 1877, was 1,967.

The amounts expended by the Dominion and Local Governments on railways up to that date was—
 By municipalities aid had been granted to the amount of \$11,263,353 78, viz:— making the total amount of
 Government and Municipal aid \$92,824,737, an increase over the preceding year of \$8,971,372 00.

The following tables give the statistics of the railways that sent in their returns to the General
 Superintendent. Some of them, that officer complains, treat with almost complete silence his urgent and
 repeated applications, and the returns are necessarily somewhat imperfect:—

Railways Under Construction in Canada, July, 1877.

Railways of the Dominion. 45 Name of Railway. Mileage. uge. Ordinary Share Capital paid up. Bonded
 debt paid up. Government Loan or Bonus. Municipal Loan, Bonus or Subscription. Total Subscribed Capital.
 Total paid up Capital. Floating Debt.

Summary Statement of Capital, Mileage, Debt, &c., of Opened Railways.

Railways of the Dominion.	Name of Railroad.	Mileage	Ordinary Share Capital paid up.	Preference Share Capital paid up.	Bonded Debt paid up.	Rate of Interest.	Gov Loan or Bonus paid up.	Municipal Loan or Bonus paid up.	Total Cost of Railway and Rolling Stock.	Alberta
	Alberta	51	642,000							6
	N.B. 455,000 b 670,000	1,767,000	*Brockville and Ottawa	86½	485,000		848,000	7	O. 75,000 b 140,000	
	Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell	34	30,000					5		380,000
	Canada Central	105	40,000		1,330,000	6	42,500		Canada Southern	322½
	15,100,000	11,197,189	7	O. 147,858 b 320,052	26,735,182	Carillon & Grenville	13½	94,000		
				100,000	Chatham Branch	9	50,000			N.B. 32,000 b 98,000
	Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora	47		600,000	400,000	8	O. 18,000 b 102,000			
	1,400,042 †European and North American	91½	550,000						N.B. 1,180,000	60,000
	Fredericton	23	321,100		100,000	6	N.B. 230,000 b 80,000		Grand Truck	
	1388½	53,403,668	61,829,433	20,476,379		D.L. 15,142,633	82,500 b 149,512,050		Atlantic and St. Lawrence	
		5,000,000		3,484,000			8,484,000		Buffalo and Lake Huron	
		2,555,000	3,715,982				6,270,982		Chicago, Detroit and Canada G. T. Junction	
		1,074,736		1,095,000			2,169,736		Great Western	
	806¼	26,595,539	2,461,335	17,392,152			38,309,362		London and Port Stanley	
									Wellington, Grey and Bruce	221,200
	7									2,589,066
	7	O. 241,276 b 682,000	b 3,280,256	London, Huron and Bruce	22,210			6	O. 178,630	
	307,494	1,401,841		Hamilton and North Western	33	145,000			O. 67,000	165,000
	850,570	Intercolonial	744			D. 35,632,249			35,682,249	
		Railways of the Dominion. 47	Kington and Pembroke	47½	106,000					O.
	115,274	450,000	802,620 ‡ Levis and Kennebec	70	1,085,024		486,666		Q. 108,300	
	62,000		Massawippi Valley	34½	400,000		400,000			400,000
	Midland	129	834,114		2,237,172	6	O. 98,350	140,870	3,957,588	Montreal and Vermont Junction
			23						Montreal, Portland and Boston	
		32	974,800				Q. 14,000	25,000		New Brunswick
		152	200,000		1,720,000		N.B. 76,000	23,000		New Brunswick and Canada
		120	1,178,000	610,000	170,000	6	N.B. 575,000	47,500	3,506,000	
	Northern	107¾	425,000	21,184	4,192,633	6	O. 196,188	631,980		Petitcodiac and Elgin
		14	8,000				N.B. 70,000	13,000	83,000	‡Port Dover and Lake Huron
		63	80,000		167,900	7&8	O. 126,000	198,043	718,829	Prince Edward Island
		198½					D. 3,403,367		3,403,367	Quebec and Lake St. John
		25½	112,210	10,000	100,000		Q. 48,171	10,000	244,501	Quebec Central
		61	295,985					100,000	770,639	St. Lawrence and Industry
		12	42,100						64,016	St. Lawrence and Ottawa
		59		789,909	730,000	6			1,483,395	‡South Eastern
		65	833,251		894,000	6	Q. 166,350	438,702	1,320,000	Stanstead, Shefford and

Dominion of Canada:

Articles. Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876. Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1877. Quantity. Value.
Quantity. Value. the mine. \$ \$ Coal..... Tons 284,279 1,002,510 254,933 873,251 Gold-bearing
Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c..... \$ 1,472,471 1,189,075 Gypsum, crude..... Tons
99,095 101,376 96,175 Manganese..... " 4,355 720 13,568 Oil, Mineral or Earth, crude.... Galls
9,692 1,289 152 13 " Refined..... " 5,112 2,074 3,929,219 901,785 Ore, Copper..... Tons 2,230
352,035 1,313 264,442 " Iron..... " 14,280 30,702 7,755 14,854 " Lead..... " 179 7,516 7 50 "
Silver..... " 691 584,378 190 122,695 Salt..... Bush 990,534 121,471 941,215 118,434
Slate..... Tons 335 5,227 Stone, Unwrought, and Sand..... " 10,733 47,630 75,760
Other articles..... \$ 5,173 23,629 Total produce of the Mine.... 3,787,802
3,698,958

Ontario and Quebec.

Gold.

The gold mines of Marmora and Made, with the exception of the Feigel, are ice owing to litigation or want of capitd. The Feigel mine is said to pay a fair sir-plus over working expenses. The Gatling and other mines have all the necessary plant, and the gold is undoubtedly these. Pity it should stay there from the caues named.

Considerable activity has been displayed in the Chaudière District since our last issue, something over 1,000 ounces of gold having been extracted, and the production continuing at an increased rate, returning, we are informed, over \$120. per man per month. Quite recently some very nice nuggets have been found on the surface, one weighing over three pounos. An average force of 60 men has been at work on the Gilbert. The Famine River has been well tried, but with little or no success; but the little creek called the Rulsseau d'Ardolse, not far off that stream, appears to be rich in nuggets.

"Color" appears everywhere or nearly so in the Parishes of St. Francois and S. George, and particles of gold dust In nearly every shovelful of earth washed. Nev hands are rapidly flocking to the District, and we may hope for satisfactory developments next year

Silver.

The following has been received under date 29th October, 1878:—

"The Silver Islet people are in full work, having found the vein lost two or more years since. The vein is traced to the mainland, and found to be so rich that it can truly be said that they are quarrying the silver in quantities far exceeding any experience of the past. In three consecutive weeks the Company mined \$70,000, \$73,000 and \$75,000 worth. In the interval they had reduced their stock from \$6,000,000 to \$1,000,000, and given a mortgage to New York capitalists for \$400,000, bearing interest at 8 per cent."

This mortgage will be paid off at once.

The Duncan mine is also doing well, and the mining interest of the Thunder Bay region is looking up. The Prince Location, not far from Prince Arthur's Landing, is to be worked through the winter.

Plumbago.

The following extract is from the Ottawa *Free Press* of the 21st Sept., 1878:—

"We have to congratulate the DOMINION OF CANADA PLUMBAGO COMPANY on its wonderful success at Paris, it having taken the highest prizes in every department, namely:—Gold medal, pencils, highest award; silver medal, crucibles, highest award; silver medal, plumbago, highest award; honorable mention, stove polish; and the Commission advise that a diploma of honor is expected for the collective exhibit. This is one of the most promising of the mining industries of the Ottawa Valley, and the success it has already achieved is most creditable to its promoters. The enterprise was commenced and carried through over a period of unexampled depression, and has achieved a signal success in the face of the strongest monopolies in the world."

The Company is fairly under way, with a capital of half a million of dollars, agencies in London, Paris and New York, exhaustless mines, and the world before it. Before winning the above mentioned honors in Paris, it had already carried off the highest gold medal of the Arts Association at Ottawa in 1876, and the highest medal and diploma at the Centennial in 1876.

Mica and Asbestos.

Available deposits of these minerals have been found along with the iron and apatite of Templeton. A ton of asbestos has been shipped to Philadelphia by way of experiment, price \$125. There is also a mica mine worked near Perth. The mica, cut into plates of various sizes, is sold at \$1 per pound.

Apatite.

The existence of workable deposits of apatite in the country has been known for many years, and the veins of Bedford have long been laid under contribution by the chemical works at Brockville. But it is only recently that attention has been directed to the seemingly exhaustless beds of the townships of Hull, Templeton, Buckingham and thence to the northward.

The demand all the world over for fertilizers, and the failure of the Peruvian guano beds, cause an ever increasing demand for superphosphate of lime. A single manufacturer in London, Eng., requires 1,000 tons per week of the mineral phosphate. A factory near Hamburg uses 30,000 to 40,000 tons a year; and its agents have already made purchases in Montreal.

The mineral's value depends on the percentage of phosphate of lime contained; 70 per cent. Canadian brings in London \$21.00 per ton; 80 per cent. \$25.60 and 90 per cent., most wanted, \$30.60.

"At this writing (Monetary Times, May 17th. 1878) there are free buyers in Montreal at \$18.00 to \$19.00 for 80 per cent, cash; a keen competition existing between English and German manufacturers. The same time last year the price was \$13 50 to \$14.00."

To render the native phosphate of value as a fertilizer, it is necessary to convert it into superphosphate, which is done by depriving it of one equivalent of its lime through the agency of sulphuric acid. The manufacture, therefore, requires a cheap supply of that chemical; and the neighbourhood of beds of iron pyrites is a great desideratum, and these are known to exist abundantly in the Laurentian rocks which contain the phosphate.

It would seem at present hard to draw too hopeful a picture of the prospects of the new industry, of which Canada, from her vast development of Laurentian rocks, would appear to have almost a monopoly, A boundless supply of the mineral at home, and an equally boundless demand for it abroad, secure the trade against the hazard of failure of raw material, and the danger of stagnation from over-stocking, and assure its stability and success.

Hitherto, although a great deal of prospecting has been done, and with great success, actual development has not advanced beyond a comparatively incipient stage. Up to 1875 the exports did not reach 2,000 tons per annum,—in 1877 some 6,000 tons. The shipments of 1878 will probably reach 10,000 tons and may be doubled next year. Judging by the progress of the South Carolina Coprolite beds (low grade phosphate) the development of the Canadian industry will be rapid; the former trade having grown from small beginnings in 1869 to 199,086 tons in 1877-78.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Works obtained a silver medal at the Centennial. Their price for the prepared superphosphate is \$35. per ton, and from 300 to 500 pounds per acre is sufficient for an ordinary crop. At this rate it does not cost much more than *hauling and spreading* barnyard manure at a busy time of the year, and experience has already proved its value to the Canadian farmer.

Besides superphosphate, the Brockville Works make sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, sulphate or soda, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, &c.

It is to be hoped that before long Canada will take the wind out of the sails of the English manufacturers of superphosphate in the markets of the United States, the West Indies and South America, if not in Europe itself. The cheapness of the raw material in Canada should counterbalance the distance of the market in the latter case.

"Looking into commercial affairs generally," says the Monetary Times, "cities overcrowded, business dull, manufactories languishing, all the old highways over-filled, and indeed everything over-done, it is gratifying to point to this new cheery prospect, which promises to acquire, and that before long, really large proportions, and so be capable of employing a reasonable share of the surplus means, minds and hands."

Iron.

Although the manufacture of iron cannot apparently be carried on profitably in Ontario or Quebec, a market for the fine ores of those provinces may be found in the furnaces of the United States. This trade has, to some extent, existed for some time, and is capable of extension, should good times return to the Union iron masters. The North Hastings Railway will shortly reach the Madoc Iron district, and by its aid the ore can be laid down at Sodus Bay, the terminus of the lines running into the coal fields of Pennsylvania, at \$3.46 per ton. Marmora

and Madoc being the sources of these high grade ores nearest to the Pennsylvania markets, would seem to secure this branch of the trade to Ontario.—(*Vide Monetary Times.*)

Salt.

In our last issue we gave some account of the great salt-beds of the counties of Huron and Bruce, having an aggregate thickness of 126 feet of pure rock salt, with the dolomites of the Guelph formation, underlying them, still untried.

Since then Mr. Attril has been engaged in the tremendous task of sinking a shaft 12 feet in diameter to these beds, which are at a depth of from 1,000 to 1,400 feet, for the purpose of mining the salt, and bringing it up in masses, which process is estimated to cost from one-third to one-half that of the present one of evaporation. After pursuing this attempt to a depth of 270 feet, Mr Attril was reluctantly compelled to desist by the quantity of water, and proceeded to Belgium for the purpose of obtaining machinery which will render boring possible under water. The result is awaited with very great interest, and with the best wishes for the success of the enterprising gentleman, whose determination will surely be rewarded.

Nova Scotia.

Summary, 1877.

Minerals. Quantities. Greatest Previous Production. Quantities. Years metallic. Gold.....ounces. 16,882 27,314 1867 Iron Ore.....tons. 18,603 15,274 1876 Manganese Ore " 97 300 1865 Copper Ore....." 285 45 1876 Lead " " 11 6 1876 non-metallic. Coal..... " 757,496 1,051,467 1873 Gypsum..... " 107,506 120,693 1873 Freestone, &c.. " 9,343 8,829 1874 Limestone..... " 6,728 4,860 1875 Barytes..... " 23 1,103 1869-70 Moulding Sand....." 160 300 1874

Comparing this summary with that of the preceding year, its general appearance is not unfavorable.

Gold Mining.

The districts of Sherbrooke, Oldham and Caribou having yielded exceptionally well, the total produce of the year shows an increase of 40 per cent.

Iron Mining.

The Iron Works at Londonderry being in successful operation, called for an additional out put of 3,000 tons of ore, and doubtless, during the current year, will require a further increase.

Manganese Mining.

Though this branch of the mining industry is conducted on a small scale only at Teny Cape, it is satisfactory to notice its revival.

Copper Mining.

A most promising deposit of ore has been cut at Poison's Lake, and had it not been for litigation, the quantity mined would have been larger, and the extent of the deposit better known.

Lead Mining.

Has not yet passed beyond the prospecting stage at Caledonia and Pembroke.

Coal Mining.

Though the output for the year is slightly in advance, the business is still as depressed. in consequence of the restricted demand.

Gold.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Shewing the number of Mines at work, days labour performed, quantities of Quartz, &c., crushed, yield of Gold, &c., &c., for the twelve months ended December 31st.

Districts. Number of Mines. Day's Labour. Mills Employed. Steam Power. Water Power Quartz &c, Crushed Yield per Ton. Maximum yield per Ton. Total yield of Gold. Average yield per man per day for 12 months, at \$18.00 per oz. oz. duat. gr. oz. duat. gr. oz. duat. gr. Caribou 5 14,579 2 2 1,735 1 9 21 42 17 2,596 13 23 \$3 20 Gay's River 2 3,151 1 1 859 5 20 14 22 251 3 15 1 39 Montagu .. 2 1,404 1 1 55 18 5 1 7 50 1 9 0 64 Oldham.... 8 14,144 2 2 2,015 1 5 2 17 14 12 2,527 19 13 3 21 Renfrew... 1 3,543 1 1 294 14 3 1 3 14 207 13 4 1 05 Sherbrooke 13 47,725 5 2 3 8,651 19 1 3 16 16 8,237 3 10 3 10 Stormont.. 1 3,310 96 2 10 4 4 240 19 1 30 Tangier.... 2 5,102 2 2 361 1 2 13 3 8 9 410 14 15 1 42 Unlace.... 4 7,252 2 2 470 1 8 6 4 19 9 663 15 9 1 64 Waverley.. 4 14,261 2 1 1 1,422 12 4 2 11 20 866 18 10 1 09 Wine Harbour.. 3 5,772 2 1 1 1,068 10 21 2 4 12 580 14 3 1 80 Unproclaimed, &c.... 2 3,322 3 3 337 14 15 2 9 19 248 9 10 1 34 47 123,585 23 10 13 17,369 19 10 42 17 16,882 6 1 \$2 46

These figures show a satisfactory increase over those of the preceding year, in which only 12,039 ounces of gold were produced, the average daily yield per man being \$1.94. The average number of men employed in gold mining in 1877 was 411.

Coal.—general Statement.

NOTE.—Stocks on hand at the end of the year 17,060 tons.

The distribution of coal sold in 1877 was:

Iron Mining.

Steel Company of Canada.

The works of this Company, at Londonderry, now present a more complete appearance, and the operations of making and working iron have been extensively conducted. One of the two new furnaces was lit and kept in blast 44 weeks; the foundry was busy using about 100 tons of metal per month; puddling was once more resumed, and a rolling mill erected and ran.

To the courtesy of Mr. Jamme, the manager, and Mr. Louis, the analyst, I am indebted for the following data:—

The best weekly yield was 297 tons.

The furnace in use is 65 feet high and 19 feet in diameter at the boshes. The blast has a pressure of 2—4 lbs. heated in three Cowper Siemens' stoves 800° to 1100° Fahr.

The blowing engine has the steam cylinder above the blowing cylinder, which has a stroke of 5 feet and a diameter of 6 feet.

Water is brought in a flume 3,460 feet to the blast furnace, and 4,060 feet to the rolling mill.

There have been built 6 single puddling furnaces and one double, 2 more double furnaces are in process of construction; and there is one heating furnace; in all having a capacity of 20 tons of finished iron per day.

There are two trains of rolls, one 9 inch and one 16 inch trains; two steam hammers, one 20 cwt. and one 50 cwt.

The bar iron made, according to Riehle Bros, tests, is "ductile and fine grained Tensile strength 60,000 lbs. per square inch, and elongation 33 per cent. The "Best Best" iron has been used to replace Lowmoor and Swedish iron.

The principal mining of late has been at Martin's Brook, and the chief source of ore was the slopes above the shallow level, under 80 to 100 feet of cover. These levels are in about 2,000 feet each.

From the furnaces to the mines there is a narrow gauge railway, and the ore trucks are moved by a locomotive. Captain Bryant, the manager, states that the average number of miners employed was 34, labourers 40, mechanics 10, boys 5. About the furnaces and workshops about 100 more men were employed. (*Report of Dept. of Mines.*)

Manganese Mining.

The produce of the last year was 97 tons, which was sent to New York, where for the best quality \$55 per

ton was obtained. The Custom House entries show that 78 tons were shipped from Windsor and its outports, valued at \$2,459. The average number of hands employed at Teny Cape was 8 men and 4 boys.

Manganese has been found at many spots westward of Teny Cape, and openings have been made on the west side of Walton River, at Rainy Cove and near Cheverie. The explorations of the past year were chiefly near Rainy Cove, under the direction of Mr. R. Kennedy. At the locality selected the surface yielded a good deal of ore, which was washed and hand-picked. Two small contiguous veins of 3 and 4 inches wide, were also exposed, and they promised fairly, but for want of means operations were suspended.

The right to work manganese is not reserved, but belongs to the owner of the soil, who in some cases agrees to lease at one dollar per ton, and grant to the miner the right to make roads, build houses and use what timber he requires for his operations.

Copper Mining.

Has been carried on at Poison's Lake, where some 210 tons were taken out. At French River eight months work of twelve men produced, according to the statement of Mr. Pendergast, the manager, some 18½ tons of ore, valued at New York at \$120 per ton. At Waugh's River some 3 tons of ore were collected in 1877, valued at \$30 per ton. At Lochaber explorers report having taken out some 40 tons of unknown percentage (*Report Dept. of Mines.*)

Gypsum.

107,506 tons of this mineral were taken out, value \$93,855.

Barytes.

23 tons of barytes were mined at Five Islands, and used on the spot by the Dolphin Manufacturing Co.

Freestone.

14,265 tons of freestone and limestone were raised and shipped, worth \$55,370.

British Columbia.

Gold Mining.

The amounts actually exported by the Banks during the year 1877 are as follows:

In the CARIBOO DISTRICT, 179 claims were worked during the year 1877, giving employment to 333 whites and 598 Chinese. During the first nine months of that year the mines produced gold to the value of \$411,402.

The "Big Bonanza Ledge," worked by the Cariboo Quartz Mining Company and the St. Lawrence Company, is a true fissure vein, assaying at the surface from \$6 to \$35 per ton, and about 12 feet in width. Concerning this vein Mr. Harper reports: "I had no difficulty in forming an opinion so favorable with regard to its permanent and remunerative character as a gold bearing ledge, that not a doubt remains in my mind as to the great influence its development will eventually have in the welfare of the District and the Province in general."

Writing later Mr. Harper says: "The same (Cariboo Quartz Mining) Company's tunnel on the Bonanza Ledge has been run in for the distance of 160 feet. At a distance of 138 feet the lode was intersected and run through, its width at this point being 22 feet, and its depth from the surface 52 feet. The assays from the rock averaged \$33 per ton. On the surface this rock only averaged \$14 per ton, the inference being that the ore increases in richness at the lower level. 3,000 feet beyond I visited the Victoria Shaft and found the same lode at a vertical depth of 350 feet below the surface, where the rock was taken which averaged \$11 to the ton. At this point the assays ranged from \$24 to \$36 per ton, and the ledge at this depth had a width of 30 feet"

The "American," "Pinkerton" and "Enterprise" mines are also on the Big Bonanza Ledge.

The Cariboo Quartz Mining Co have also crushed 41 tons of ore from the Stead-man Ledge, with an average result of \$18 per ton.

In the CASSIAR DISTRICT, 123 claims were worked during 1877, employing 673 whites and 210 Chinese, and producing gold, according to the Report of the Gold Commissioner, as follows:—

Amount taken out, of which no definite returns could be procured say \$45,000, which, with the sum of \$55,000 allowed for the probable yield from the date upon which the statistics were completed until the 31st December next, will bring the gross amount to \$499,830.00

"Considering the many difficulties which have beset the miners, and the fact that there have not been as many engaged this year, I think that, on the whole, the results for 1877 are not unfavourable, but rather go to prove that Cassiar stands to-day a mining district second to none in the Province as regards the number of men it employs, its great extent, its prospects, and the fact that it is as yet, except as regards a very limited portion of it, undeveloped." (*Report of the Minister of Mines.*)

On Fraser River little was done in 1877, though the labors of a few Indians and Chinese proved the district a rich one, three Indians in six weeks raising \$1,500. Work had to be abandoned owing to the low water in the creeks.

Coal.

The total output of Coal in 1877 was 151,052 tons, an increase of 11,861 over 1876. Of this the Vancouver Coal Co., contributed 94,809 tons, and the Wellington Colliery 48,743, 600 hands are employed in these mines, at wages varying from \$2.75 to \$5.00 per day.

Inland Revenue.

The Inland Revenue of Canada is derived from Excise, Public Works, Culling Timber, Bill Stamps, and Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps. There was a decrease in the revenue from Excise, Culling Timber and Bill Stamps in the Fiscal Year 1876-77 of \$610,470, and an increase on Public Works, Weights and Measures, Stamps, &c., of \$63,292, leaving a net decrease, as compared with 1875-76, of \$547,178. The following table gives a comparative statement of the revenue accrued from these sources for the last five years:

The decrease in the revenue from Excise is principally in the duties collected on spirits and tobacco. On spirits the decrease was \$449,041 and on tobacco \$145,060. There was also a slight decrease in the revenue from petroleum, attributed, by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, to the repeal of the duty in February, 1877. The following table taken from the Report of the Commissioner shows the details of the Excise Revenue for five years:—

Spirits.

The quantity of spirits taken for consumption was less by 498,788 gallons than in the preceding year, and less by 21¾ per cent, than the average of the four preceding years. This decrease is partly due to the large entries made in the beginning of 1876, when an increase in the Excise was expected, but the average quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the two years 1876 and 1877 falls much below the average of the four preceding years. If the difference of population is taken into consideration, this decrease may be estimated at 750,000 gallons. The falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to three causes. First, The uncertainty of dealers with regard to prohibitive legislation, and consequently the avoiding further increase of stock than necessary, as shown by the fact, that though the *quantity* has largely *decreased* the *number of entries* has largely *increased*. Second, Illicit distillation, which appears to be largely on the increase, 47 stills having been seized during the fiscal year and 18 between June and December, 1877; and the loss to the revenue was, probably not less than the duty on 200,000 gallons; and Third, The diminished consumption from the diminishing power of the people to purchase. The quantity of spirits held in bond was considerably greater also at the close of the fiscal year than at its commencement, the figures being 1,276,786 and 1,513,720 gallons, and this last quantity is greater by 160,015 gallons than the average quantity held at the close of the preceding four years. There was a slight increase in the quantity of spirits exported, and a small decrease in the quantity taken into bonded manufactories.

Malt and Malt Liquor.

The quantity of *Malt manufactured* during the year 1876-77 was less by nearly three million lbs. than the average of the four previous years, and less by 12,041,087 lbs than in 1875-76. The quantity *taken for consumption* was less by 1,814,896 than in the previous year. There has been a steady falling off in the consumption of malt during the last five years, as will be seen by the following table:—

COMPARISON OF FIVE YEARS AS TO MALT.

Fiscal Year. In Warehouse at commencement of period. Manufactured during the year. Taken for Consumption. Exported. Other use accounted for. In Warehouse at end of period. Memo, of Revenue accrued

thereon, including License Fees. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. \$ 1872-73.... 13,381,439 44,133,995 33,955,694
 10,193,631 504,068 12,862,041 358,332 1873-74.... 12,862,041 31,802,989 33,369,016 6,233,367 412,292
 4,650,355 354,765 1874-75.... 4,650,355 41,039,986 33,016,082 4,677,960 33,360 7,962,939 851,386
 1875-76.... 7,962,939 51,876,385 30,693,447 10,123,378 7,190 19,015,309 327,709 1876-77... 19,015,309
 39,235,298 28,878,551 11,577,814 2,910 17,791,332 389,257

The quantity of *Malt exported* was 1,454,436 lbs. greater than in 1875 76 and nearly 3¼ million lbs. greater than the average of four previous years. The quantity *remaining in Bond* was 1,223,977 lbs. less than on the 30th June, 1876.

27,471,797 lbs of malt were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 3,013,920 lbs. in distilling. The use of glucose, sugar and syrup as a substitute for malt has been entirely discontinued. 227,141 gallons of beer were exported. The revenue from the Excise on malt and malt liquors was \$431,548, over \$100,000 more than in the preceding year, and nearly that over the average of four preceding years.

Tobacco.

The *production* of manufactured Tobacco was much greater than in any of the four previous years, but the quantity *taken for consumption* was less by 633,322 pounds than in 1875-76, though greater by 301,148 pounds than the average of the four years. The *stocks in warehouse* at the close of the year exceeded the average by 530,000, and the previous year by 630,000. There has been an annual decline in the quantity of Canadian leaf taken for consumption, although it is believed there has been a steady increase in the quantity cultivated. There seems to be determination to evade the duty. The following table shows the transactions in Tobacco for five years.

Year ended 30th June. In Warehouse July. Manufactured during the year. Taken for Consumption. Exported. Otherwise accounted for. In Warehouse 30th June. Raw Leaf taken for Consumption. Total Tobacco taken for Consumption. Duty collected thereon including License Fees. Canadian. Foreign. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. \$ 1872-73. 1,953,642 6,151,119 6,264,208 640,458 9,548 1,490,547 50,408 255,223 6,569,839 1,013,557 1673-74. 1,490,547 8,805,276 8,484,193 483,357 12,989 1,315,284 113,797 277,634 8,875,624 1,401,271 1871-75. 1,315,284 9,567,152 6,575,443 359,809 16,690 3,930,494 65,529 228,172 6,869,144 1,434,778 1875-76. 3,930,494 7,168,446 8,353,955 630,492 5,802 2,108,691 11,932 158,272 8,524,159 1,775,450 1876-77. 2,108,691 8,991,610 7,720,633 609,519 22,927 2,715,745 8, 87,20 7,816 466 1,630,390

Cigars.

The total consumption of Cigars was 417,703 lbs., a decrease of about 17½ percent, of which 12½ was upon imported Cigars, and 5 per cent on those of Canadian manufacture. The proportions of Canadian and Foreign Cigars used in 1873 were:

Petroleum.

The Excise Duty on Petroleum was repealed in February, 1877, up to that date 7,913,751 gallons had been manufactured. Only that taken for consumption is now inspected, but not that exported a full account of the trade in Petroleum for the last fiscal year is not obtainable. The per capita consumption in the Dominion in 1876-77, was

The average consumption of Spirits per capita since Confederation was greatest in Ontario and least in Manitoba; of Beer greatest in British Columbia and least in New Brunswick; of Wine, greatest in British Columbia and least in Ontario; of Tobacco, greatest in British Columbia and least in Prince Edward Island, and of Petroleum, greatest in Ontario and least in Manitoba. For the year 1876-77, the per capita consumption was greatest

Manufactures in Bond.

These are chiefly *Vinegar* and *Methylated Spirits*. Of the former 634,335 gallons were manufactured, in 1876-77, against 592,643 in 1875-76, and of Methylated Spirits 51,595 gallons against 43,595 the previous year; 105,738 gallons of Vinegar, and 1,635 of Methylated Spirits remained in Warehouse on June 30th, 1877, against 82,872 Vinegar and 167 gallons of Spirits remaining on June 30th, 1876.

Culling Timber.

was remitted by authority. Steps were taken during the latter part of 1877 to force the payment of those balances as to which there could be no question.

Inspection of Gas.

Up to the close of the fiscal year, the Gas Inspection had been extended to 8 places, and since that time the Gas has been inspected in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and instruments forwarded to 6 other places. 4,725 Gas Meters were presented for verification from the time of opening the office in April, 1876, up to June, 1877. Of these 4,479 were verified and 246 rejected. The offices were opened at Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa and Pictou. The illuminating power of the gas was found below the standard in Toronto, in October 1876, and in January and March 1877, and in St. John, N.B., in August 1876. At all other times, it was every where found above the standard. Sulphur and ammonia above the standard allowance, were found in every month in Montreal, and sulphur in months, ammonia in nearly all in Toronto, sulphur once in Ottawa, and ammonia in two months out of the three in which inspection was made, and ammonia in May and June in Quebec. Sulphuretted hydrogen was present in months in Toronto, two at St. John, N.B., two at Quebec, and in every test made at Pictou, N.S. Inspectors have been appointed for Brantford, Newcastle, Chatham, Port Hope and Fredericton. The value of the standards, office fittings, &c., is estimated at \$21,877. The expenditure for rents, salaries, &c., was \$9,640 and the fees collected \$2,770.

Adulteration of Food.

488 samples of food were analysed by officers appointed under the Inland Revenue Department in 1877; of these 247 were adulterated. Most of the spices were largely adulterated. Out of 19 specimens of mustard, only one was pure; out of 21 of ginger, 4 were pure, and in 36 specimens of pepper, 30 were found adulterated. Coffee was found largely adulterated with chicory, peas and wheal; out of 44 specimens examined, only 10 were pure coffee. 90 specimens of milk were tested. A little more than a third, 37, were pure. Tea and sugar showed little adulteration, 30 out of 34 samples of sugar were unadulterated, and 44 out of 59 of tea. Paris green was largely mixed with other substances. Only 20 out of 50 samples were pronounced genuine by the analysts. Of the different inspections, 103 were made in Toronto; 55 in Montreal, 24 in Quebec, and 58 in Halifax.

Inspection of Staple Articles.

Three Boards of Examiners were constituted during the Fiscal Year at Toronto for pickled fish, &c., and at Lunenburg and Annapolis, N.S., for fish and fish oil. 93 certificates were granted during the year, mostly for fish and fish oil. 1 Inspector and 37 Deputy Inspectors obtained certificates for fish and fish oils during the year, and 2 Inspectors for leather and raw hides. 373,164 barrels of flour, of all kinds, were inspected, of which 21,858 were rejected. The fees accrued from the inspection of staple articles were as follows:—

In the months of July, August and September, examinations were held for outside officers in the Excise. 8 first-class, 19 second and 15 third obtained certificates.

Insurance.

Statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies doing business in Canada in 1877.
(Continued from Year Book, 1878.)

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Thirty-one Companies were licensed for this business in 1877, the same as in the preceding year. No new companies were licensed during the year. Two Canadian Co's went into liquidation, the "Canada Agricultural" and the "Provincial," and the "Stadacona" declined any new business after the 28th June.

The following is a list of the Fire Insurance Cos. doing business in Canada at 30th June, 1878.

Name of Company.	Date of License.	Amount Deposited with Rec-General.
Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford Conn.....	1st Aug., 1868	108,560
Agricultural Mut Ass. Association of Canada, London, Ont.....	do	60,000
Brit. Am. Assurance Co., Toronto.....	do	54,900
Canada Fire & Marino Co., Hamilton.....	1st. Sept. 1875	59,000
Citizens' Insurance Co. of Canada.....	25th March, 1875	50,400
Commercial Union Ass. Co., London, England.....	1st Aug., 1868	150,057
Dom. Fire & Marino Ins. Co., Hamilton.....	50,000
Guardian Fire & Life Ass. Co., London, England	5th	

Dec., 1868 100,343 Hartford Fire Ins. Co, Hartford, Conn 1st Aug., 1868 100,000 Imperial Ins. Co, London, Eng..... do 100,069 Isolated Risk & Farmers Fire Ins. Co. of Canada.... 4th July, 1871 90,814 Lancashire Ins. Co 7th Aug., 1869 100,000 Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co..... 1st Aug., 1868 150,050 London Assurance Corporation..... 3rd Aug., 1869 150,000 National Ins. Co., Montreal..... 12th Jan. 1876 50,400 North British & Mercantile Ins Co..... 1st Aug., 1868 150 800 Northern Ass Co. of Aberdeen & London.... do 100,000 Ottawa Agricultural Ins. Co..... 12th Aug., 1875 50,000 Phoenix Ins. Co of Brooklyn, N.Y..... 12th May, 1871 100,000 Phoenix Fire Ass. C., London, England..... 1st Aug. 1868 100,298 Quebec Fire Ass Co..... 31st March, 1869 98,680 Queen Fire & Life Ass. Co. England 1st Aug., 1868 151,100 Royal Insurance Co. of England..... do 320,848 Royal Canadian Ins. Co., Montreal..... 9th Aug., 1873 50,400 Scottish Com. Ins. Co., Glasgow..... 25th June, 1874 101,997 Scottish Imp. Ins. Co..... 7th Sep., 1869 101,275 Western Ass. Co., Toronto..... 1st Aug. 1868 51,480

LIST OF MARINE CO'S. DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA, 30TH JUNE, 1878.

LIST OF LIFE INSURANCE CO'S. DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA, 30TH JUNE, 1878.

COMPANIES WHICH HAVE CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA.

(Deposits to be applicable to existing Policies.)

The following table gives the condition at the end of 1877, of all the Canadian Stock Companies in reference to their surplus or impairment of capital:

Fire, or Fire and Marine Companies, at 31st December, 1877.

Subscribed Capital. Capital paid up, or in course of collection. Surplus over all Liabilities including Capital. Impairment of Capital. Reserve of subscribed Capital. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. British America..... 500,000 498,090 00 127,479 45 1,910 00 Canada Agricultural..... 1,000,000 223,245 00 380,155 76 776,755 00 Canada Fire..... 1,000,000 100,200 00 104,363 49 899,800 00 *Citizens..... 1,188,000 237,600 00 242,119 90 950,400 00 Isolated Risk 600,000 60,000 00 50,436 15 540,000 00 National..... 700,300 197,123 93 172,728,69 503,176 07 Ottawa Agricultural..... 674,450 67,885 00 88,653 45 606,565 00 Provincial..... 174,660 122,428 46 144,459 68 52,236 54 Quebec..... 1,000,000 319,828 50 1,190 77 680,171 50 Royal Canadian..... 5,995,650 1300,000 00 141,533 62 4,896,085 00 Stadacona..... 2,300,000 723,885 17 602,288 50 1,576,114 83 Western..... 800,000 400,000 00 279,370 81 400,000 00 Marine Companies. Anchor Marine..... 476,400 48,958 05 34,215 05 427,441 95 Merchant's Marine..... 500,000 100,000 00 5,647 57 400,000 00 *This is on the whole business, including Life. † This is the amount of capital paid up, as reduced by their special Act of Parliament. The total amount paid up has been, in cash \$1,062,117 50, and In secured notes, \$37,447.50. The subscribed capital may be reduced to \$2,000,000, as provided by the aforesaid Act.

The estimated loss to Insurance Co.'s by the St. John Are was \$6,600,000, of which \$6,358,329 was paid at the end of year.

The Canadian Co.'s lost 134.70 per cent of their premiums, the British 295.71, and the American Co.'s 274.23. The Fire Insurance business done in Canada in 1877, is shewn by the following table taken from the Report of the Superintendent:

Fire Insurance Done in Canada, 1877.

Amount of Risks taken during year. Premiums charged thereon. Rate of Premiums charged per cent, Risks taken. Cash paid during year for losses. Cash received during year for Premiums. Rate of Losses paid per cent, of Premiums received.

The Atlantic Mutual Life Co. of Albany, is in the hands of a Receiver, \$84,109 is in the hands of Receiver

General in Dominion stock and interest.

The Provincial Insurance Co. Toronto, insolvent. There are in the hands of Receiver General Municipal Debentures \$33,930, cash \$16,229, interest collected \$1,856.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Co. Montreal, insolvent Deposited with Receiver General 42,300 municipal debentures accepted and 17,600 not accepted.

The Stadacona Insurance Co. Quebec, has ceased for the present to transact new business. Deposit \$105,479 municipal debentures, \$400 Dominion stock, \$654 cash.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance estimates the loss from fire throughout Canada in 1877, Including the great fire at St. John as not less than twenty millions of dollars. The insurance on these losses is estimated at between 8 and 9 millions.

The net amount of Fire Insurance at risk in Canada at the end of 1877, was \$420,342,681 an increase of \$15,734,501 in the year. This increase was entirely in British Companies. The premiums on the amount at risk were at the rate of \$10.72 for every \$1,000, as against \$10.60, and \$10.66 for 1870 and 1876. The premiums received during the year amounted to \$3,764,005; the losses to \$8,823,037 of which \$8,490,919 were paid, being \$25.58 per cent, of premiums.

By a comparison with the Tables of 1876, it appears that only three Co's., Agricultural Mutual, Anchor Marine and Quebec, showed any gain or improvement in 1877. All other Co's. suffered loss.

The following Table shows the Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditure at the close of the year 1877, of all Companies doing Fire or Inland Marine Insurance:—

Canadian Companies.

Name of Company. Assets in Canada. Liabilities not including Capital Stock. Cash Income. Oash Expenditure.

SUMMARY FOR NINE YEARS OF FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Rate of Losses per cent, of Premiums.	\$ \$ 1869.....	1,785,539
1,027,720 57 56 1870.....	1,916,779	1,624,837 84 77 1871.....	2,321,716	1,549,199 66 73 1872.....	2,628,710
1,909,975 72 66 1873.....	2,968,416	1,682,184 56 67 1874.....	3,522,303	1,926,159 51 68 1875.....	3,594,764
2 563 531 71 31 1876.....	3,708,006	2,867,295 77 33 1877.....	3,764,005	8,490,919 225 58 Totals.....	
26,210,238 23,641,819 90 20 Can. Co's.	9,990.154	7,671,873 76 79 Brit. Co's.	13,891,958	13,936,542 100 30 Am. Co's.	2,325,126 2,033,404 87 45 26,210,288 23,641,819 90 20

Including the two Marine Co's. and the business of the mixed Co's. outside the Dominion and within, the total cash income of Canadian Co's. during 1877 was \$3,737-680 (exclusive of \$980,976, Capital Stock paid) and the expenditure, \$4,915,764. For every \$100 of income there was spent: Losses, \$95.12; General expenses, \$33.03; Dividends to stockholders, \$3.37; Total, \$131.52.

The British Co's. for every \$100 of income spent: \$297.71, losses and \$21.79 expenses, and the American, \$235.60 losses and \$16.32 expenses.

The total amount of Insurance in force on December 31st, 1877, was \$85,687,903 against \$84,344,916 the preceding year. This was divided as follows:—

In 1876 the amounts were:—

The annexed table shows the amount of Insurance effected during the respective years 1869-1877:—	Years.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.	\$ \$ \$ 1869.....	1,156,855
2,627,392 9,069,885 12,854,132 1870.....	1,584,456	1,657,493*	8,952,746	12,194,696			
1871.....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626	1872.....	5,276,859	1,896,655
13,896,587 21,070,101 1873.....	4,608,913	1,704,338*	14,740,367	21,053,618	1874.....		
5,259,822 2,143,080 11,705,319* 19,108,221 1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258			
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127	1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702 5,667,317 13,534,667 *Imperfect.

The amount of Insurance terminated during the year by natural causes was \$1,072,867, and by surrender or lapse \$11,138,960.

The amounts surrendered came to 60 per cent, nearly of the new insurances in the Canadian Companies, 68 per cent, in the British and 109 in the American. The number of policies in force at the end of the year were 50,830, and their amount \$85,687,903, an average of \$1,686 to a policy. As nearly as could be approximated the Superintendent gives the death rate at 7.27 per thousand in Canadian Companies, 14 17 in British and 9.26 in American, or 9.57 per thousand on an average of all the Companies. The total income of all the Companies from premiums received was \$20,596,374, a decrease of \$155,903 over 1876. This falls principally on the

American Companies, their decrease being \$137,888, the British decrease being \$19,791, and the Canadian Companies showing a trilling increase of \$1,776.

For the first time since 1870 the American receipts were less than the British and Canadian combined. The following tables show the condition of the different companies.—

Canadian Companies.

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities	Excluding Capital Stock.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Income.	Expenditure.	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	2,957,356	2,571,229	125,000	674,604	326,150	Citizens (Life Department)....	128,038	107,767	* 40,555
Confederation.....	369,857	267,381	50,000	151,099	85,277	Mutual Life.....	133,063	107,367	† 50,000
Stadacona (Life Department).	69,238	3,211	* 7,270	3,765	Sun Mutual.....	300,297	† 194,129	62,500	107,037
Toronto Life.....	49,347	19,209	29,186	8,460	7,567	* Capital also liable for other departments.	† Guarantee Fund.	‡ Including Accident Department.	

British and American Co's.—Income and Expenditure.

Companies.	Net premium Income.	Total Paid to Policy Holders.	Companies.	Net premium Income.	Paid to Policy Holders.
Briton Life.....	4,314	None.	Ætna.....	279,701	91,778
Briton Medical.....	40,687	21,487	Atlantic Mutual.....	15,589	5,130
Commercial Union....	24,507	8,496	Connecticut.....	166,326	83,552
Edinburgh.....	24,173	32,438	Equitable.....	191,722	62,002
Life Association.....	113,190	83,716	Globe Mutual.....	34,083	2,202
Liverpool, London and Metropolitan....	44,151	11,500	Globe.....	9,409	6,081
National.....	26,020	12,204	London & Lancashire..	40,871	15,139
North Western.....	176,905	98,242	North British and Mer- Now York.....	43,396	26,976
cantile.....	28,890	17,535	Phœnix Mutual....	123,637	66,152
Positive.....	805	179	Travellers.....	97,061	9,282
Queen.....	11,306	4,225	Union Mutual.....	98,993	81,892
Reliance.....	26,647	8,780	United States.....	2,136	412
Royal.....	29,395	21,398	Scottish Amicable.....	22,155	35,487
Scottish Provident....	6,937	867	Scottish Provincial....	40,229	56,723
Standard.....	135,472	128,518	Star.....	18,194	3,030

Life Insurance.

Thirty-seven Co's. transacted Life Insurance business in Canada in 1877, viz: 7 Canadian, 17 British and 13 American; but 4 British and 1 American had ceased to take new business, and 1 Canadian ceased to do so during the year. 3 British and 5 American Co's. gave notice of their intention to transact no new business after March, 1878. The *new* business of Life Insurance is being transacted by 6 Canadian, 10 British and 6 American Companies.

The following Table from the report presented to Parliament shows the business of the year.

Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada, for Year 1877.

Premiums of the year. Number of Policies New. Amount of Policies New. Number of Policies in force at date. Net Amount in force at date. Number of Policies become Claims. Net Amount of Policies become Claims. Claims Paid. Unsettled Claims.

Scottish Provident.....	6,037	None-None.	133	269,542	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Scottish Provincial.....	40,229	None.	None.	651	1,182,448	11	18,616	45,123	6,690	None.	Standard.....	135,472	99	292,233	2,403	4,774,060	33	89,776	127,208	32,322	None.	Star (17).....	18,194	6	17,033	250	520,831	5	3,868	2,651	1,217	None.	Totals for British Co's. for 1877.....	577,364	990	2,142,702	9,534	19,349,204	135	358,142	394,484	do do	1876 ..	597,155	792	1,683,357	No return.	18,972,353	145	386,023	305,057	Increase i—Decrease d	d	19,791	i	198	i	459,345	i	376,851	d	10	d	27,881	i	89,427	American Companies .	Ætna.....	279,702	966	1,082,451	6,622	8,211,316	53	82,065	50,683	42,761	4,000	Atlantic Mutual.....	15,589	None.	None.	699	902,194	12	14,216	4	500	8,716	1,000	Connecticut.....	166,326	93	236,100	2,080	5,068,778	19	44,489	32,200	12,289	25,000	Equitable.....	101,722	400	936,915	2,338	5,535,990	23	81,170	44,500	19,670	20,000	Globe Mutual.....	34,084	747	1,201,400	867	1,564,820	6	4,864	1,864	3,000	None.	Metropolitan.....	44,151	160	178,000	672	1,477,000	6	12,500	11,500	1,000	None.	National.....	26,020	29	45,000	708	895,789	10	14,008	9,808	7,200	None.	New York.....	176,905	165	367,605	1,839	4,893,480	22	87,189	83,045	16,185	2,000	North Western.....	43,307	190	276,000	900	1,392,254	14	20,062	19,662	2,400	None.	Phœnix of Hartford.....	128,638	367	338,086	3,128	3,034,561	35	69,233	43,633	41,000	1,000	Travelers'.....	97,063	431	691,540	2,114	3,130,487	29	14,612	8,612	10,000	None.	Union Mutual.....	98,993	229	314,220	1,999	3,254,686	17	41,830	40,485	12,800	2,980	United States
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(13)..... 2,136 None. None. 33 107,170 None. None. None. None. None. None. Totals for American Co's. for 1877.. 1,299,724 3 817 5,667,317 23,999 39,468,575 246 486,238 350,492 do do 1876.. 1,437,612 4,194 6,740,804 No return. 40,698,191 202 400,619 396,617 Increase i-Decrease d d 137,888 d 377 d 1,073,487 d 1,229,716 i 44 i 85,619 d 46,725

Recapitulation for 1877.

7 Canadian Companies..... 770,319 3,572 5,724,648 17,297 26,870,221 130 191,636 212,015
 17 British Companies..... 577,364 990 2,142,702 9,534 19,349,204 135 358,142 894,484
 13 American Companies..... 1,299,724 3,817 5,667,317 23,999 39,468,475 246 486,238 350,492
 Totals for 1877..... 2,647,407 8,379 13,534,667 50,830 85,687,903 511 1,036,016 956,991
 Totals for 1876..... 2,803,310 8,730 13,890,127 No return. 84,844,916 467 966,156 881,498
 Increase i—Decrease d d 155,903 d 351 d 355,460 i 966,136 i 44 i 69,860 i 75,493

Dominion Appointments.

(From Oct. 1st, 1877, to Sept. 30th, 1878.

October 8th.—Wilfrid Laurier, Esq., of Arthabaskaville, Quebec, to be a Member of the Privy Council of Canada. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, to be Minister of Inland Revenue.

H. R. Morton, Esq., of St. Catharines, Ont., to be official Assignee for Co. of Lincoln.

Alex. H. Wingfield, of Hamilton, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Isaac Johns, of Burrard Inlet, B.C., to be do. do. do.

Walter Dickey, of Toronto, Ont., to be do.

Henry Armand Sormany, Esq., of Shlppegan, N.B., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

James Shea, Esq., of Ingonish, N.S., to be do.

John W. Artz, of Halifax, N.S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do

Alexander Halloran, Esq., of Port Sourls, P.E.I., to be Harbour Master of Port Sourls West.

Stephen McDonald, Esq., of Sourls, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of Port Sourls East.

12th—William Alfred Himsworth, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, to be Deputy for signing Letters Patent of Dominion and other lands.

John Hagle, of Bath, Ont., to be Sub-Collector in Customs

Joseph Austen, of Halifax, N.S., to be Surveyor in do.

19th.—Isaac Archibald, of Cow Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., to be Shipping Master for that port.

Capt. Ebenezer Scott, of Yarmouth, N.S., to be Harbour Master for that port.

Edouard Lacroix, of Matane, Rimouski,

Que., to be Harbour Master of that port.

22nd.—John Haggart, of Georgetown, P.E.I., to be Harbour Master for that port

November 9th.—Philip Edward Luke, of Philipsburg, Q., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

17th.—Abram A. Stevens, Esq., of Pug-wash, N.S., to be Harbour Master of that port.

19th.—Chris. Leigh Walsh, Esq., of Chippewa, Ont., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

Samuel Josephus Bellamy, of Augusta, Ont., to be Surveyor in do.

26th.—Hon. Jos. Ed. Cauchon, of Ottawa, P. C. to be Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba

27th.—Thomas McVay, of St. Croix, N.B., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

29th.—Edmund J. Senkler, Esq., Q. C. of Brockville. Ont., to be Judge of County Court of Lincoln.

William Pennock, of Ottawa, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Carleton, and City of Ottawa.

Timothée Rajotte, of Ottawa, Ont., to be do.

30th.—Hon. Thos. Moss, of Toronto, Ont., to be Chief Justice of Court of Appeal.

Hon. Jos. Curran Morrison, of Toronto, to be a Justice of the Court of Appeal.

John Douglas Armour, Esq. Q. C., of Cobourg, Ont., to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

December 3rd—Adjutor Arthur Hudon, Esq., of Chicoutimi, Que., to be Sub-Collector in Customs. Hugh McCutcheon, of Sonora, N.S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

14th.—Wentworth Spencer, Esq., of Loulsburg. Cape Breton, N.S., to be Port Warden for that port.

William Hargrave, Esq., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be Postmaster at Winnipeg.

21st.—Robert Reid, Esq., of London, Ont., to be Collector in Customs

January 4th, 1878—Joseph Rosaire Thibaudeau, Esq., of Montreal, to be Senator of Dominion.

11th—John Lowray, Esq., of Sydney, N.S., to be Port Warden for that port.

21st.—Alfred Gilpin Jones, Esq., of Hail-fax, N.S., to be a Privy Councillor.
Hon. A. G. Jones, P. C., to be Minister of Militia and Defence.

February 6th.—Hon. Sir Wm. B Richards, Knt, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, to be Deputy of the Gov.-General.

James o'Dea, of Oshawa, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs

7th—Hormidas Alphonse Lemieux, of Three Rivers, Que., to be Collector in Customs.

John Bruce, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to be Registrar of Maritime Court of Ontario.

8th.—John Silleker, Esq., of Port Elgin, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that port. Peter Leggat, Esq., of Metis. Que., to be Harbour Master of that port.

14th.—John Drewatt Hood, Esq., of Woodstock, Ont., to be an Official Assignee of the Co. of Oxford.

15th.—Thomas Mcfntyre Main, Esq., of Aylmer, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Elgin.

19th—Wm. Boyd, of Toronto, to be Marshal of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

20th.—Capt. Jas. Hughes, of Digby, N.S., to be Harbour Master for that port.

25th.—Edward McGovern, Esq., of Danville, Que., to be Official Assignee for Judicial District of St. Francis.

27th.—Jas. Weatherby, of Tatamagouche, N.S., to be Harbour Master for that port.

March 5th.—Joseph Plamondon, Esq., of Que., to be a Harbour Commissioner for Quebec.

Duncan Elliott McFarland, Esq., of Port Robinson, Ont., to be Collector in Customs.

7th.—Charles Taylor, of Whitby, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

13th.—Thomas Hall, Esq., of Paris, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.

26th.—W. C. Olding, of Merigonish, N.S., to be Harbour Master of that port. Robert Early, of Margaretsville, N.S, to be Harbour Master of that port.

Capt. William Lauder, of River John, N S., to be Harbour Master of that port.

April 8th.—Octave Ouellette, Esq., of Somerset, Que, to be Official Assignee for the Judicial District of Arthabaska.

12th.—Capt. Daniel McDonald of Pictou, N.S., to be Port Warden for that port.

11th—Charles Napier Bell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be Landing Walter and Searcher in Customs.

16th.—Levi Borden, of Pugwash, N.S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping at that port.

20th.—Thomas Mitchell, of Toronto, Ont, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

29th. John R Coffin, Esq., of Bay Fortune, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that port.

Jas. Court and John Macintosh, Esqs., of Montreal, to be Joint Official Assignee for the Electoral District of Montreal East, West and Centre.

Joseph Knight, to be Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters for the Province of P.E. Island.

Hon. James Muirhead, of Summerside, P.E.L., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the County of Prince, in that Province.

Edward Vickerson, Esq., of Grand River, P.E.I., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for King's Co. in that Province.

Jas. A. G. Campbell, of Tatamagouche, N.S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping.

May 2nd.—John G. Patterson, Esq, of South Marysburg, Ont., to be Receiver of Wreck from Point Traverse to Petticoat Point,

4th.—Thos. Harrison, of Rondeau, Kent, Ont., to be Harbour Master for that port.

8th.—John Hazard, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for Queen's Co. in that Province.

9th.—Frederick Dodge, Esq., of Pictou, Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co. of Prince Edward.

Dow J. Morse, of Clementport, N.S., to to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

16th.—Horace Hazard, to be Measurer and surveyor of Shipping for Queen's Co. P.E.I.

James McSween, of Petrolia, Ont., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

Wm. Nelson Ford, of St. Mary's Ont., to be do. do.

22nd.—Benjamin Trudelle, Esq., of Que., to be Shipping Master and Chief of the River Police to the Harbour of Quebec.

23rd.—Joseph Craig, Esq., of Walkerton, Ont., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

Henry Arthur Forbes. Esq., of Port Hastings, N.S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

Peter Sydenham Furness, Esq., of Simcoe, Ont., to be do. do.

Walter T. Ross, Esq, of Picton, Ont., to be Collector do.

David Keswick, of Buctouche, N.B., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

25th.—Cornelius V. Rice, of Kingston, Ont., Barrister at law, to be Judge of County Court of Frontenac.

Wm. Coote, Esq., of St. John, Que., to be an Official Assignee for the District of Iberville.

Edward MacKay, Esq., of Montreal, to be a Harbour Commissioner for Mont'l. Benjamin A. Ruggles, of

West port, N.S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for that port.

30th.—Joseph Laurent, of Rimouski, Que., to be Harbour Master for that port.

June 6th.—Henry E. Hill, of St. Stephen, N.B., accountant, to be an Official Assignee for County of Charlotte.

William Patrick Dalley, of Escott, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

17th.—Jacob F. Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall, Ont., to be Judge of the County Court of United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Cleophas Beausoleil, Esq., of Montreal, to be Official Assignee for Montreal.

28th.—Richard Hunter, of Victoria, B.C., to be a Sub-Collector in Customs.

Charles Edward Bunting, of Victoria, B.C., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.

July 2nd.—Alex. Houlston, Esq., of Three Rivers, Que., to be Official Assignee for District of Three Rivers.

Geo. Brooks and James Wriggett, Esqs., of Sherbrooke, Que., to be joint Official Assignee for District of St. Francis.

George E. Gurd, of Moore, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

James Robertson, Esq., of Moncton, N.B., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for that port.

4th.—Robert Bird, jr. Esq., of Woodstock, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of County Court of Co. of Oxford.

16th.—Hon. Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C., of Dorchester, N.B., to be Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick.

19th.—Hon. John c. Allan, Chief Justice, and Hon. J. W. Weldon, Hon. C. Fisher, Hon. A. R. Wetmore, and Hon. Chs. Duff, Puisné Judges of Supreme Court of N.B., to be Commissioners *per dedimus poteslatem*.

John Henry, Dumble, Esq., of Cobourg, Ont., Barrister-at-law, to be Deputy Judge of County Court of Northumberland and Durham.

31st.—James Agnew, Esq., of Kingston, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Official Assignee for Co. of Frontenac.

August 2nd.—John Lorn McDougall, Esq., of Renfrew, Ont., to be Auditor General of Dominion.

John Mortimer Courtney, Esq., of Ottawa, to be Deputy Minister of Finance. Wm. Smith, of Uxbridge Ont., to be Official Assignee for Co., of Ontario.

9th.—Wm. Henry Brouse, Esq., of Pres-cot, Ont., to be Senator of Dominion.

Hercules McDonald, of Cardigan River, P.E.I., to be Harbour Master for that port.

12th.—Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and Wm. Darling, Esq., of Montreal, to be Commissioners to grant licenses to carry arms in City of Montreal and County of Hochelaga, Que.

September 2nd.—Louis Amable Jetté, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal, to be a Puisné Judge of Superior Court of Que. Joseph Wm. Cullen, Esq., of Dalhousie, N.B., to be Harbour Master for that port.

Chipman A. Steeves, Esq., to be Official Assignee for County of Westmorland, N.B.

5th.—J. Cassidy, of Magdalen Islands, to be Harbour Master for Port of Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.

23rd.—Samuel Ed. Eastmure, Esq., of Sherbrooke, Que., to be Official Assignee for Judicial District of St. Francis.

John Taylor, and John M. Duff, Esqs., of Montreal, to be Joint Official Assignee for Electoral Districts of Montreal, East West and Centre.

28th.—Louis Lavergne, Esq., of Stanfold, Que., to be an Official Assignee for the District, of Arthabaska.

Robt. H. Gray, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be an Official Assignee for County of York, including City of Toronto.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

Supreme Court of Canada.

This Court established by 38 Vic, chap. 11, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, five of whom constitute a quorum. It has an appellant, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion, from every Court in cases from Quebec, the subjects in dispute must be \$2,000 and over. The Court has also original jurisdiction in exchequer matters and in disputes between provinces. (Secs. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, &c) *Chief Justice*—Hon. Sir W. B. Richards; *Puisne Judges*—Hon. W. J. Ritchie, Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. H. E. Taschereau. *Registrar* R. Cassels, jr.

Ontario.

Court of Error and Appeal.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Court 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. Thos. Moss, Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Jos. C. Morrison, Hon. Q. W. Burton, Hon. C. B. Patterson. *Registrar*—Alexander Grant.

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 the issue 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. R. A. Harrison. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Adam Wilson and Hon. J. D. Armour. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q.C. *Senior Clerk and Taxing Officer*—Alexander Macdonnell. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—John Small. *Crier and Usher*—Andrew Fleming.

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 Gait. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq. *Senior Clerk and Taxing Officer*—H. B. Clark. *Junior or Docketing Clerk*—B. T. Jackson. *Crier and Usher*—P. Connell.

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 performances, 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. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot. *Referee in Chambers and Referee of Titles*—R. P. Stephens. *Clerk in Chambers*—Fulford Arnoldi. *Registrar*—G. S. Holmstead. *Deputy Registrars*—A. F. McLean, G. M. Lee. *Docketing Clerk*—W. D. Crofton. *Clerk of Records and Writs*—A. Holmstead. *Asst. Clerk*—J. H. Beaven. *Entering Clerk*—G. W. Keegan. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister; J. Hutcheson Eston, Barrister, and G. W. Evans. *Usher*—R. Parkes. *Taxing Officer*—W. M. Ross. *Clerk*—J. P. Macdonell. *Junior Clerk*—B. M. Ross.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M. A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars: Algoma* Hon. W. McCrea. *Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—S. S. Lazier. *Berlin*—Judge Lacourse. *Brampton*—A. F. Scott. *Brantford*—S. J. Jones. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg and Peterboro*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderieh*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q. C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D. C. L. *Lindsay*—Judge Dean. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Original*—Judge Daniell. *Milton*—J. Miller. *Napanee*—S. S. Lazier. *Niagara*—J. A. Woodruff. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. Mason. *Perth*—Judge Senkler. *Picton*—S. Lazier. *Simcoe*—C. C. Rapelje. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L. L. D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *St. Catherines*—F. W. Macdonald—S. Thomas—James Shanley. *Stratford*—Judge Lizars. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrea. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Deacon. *Accountant*—R. P. Stephens, *Accountant's Clerk*—B. W. Murray.

Court of Error and Appeal.

Terms of the Courts—This court holds its sittings on the loth days of March, June, September and December, and it 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 snail see fit.

Law Terms.

Hilary begins first Monday in February and ends Saturday of the ensuing week: Easter begins 3rd Monday in March, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 21st August, and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas, begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Administration of Justice Act. 36 Vic., c. 8, and the amendment to that Act 37 Vic., c 7 direct the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation, to appoint a single judge to sit once a week in and out of term to hear certain business named in the statutes).

Chancery Terms.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Tuesday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacation) throughout the year for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers; and on Thursday, for Appeal from Masters' Reports.

Long Vacation.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

County Court Terms.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annual terms, to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except 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. Lincoln, first Tuesday in June and December. Welland, second Tuesday in June and December, and Haldlmand, third Tuesday in June and December.

Law Circuits.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the county of York in which county there shall be a third such court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and fourth in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the county of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are eight circuits as follows: The *Eastern*—Cornwall, L'Orlgnal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth *Midland*—Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Picton. *Victoria*—Hampton, Whitby, Cobourg, Lindsay, Peterboro. *Brock*—Owen Sound, Stratfo d, Woodstock, Walkerton, Goderieh. *Niagara*—Hamilton, Milton, St. Catharines. Welland, Cayuga. *Waterloo*—Barrie, Berlin, Guelph, Stratford, Simcoe. *Western*—Chatham, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St Thomas. *Home*—Toronto

The court in each District shall be presided over by one of the chief Justices or judges of the superior courts, or in their absence, by some one judge, including Judges of the Court of Appeals of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

Chancery Circuits.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held In the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:—

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterboro, Chatham, Goderieh, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, SImcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, 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. Snelling, LL.D., barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L., barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M.P., Brockville.

Commissioners in the Province of Quebec for the Taking of 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; Geogre Macrae, advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, notary public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, advocate, Quebec; Fred C. Vannovous, advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, advocate, Quebec; George Futvoye, advocate, St John's, Quebec; Hewitt Bernard, barrister and advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Monti zambert, advocate, Ottawa; Livingston E Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke; Matthew H. Escott, accountant, Montreal; Samuel K Parsons, of Moose Factory, Rupert's Land; W. S Walker, Esq., advocate, Montreal; David Seath, accountant, Montreal; Alexander Moffat, official assignee, Montreal; Henry E. Irvine, accountant Montreal; Narcisse Perodeau, Esq., Montreal; Samuel Johnston, Esq., Montreal; Thomas Darling, accountant, Montreal; Richard H. Wurtele, official assignee, Quebec.

Law Society.

Treasurer.—

Secretary and Librarian.—J. H. Esten, Esq.

Heir and Devisee Commission.

Commissioners.—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees.
Clerk.—William B. Heward.

County Courts.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases, validity of wills, or action for libel, crim.con. or seduction.) An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the superior courts of law.

Insolvency Courts.

These Courts regulate proceedings respecting assignments for the benefits of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each county, and are presided over by the County Judges.

Surrogate Courts.

There is a Surrogate court in each county which grants probate or administration, and has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The county Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each court, besides the Surrogate Clerk (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

Courts of General Sessions.

Chairman—The county Judge in each county, who with one or more Justices of the Peace holds a Court or

General Session in his county twice a year (except in the county of York, where three courts will be held in the year; for trials by Jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of Magistrates.

County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Any person charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Session before the Judge alone.

Division Courts.

For the summary disposal of cases by the county Judge; but a Jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to \$10; and torts to \$40. These courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnishee debts. Each Judicial district is divided into court divisions, and courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

Maritime Court.

His Honor Kenneth Mackenzie under Maritime Jurisdiction Act of 1877. John Bruce, Esq., Registrar; William Boyd, Marshal.

Quebec.

Court of Queen's Bench.

JUDGES.

Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Samuel C. Monk. Hon. T. K. Ramsay. Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier, Hon. Alex. Cross.

Appeal Side.

Montreal—11th to 22nd of March, June; September and December.

Quebec.—13th to 18th March, June, September and December.

Crown Side.

Crown Side.

Superior Court.

Jurisdiction for sums exceeding \$200 under Chap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

- Hon. Andrew Stuart,
- Hon. Antoine Polette,
- Hon. Thomas J. J. Loranger,
- Hon. Louis Victor Sicotte,
- Hon. Francis C. Johnson,
- Hon. Jos. N. Bossé,
- Hon. Robert Mackay,

- Hon. Frederick W. Torrance,
- Hon. Louis N. Casault,
- Hon. C. Dunkin. P. C.,
- Hon. A. B. Routhier,
- Hon. A. Olivier,
- Hon. Thomas McCord,
- Hon. M. A. Plamondon,
- Hon. L. B. Caron,
- Hon. Marcus Doherty,
- Hon. Louis Belanger,
- Hon. Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
- Hon. Henry Felix Rainville,
- Hon. Jean Bte. Bourgeois,
- Hon. Augustin Cyrille Papineau.
- Hon. Hon. L. Jetté,
- Hon. Hon. M. Laframboise,
- Hon. Hon. H. T. Taschcreau.

Montreal.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly. and Verchères and city of Montreal, held from 16th January to 20th April, from 1st May to 80th June, and from 1st September to 20th December inclusive.

Quebec.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévis, Lotoinière, and city of Quebec, held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

Three Rivers.—Maskinonge, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers from 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December.

St. Francis.—Richmond, including town of Sherbrooke, Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke. from the 10th to 14th January, March, May, September and November.

Kamouraska.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata. held at Kamouraska from 19th to 22nd or March, June and September, and from 14th to 17th December.

Ottawa.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November; from 20 th to 25th April; from 6th to 11th October, and from 16th to 20th December.

Chicoutimi.—Chicoutimi, held at Chicoutimi, from 12th to 14th January.

Gaspé.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Perce, from 13th to 19th March and August, and from 18th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th January, 10th to 16th June, and 13th to 19th September.

Terrebonne.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at st. Scholastique from 20th to 25th January, March, June and October.

Joliette.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Jollette, from 15th to 20th January, March, May, Sept. and Nov.

Richelieu.—Yamaska and Berthler, held at Sorel, from 1st to 11th of each month, except January, July and August.

Saguenay.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 31st January to 4th February, 17th to 21st June, 5th to 8th September and 8th to 12th September.

Rimouski.—Rimouski, held at Rimouski, 7th to 20th March, June and November.

Montmagny.—L'Islet. Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November, and from 1st the 7th September.

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 Arthabaskaville from 20th to 25th March, June, September and December.

Bedford.—Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, held at Nelsonville second Monday and five following days of January, April, June and October.

St. Hyacinthe.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe from 1st to 6th February, April, June and Nov.

Iberville.—St. Johns. Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns from 20th to 25th January, March, May, September and November.

Beauharnois.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois, and Chateaugay, held at Beauharnois from 23rd to 28th February, May, September and December.

Nova Scotia.

Supreme Court.

The Hon. Sir W. Young, Knt., Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty; Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge in Equity.

Puisne Judges.—Hon W. F DeBarres; Hon Hugh McDonald; Hon. Alex. James; Hon. H. W. Smith; Hon. R. L. Weatherbe.

New Brunswick.

Supreme Court.

The Hon. J. C. Allen, Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Weldon; Hon. Chas. Fisher; Hon. A. R. Wetmore; Hon. Charles Duff.

Manitoba.

Court of Queen's Bench.

The Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. McKeagney; Hon. L. Betournay.

British Columbia.

Supreme Court.

The Hon. M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. H. P. Crease; Hon. J. H. Gray.

Prince Edward Island.

Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. H. Peters; Hon. Jas. Hensley.

The New Temperance Act.

After some years of discussion in the press, in conventions, in Parliament and the law courts, a conclusion was arrived at in 1877 that any legislation tending to abolish the traffic in intoxicating drinks throughout the Dominion, or in separate districts, was within the purview of the legislative authority of the Canadian Parliament and could not be dealt with by Provincial legislatures. The subject was accordingly taken up by the Mackenzie Government, and the Secretary of State, the Hon R. W. Scott, introduced and carried through Parliament a bill for permissive prohibition.

The Dunkin Act, besides some other defects in its working, was essentially Provincial and municipal in its operation, and the municipal machinery in the provinces, for which it was not originally enacted, did not lend itself readily to the carrying it into effect. In most other respects the old law has been followed more or less closely.

At the outset of the Scott Act, the necessary portions of the Dunkin Act are repealed as respects all parts of Old Canada wherein it was not in force, and prospectively repealed wherever a by-law heretofore enforcing it is repealed by the municipal authority, or this new Act is brought into force to supersede it.

To bring the new law into effect, the Dominion electoral machinery is employed. A petition is to be

prepared praying the Governor in Council to bring the second (prohibitory) portion of the Act into force in the electoral division. It must be signed by one-fourth of those qualified to vote for a member of the House of Commons. Notice is then given to the Secretary of State that such a petition is to be presented (embodying it in the notice), and evidence must, at the same time, be furnished him that the genuine signatures of one-fourth the electors are subscribed to it, that the notice has been deposited in the Sheriff's or Registrar's office for examination during 10 days previously, and that two weeks previous notice of such deposit had been given in two local newspapers. If the Governor in Council is satisfied as to these facts, he issues a proclamation to be published twice in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Official Gazette* of the Province. In it he gives notice of a day on which the votes are to be taken on the petition, that they are to be taken by ballot on that day between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., the name of the Returning Officer, his power to appoint deputies for each polling place, and the place and time at which he will appoint persons from the petitioners and the opponents of the petition to watch the balloting and summing up of the votes, the day for the summing up and the day on which the Act will go into force if the petition be approved by a majority of the electors. The poll on such petition cannot be taken on the same day as that for a Parliamentary election. The voters are the same as for House of Commons elections. The duties of the Returning Officer in respect of polling districts, &c., are the same as those at such elections, also for giving notice concerning them, respecting voters lists, furnishing ballots and ballot boxes, appointment of Deputies, oaths of office, &c., &c. At the time and place named he appoints one person on each side to attend each poll and two on each side to be present at the counting and summing up the votes. Before acting they must make oath that they are interested in and desirous of promoting or opposing the petition. The polling places are to be arranged as for Parliamentary elections; and no person is to be present except the Deputy Returning Officer, the agents and the voter when the last named deposits his ballot. The agents are sworn to secrecy. Other proceedings also are as at Parliamentary elections. If one-half or more of the votes polled and accepted as valid, are against the petition, it is rejected; if more than one-half for it, it is adopted—and the Returning Officer so reports to the Governor in Council. He does this within two weeks if a scrutiny or re-count is not in the meantime asked for; if it be, then immediately on the receipt of the Judge's report. Any elector may apply, within a week after the Returning Officer has declared the result, to a Judge of the Superior Court in Quebec, of a District or County Court in British Columbia, or of a County Court in any other Province (giving security for \$100 cost) for a scrutiny. The Judge thereupon appoints a day for the purpose, and orders the petitioner to give one week's notice to such persons as may be thought necessary on the other side, to attend. He then scrutinizes the vote, and his report to the Returning Officer is final.

If a petition is rejected, a new one cannot be presented from that constituency for 3 years. If it is adopted, the Governor; in Council, at any time after 60 days subsequent to the vote, may, by Order in Council, published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare that the prohibitory or second part of the Act shall be in force from the expiry of the annual or semi-annual licenses then in force in the electoral district, if that be 90 days after the date of the Order; if it be less, then at the expiry of next year's licenses. No such Order can be revoked for 3 years, and then only on like proceedings by petition, ballot, &c. A by-law putting in force the Dunkin Act in any municipality may be repealed by a similar Order in Council, after a similar petition and vote.

The first two prohibitory clauses are the same as the first two sub-sections of Section 12 of the Dunkin Act. There follows a provision that licenses to sell for sacramental, medicinal or manufacturing purposes can only be made by persons directly licensed by the Lieutenant Governor, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town, nor one for every 4,000 inhabitants in cities. Sales for sacramental purposes to be on certificate of a clergyman, for medicinal purposes in quantities not less than a pint on certificate of a physician—and to be immediately removed from the premises. When for manufacturing purposes, on the certificate of two Justices of the Peace of the *bona fides* of the purchaser, accompanied by his affirmation that it is only to be used, for such purposes. A register of sales, &c, is to be kept and an annual return made to the Inspector of Inland Revenue. The right of any one to sell cider, and of licensed brewers and distillers to sell beer and spirits at the place of manufacture, is retained; such sales to be in quantities not less than 10 gallons of cider or spirits or 8 gallons of beer, and only to druggists or persons licensed as above, or those who will remove the purchase without breaking bulk to a place where the law is not in force. Pure native wines may be sold in 10 gallon parcels on the same terms. And with license of municipal authorities, manufacturers may sell them to any one in parcels not less than ten gallons, and for sacramental or medicinal purposes in parcels of one gallon and upwards. Merchants licensed to sell by wholesale have the same lights under the same conditions as brewers and distillers. Upon trial the onus of proving that he had good cause to believe the liquors would be removed beyond the limits affected by the law lies upon the person selling.

The penalty for the first infringement of the law is \$59, for the second \$100, and each subsequent offence two months imprisonment. It is the duty of the Collector of Inland Revenue to bring prosecutions, when he has reason to believe an offence has been committed, but any one may do so. They must be entered within three months. Two Justices of the Peace or a magistrate having equal jurisdiction may try the cases. Appeals are

allowed and *certiorari* not taken away. Power is given to issue search warrants for liquors sold to be removed but not removed from the district. And if found and seized the Justice of the Peace may order their destruction. Whenever liquors are found in a house where there are the usual bar appliances, it is presumed to be kept there for illegal sale. Under the Dunkin Act it is no longer necessary to prove that money passed or liquor was consumed, if the Justice of the Peace believes a bargain for it was effected; nor need the informer describe the precise liquor sold, or state that he participated in or had direct personal knowledge of its consumption. When the Inspector of Licenses prosecutes under the the Dunkin Act, the Justice of the Peace pays over penalties to him to be disposed of as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. In other cases they pay to the Treasurer of the Municipality to be applied for municipal purposes, but the Municipal Council must retain one-third of such moneys to pay expanses of prosecutions under the Act.

Legislation—1878.

List of Abbreviations Used.

- H. M.—Her Majesty
- G. G.—Governor General
- G. in C.—Governor in Council
- L. G. in C.—Lieutenant Governor in Council
- P. C.—Privy Council
- M. C.—Minister of Customs
- C. C.—Commissioner of Customs
- M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue
- C. I. R.—Commissioner of Inland Revenue
- P. M G.—Postmaster General
- P. M.—Postmaster
- P. O.—Post Office
- P. O. D.—Post Office Department
- R. G.—Receiver General
- C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund
- M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works
- P. W. D.—Public Works Department
- M. F.—Minister of Finance
- S. of S.—Secretary of State
- M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture
- M. of L—Minister of the Interior
- 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. Justices of the Peace
- C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands
- A. C. C. L—Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands
- K. C—Executive Council
- L. C.—Legislative Council
- L. A.—Legislative Assembly
- A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner
- O. in C.—Order in Council
- C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture
- M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction
- C. C—Civil Code
- C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure
- C. S. C—Consolidated Statutes of Canada
- C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada
- C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada

- V.—Victoria
- c.—Chapter.
- s.—Section
- subs—Subsection.

Parliament of Canada.

(Opened 7th February and Prorogued 10th May, 1878.)

Maritime Court, Ontario.

Chap. 1.—Powers are given to enforce decrees and orders of this court as an order or decree of chancery is enforced, And the necessary writs may issue from the Maritime Court for the purpose, the marshal and deputy having like powers with the sheriffs.

Post Office Act.

Chap. 2.—Gives postmasters power to mark letters suspected to concern lotteries, gift concerts, or fraudulent schemes, &c., with a warning to that effect. U. S. mails carried over any portion of Canada under an agreement between the two Governments are to be considered H. M. mails.

Railway Acts, P. E. Island.

Chap. 3.—The Railway Act 1868 and amending Acts (34 V., c. 43, 36 V., cc. 80 and 81, 38 V., c. 24, 39 V., cc. 15 and 32, and 40 V., c. 45,) are extended to P. E. Island: the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts are to act under it; and payments for compensation for land, &c., to be made into the Supreme Court.

Supplies.

Chap. 4.—Is the Supply Bill, granting \$2,721,40-1 33 for the services of the fiscal year of 1877-78, and \$19,458,56 95 for those of 1878-79. Power is retained to borrow \$2,433,333.33 for the Intercolonial Railway, \$1,460,000 for the North-West Territories, \$1,500,000 for improvement of the St. Lawrence, \$1,200,000 for Quebec Harbour, \$7,300,000 for Pacific Railway and Canals, and \$7,911,224.67 for general purposes.

Independence of Parliament.

Chap. 5.—Repeals the previous Acts on this subject, and enacts that no person holding any Dominion office of emolument, nor any Sheriff, Registrar of Deeds, Clerk of the Peace or County Crown Attorney appointed by a Provincial Government may be elected or sit in the House of Commons, members of the Privy Council holding cabinet office being excepted, If elected while holding such offices. Resigning one cabinet office while a member and within a month accepting another does not vacate such person's seat, unless the administration as a whole have resigned. Any person holding a contract with the Government, either directly or through another person, trustee or other, or as partner of another, is ineligible, and vacates his seat, if a member, by so contracting. A member also vacates his seat if he "knowingly sells any goods, wares or merchandise to or performs any service for the Government of Canada for which any public money of Canada is paid or to be paid, whether the sale be single or continuous or the agreement express or implied. A disqualified member who sits and votes for felts' \$200 per day, recoverable by any person who will sue for it. These enactments apply to transactions while Parliament is not sitting as well as when it is. A shareholder in an Incorporated Co. is not disqualified unless it contracts for public works including the Pacific Railway. All contracts and commissions entered into or granted by the Government are to contain a clause that no M. P. is to receive any share in or advantage from it. If the holder of the contract or commission allow an M. P. such share or advantage, he forfeits \$200 to any one who will sue for it. From these penalties &c., are exempted persons on whom the completion of a contract devolves by descent or limitation, or by marriage, or as devisee, legatee, executor or administrator, for 12 months after it so devolves upon him; those who contract to loan money to the Government or purchase Government securities after public competition, and militia officers called out for duty and only receiving regular pay and allowances. Similar prohibitions respecting contracts are applied to Senators, saving those who were interested in contracts before the Act passed. Suits for penalties must be brought within one year. A member may resign his seat in the Commons, by giving notice thereof in his place,

the House sitting, or by a written declaration under his hand and seal executed before two witnesses, delivered to the Speaker, and thereupon the Speaker issues his warrant for a new writ. Or he may resign when Parliament is not sitting, although there is no Speaker or he is himself Speaker, by addressing and causing to be delivered his notice of resignation to two M. P's, who may thereupon issue the necessary warrant for a new writ. But no M.P. can resign while his election is being contested or during the time in which it may be contested for other causes than bribery and corruption. A vacancy caused by the death of an M. P., or of his acceptance of office is to be notified to the Speaker by two M. P's, who issues his warrant for a new writ, or if there be no Speaker the two M.P's. themselves issue such warrant. Provision is made for the issue of a writ between a general election and the assembly of Parliament upon the death or acceptance of office of a member elect, but the new election will be void, if on a trial of the previous election another candidate than the one returned be declared entitled to the seat.

House of Commons Elections.

Chap. 6—Amends the Election Law. The use of an envelope for ballots is done away with. A counterfoil is provided. On the ballot paper the names, &c., of the candidates as described in the nomination papers alphabetically arranged, are printed at the left hand. The names are divided by lines, and the mark of the voter made in the division in which the name of a candidate is thus placed, renders his vote valid for that candidate. The D. R. O., when giving the voter his ballot, puts his initials on its back and a number on the counterfoil corresponding with the number against the voter's name in the list After marking his ballot, the voter folds it so that the initials of the D. R. O., can be seen on the back—and hands it to the D. R. O., who tears off the counterfoil and destroys it, and puts the ballot in the box in the presence of the elector. The D. R. O., is to instruct the voter how he is to mark and return his ballot, without, however, directing or inquiring as to the name of the candidate for whom he is to vote. Any voter showing his ballot paper marked, or allows the candidate for whom he votes to be known, or any person inducing a voter to do so, forfeits \$200. But a person who cannot mark his own paper, through blindness, or other physical incapacity, or inability to read, and swears to the fact, may have his paper marked for him by the D. R. O., who must enter the fact in the list opposite his name. If any candidate is absent and unrepresented at the opening of the box and counting the ballots three voters must be present. Agents authorized in writing are always entitled to represent a candidate in preference to voters without written authority. The spoiled and unused ballots must be packed up and returned, as well as those used in voting. The R. O., must make his return to the C. C. in C-six days after his verification of the returns of the D. R. O. unless meantime he is served with notice of a recount before a judge. Upon affidavit of any credible witness that there is reason to believe that any ballots have been improperly counted or rejected, a deposit of \$100 for costs being first made, a County or Superior Court Judge, usually doing Judicial duty in or for the electoral district, may issue an order to the Returning Officer and election clerk to bring the ballots before him, and within four days, having given notice to the candidates, proceeds to recount the ballots and make the final addition. Both candidates or their agents or three voters must be present. The Judge must examine the used and counted ballot papers, those rejected, and those spoiled, and no others. He proceeds day by day continuously, Sundays, the time for necessary refreshment, and the nights between 6 P.M., and 9 A.M. excepted. He re-seals the packages and makes his return to the R. O., who, in case of an equality of votes, may, still give the casting vote. And he then proceeds to complete his return with the certificate of the Judge. In case of any trial for corrupt practices, &c., if the Court requires it the C. of C. in C. may produce the ballots or other papers, and deposit them with the Clerk or Registrar, taking a receipt. The Returning Officers are not now furnished with extracts from Provincial laws affecting the franchise, &c.

Audit of Public Accounts.

Chap. 7.—The Act is made applicable to all persons in any way employed In the collection of the revenue or expenditure of public moneys. Their number is to be determined by the Govenor in Council, their salaries by the Civil Service Act and annual votes of Parliament. They are to receive no fees nor any allowances except actual disbursements and shares of forfeitures. Those who have salaries of \$,000 and upwards, must not pursue any other avocation, or hold any other office. Nor can any person regularly employed In collection of the revenue be compelled to serve in any other public or municipal office, on any jury or in the militia. All are to take an oath of office to perform their duty, and not receive any fee, perquisite or reward, other than allowed by law. The G. in C. divides the country into ports, districts. &c., and makes regulations to govern them. A paper purporting to be an Order in Council, and to be printed by the Queen's printer, or if written, to be signed by the Clerk of the Privy council, is proof of such O. in C. Any officer employed on any duty by order or with concurrence of the G. in C. is to be deemed the proper officer to discharge it, and the place where any act is

performed with such concurrence or order is to be held to be the proper place. The G. in C. prescribes office hours and these are to be posted in all offices. An Auditor General is to be appointed to hold office during good behaviour—salary \$3,200 per annum. And the G. in C. provides him with such clerks, &c., as may be necessary, salaries subject to Civil Service Act and Votes. Superannuation Acts also apply to officers of audit, subject to approval of Treasury Board; the Auditor General makes rules for his office, and for the guidance of principal and sub-accountants in rendering their accounts. The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance, Chairman, the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Inland Revenue and Receiver General. Provision is made for the appointment of a Deputy of the Minister of Finance, who is to be also Secretary of the Treasury Board. He is, among other duties, to keep the accounts with the financial agents of the Government, countersign and keep a record of all debentures issued and cancelled, and generally to keep the public accounts of the Dominion. All returns from corporate bodies are to be sent in to him. with the Auditor General he examines and cancels all debentures, Dominion notes, &c., which have been redeemed. The Treasury Board, subject to approval of G-in C., prescribes the manner in which official accounts are to be kept, as well as statistical records. All moneys collected are to be paid in to the credit of the Receiver General, under such regulations as the G in C. may make. Accounts must be rendered and payments made at least once each month. The M. of C., M. of I. R, P. M. G. and officers employed under them must pay in the gross revenues to banks indicated, and daily accounts are to be rendered, and cash accounts are to be written up dally. In places where there is no bank other arrangements may be made.

The Governor General issues his order countersigned by a member of the Treasury Board, to the Minister of Finance, directing him to pay, out of moneys at the credit of the Receiver General, any money voted by Parliament, to be applied for the purpose of such vote. On application of the Auditor General the M. of F. issues credits, out of moneys for which warrants have issued, to the Departments or persons charged with expenditure of such votes, upon a bank or banks in which Government moneys are deposited. A statement in duplicate of the sums so drawn and expended with the cheques are to be rendered at least monthly to the Auditor General and M. of F.; and the Auditor being satisfied of the correctness of such accounts, the M. of F. issues cheques countersigned by the Auditor General in favour of the banks which have made the advances, to re-imburse them. The Auditor General must see that no cheque issues in excess of the vote or of that part of it for which the G. G.'s warrant has issued, and must report any person spending more than authorized or for purposes not contemplated in vote or warrant. No cheque may issue without certificate of parliamentary authority by the Auditor General, except on the opinion of a law officer of the Crown that it may legally issue, or in case of an accident to a public building or work, requiring immediate repair or of an emergency arising not foreseen by Parliament. In the former case the Minister acts upon the legal opinion, in the latter the G. in C. authorizes a special warrant which the G. G. signs. If for any other reason than lack of Parliamentary authority the Auditor General refuses to certify for a cheque, appeal is made to the Treasury Board, who may overrule or sustain his opinion. A statement of all sums so paid is to be furnished to the M. of F. and laid before Parliament by the third day of the next Session. Vouchers for payments must be accompanied by the certificate of the spending officer that the work has been performed or articles delivered and that the price is according to contract or, if not contracted for, is fair and just. The Financial year is from 1st July to next 30th June, both inclusive. All unexpended balances of appropriation are written off on 1st July unless before 1st August, an O. in C. extends the credit for three months or less. The M. of F. prepares and submits before 31st Oct., in each year, accounts of all issues of moneys from the C. R. F., during the year ending 30th June previous, and the Auditor General audits and reports on them to the M. of F. with respect to Parliamentary authority, &c., and the accounts and report are laid before Parliament on or before next 31st January, or within a week after it assembles. The Deputy M. of F. prepares the public accounts to be countersigned by the Auditor General and laid before Parliament by the M. of F. The several departments prepare, under instructions from the Treasury Board, accounts of the use of moneys voted and intrusted to them for expenditure before 31st October, and send them in to the D. M. of F. and Auditor General, to be severally audited and certified by the Auditor General or officer appointed by him and also laid before the House of Commons as "appropriation accounts." They must be accompanied by a balance sheet or statement showing the unexpended balances and their disposal. Also a statement respecting the unexpended balances from last account. Their accounts are first audited and certified by the Deputy Heads of departments or officers intrusted with the expenditure. The Treasury Board may, if found expedient, alter the times of making up accounts. The Auditor General examines these appropriation accounts and reports on them on behalf of the House of Commons, seeing that there are proper receipts and vouchers and proof that the moneys have been applied to the purposes contemplated by the Parliamentary vote. He may be required by the M. of F. to examine any account, and if he reports the moneys expended for a purpose not so authorized it is not charged against the vote but specially reported to the House of Commons. The Auditor General has free access to the books of the several departments and may require statements of cash transactions from time to time as may be deemed necessary. If the manner of accounting by any Department is

found unsatisfactory the Auditor General reports to the Treasury Board, who order any necessary amendments of entries. The Auditor General must report to the H. of C. all cheques issued without his certificate, all cases in which grants have been exceeded, or where moneys received from other sources than the grant for the year have not been properly expended or accounted for, or where there are not proper vouchers, or other irregularity. If M. of F. does not present his report to the H of C. in the prescribed time, the Auditor General must present it himself. He must also audit, when required by the M. of F. under regulations of Treasury Board, accounts of all receipts on behalf of the C. R. F., the accounts with the banks and financial agents, of the issue and redemption of loans, those with the Indian tribes, with the several Provinces, with the Imperial Government, or any other with which the Treasury Board have to deal. All persons receiving Government moneys may be required by the M. of F. or the Treasury Board to render accounts to the Auditor General. In these latter cases, however, a power of revision of the Auditor General's work is given to the M. of F. A statement of all such accounts examined and passed is to be laid before the Treasury Board twice a year.

The Auditor General furnishes any party accounting, with a statement showing if he be "even and quit" or what balance is due from him.—and, when a balance is shewn to be due, time is to be given the accountant to satisfy him that he has discharged the full amount of the balance or has been relieved from the payment by O. in C. on report of the Treasury Board. On the examination of any securities. &c., in hands of an accountant—the Auditor General reports to the M. of F., and when approved by him a certificate issues to such accountant which is a full discharge. He may examine any person upon oath or affirmation respecting his accounts, and may obtain subpoenas from the Supreme, Exchequer or Provincial Superior Courts to compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents. He may also issue commissions to take evidence. A witness not obeying subpoenas to attend and give evidence before the Auditor General or such Comr., forfeits \$100 for each offence, and may further be dealt with for contempt by the court issuing the writ. The Auditor General must report any balances improperly retained by any accounting officer or his representatives, to the M. of F., in order that legal proceedings may be taken. Any person not banking amounts at the proper time forfeits \$100. Whenever the M. of F. has reason to believe that moneys received by an accounting officer have not been properly accounted for or paid over, he gives him or his representatives notice to pay over or account for the sum within a reasonable time fixed by the notice. If he neglects or refuses, he states an account against him charging interest from date of service of notice, and legal proceedings are thereupon to be taken for the recovery of the amount, the statement being *primâfacie* proof against the accountant. And similar proceedings may be had when an account has been furnished but not accompanied by proper vouchers,—only those items for which vouchers have been furnished being allowed in the statement of the M. of F. Whenever it appears by the accounts, books or acknowledgment of the accountant, that he has received moneys and not paid them over or accounted for them, a suit may issue from any competent court, to seize and sell his goods, chattels and lands, as if his bond had been sued upon and Judgment obtained. The purchaser of such property is not liable for any balance of the accountant's indebtedness after payment of the purchase money. A person intrusted with money to be applied to a certain purpose, and not having so employed it, is, or his representatives are responsible in like manner to the Crown, and pending its recovery other moneys may be applied to the purpose. If through gross negligence or malfeasance of any officer money is lost to the Crown, such officer is in like manner responsible. The right to recover Government moneys by other proceedings is not taken away.

Any revenue officer receiving other than legal compensation for performance of duty conspiring with or making opportunity for another to defraud the Crown, or permitting a violation of the law, making false entry in books or a false certificate or return, having knowledge of fraud or violation of revenue law and not reporting it, or accepting or attempting to collect a reward for condoning or compromising a violation of the law, shall be dismissed and be liable to a fine of and imprisonment for a year. Any person giving or offering, directly or indirectly, a bribe to a revenue officer to influence his decision or induce collusion at fraud, and any officer accepting, are liable for three times the amount and imprisonment for a year; the officer to be dismissed and on conviction disqualified from again serving the Crown. Any revenue officer becoming interested in a manufacture of excisable articles or trading in them is liable to a penalty of \$50 to \$500. All official books, papers and documents used and kept by a revenue officer as such are the property of Her Majesty, by whomsoever bought and paid for, as are all moneys and valuable securities in his hands by reason of his office. And if he embezzles them—keeping them after delivery or payment is demanded by the proper officers being held to be embezzlement he is liable for the theft as others guilty of embezzlement from masters or employers are. Other proceedings against the defaulting officer or his sureties are not diminished.

Oaths in proceedings respecting: the revenue may be administered by the chief officer of Customs at any port, or any person specially named by the G. G. for the purpose, and the G. in C. may substitute affirmations or declarations for such oaths. In all enquiries respecting the management, collection and accounting for the revenue, evidence is to be taken under oath—persons swearing, affirming or declaring falsely being guilty of perjury and punishable accordingly. An accountant may appeal from the Auditor General to the Treasury Board

whose decision is final and binding.

Permission is made for the conditional or unconditional remission or partial remission by the G. in C. of duties, tolls, fines and forfeitures, before or after recovery of the same at law or collection under execution. But no return of duties may be made upon goods destroyed, after payment, by fire or other accident. If a condition of remission is not fulfilled it may be enforced, or proceedings taken as if there had been no remission. All remissions must be upon report of the Treasury Board approved by O. in C. Detailed statements of them must be submitted to Parliament within 15 days of its next meeting. A remission of penalty has the effect of a pardon of the offence committed. The Attorney General for Canada may, in Her Majesty's name, bring suits for the recovery of any penalty under Revenue and Audit Acts and order their discontinuance by whomsoever brought. In the former case the whole penalty goes to the Crown, unless it sees fit to allow a portion to seizing officer.

Public Works.

Chap. 8.—Provides for the taking of evidence before official arbitrators by a stenographer. Expenses to be costs in the case. The M. P. W. may refer any claim for work done or land taken for a public work or work of defense, or for damages for injury or loss of life on a public work, to one or more arbitrators, without any preliminary tender of satisfaction on his part, the arbitrator or arbitrators reporting the facts, the amount of damages, and the principles on which they are computed.

Malt Duty.

Chap. 9.—The Customs duty on Malt under 40 V., c 11, s 2. is repealed. On importation it must be at once put in a bonded warehouse, and shall be bonded under the excise regulation then in force, and subject to the same duty as malt made in Canada. if not so bonded when Imported it is forfeited.

Bill Stamps.

Chap. 10.—On bills, drafts or notes drawn out of Canada, but payable within, stamps may be affixed at the time of acceptance or endorsement, that date being used in cancelling instead of the date of making; and neglect of this may be remedied by subsequently affixing double stamps. Any such security wherever made, found among effects of a deceased person, may be rendered valid by the executor. &c., affixing double stamps and cancelling with his initials and date. In a suit on such security lost or destroyed, if the defense alleges it was not stamped or insufficiently, it is sufficient to affix double stamps to the record or a document in it. Such security may be received in evidence in criminal proceedings, though unstamped. In an action for the penalty, after payment of the bill, &c., proof that the defendant knew that it was unstamped or insufficiently, at its maturity, and did not affix double stamps, must be made. The mere reception of such a note, &c., is not sufficient to incur the penalty. No stamp is required, under the Act, upon a notarial document.

Adulteration of Food, &c.

Chap. 11.—The penalty for adulteration applies to the sale of any article of food or drug not of the nature, substance and quality demanded, to the prejudice of the purchaser,—except when any ingredient not injurious to health has been added because requisite to make the article fit for carriage and consumption, not to increase bulk or weight or conceal inferior quality, or when the drug or food is a proprietary medicine or subject of a patent and is according to specification, or when it is unavoidably mixed in process of preparation or collection. The products of fat, &c., in imitation of butter must not be sold or offered for sale as butter, but must be stamped on the packages as "Oleomargarine." In retail sales a label with this name must be delivered with the parcel. Penalty for contravention, \$100 for each offence.

Deck Loads.

Chap. 12.—Permits cattle to be carried as a deck load notwithstanding 36 V., c. 56.

Manitoba School Lands.

Chap. 13.—Authorizes an advance of \$10,000 during each of the three years ending 30th June, 1881, out of the C.R.F., to the Provincial Government of Manitoba, in anticipation of the sale of the lands reserved for schools, to be repaid with 5 p. c. interest out of proceeds of such sales.

Conflicting Land Claims-Manitoba.

Chap. 14.—In case of more than one claimant in one claim, the affidavit of one is sufficient to proceed on. When he knows of no adverse claim he states the fact The Commissioners can compel the attendance of witnesses. False swearing or affirmation before them is made perjury.

Homestead Exemption Estates.

Chap. 15.—A person owning land in the Territories with a house thereon may register eighty acres of it, if in the country, or a town lot on which the house stands as a homestead, in the local Registry office. If the owner's estate be only for life, it shall be so stated, and the homestead right is in like manner limited. It becomes exempt from seizure up to the value of 2,000, except for a mortgage or lien for the purchase money or for taxes. Upon affidavit of the marriage of the homestead owner, the wife's name is entered and she becomes joint owner. Upon production of proof of separation, and adultery, her name may be struck out and her rights cease. The homestead can; only be alienated with consent of the wife while her rights subsist, or if there are minor children, with consent of a Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge having jurisdiction there. On the husband's death the homestead goes to the wife for life or to the minor children till they come of age. If the homestead becomes worth more than \$2,000, a creditor or assignee or other representative of creditors may prosecute his claim. If the parties agree upon a value and a portion to be sold as representing the excess over \$2,000, that is sold in satisfaction of the claim; if they do not, all may be sold and \$2,000, with consent of the wife, paid back, or without it, paid into a Government! Saving's Bank, to be drawn out on their joint order, or that of the survivor—the money being exempt from seizure. The valuation and sale may take place in like manner when the homestead has been vested in the widow or children. The application for registration must be supported by an affidavit of some third party knowing the applicant and nature of the estate. When the whole of a property is not registered as a homestead, a diagram of this part must be entered with the description in the register. The widow cannot retain her life interest in the homestead as such, and of the other property of her husband dying intestate. She must choose between them. If he leaves a will, she may take what falls to her by descent, or devise or as homestead, not by all or two. If she do not choose the homestead, she notifies the Registrar, who cancels the exemption. The same rule applies to a married woman's lands and the rights acquired by her husband and minor children. "The Territories" include the district of Keewatin.

Temperance Act.

Chap. 16.—Is "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878"—for synopsis of which see elsewhere

Crimes of Violence.

Chap. 17.—Authorizes the G. in C. to proclaim this Act in force in any part of Canada, whenever it is deemed necessary for the better prevention of crime of violence. The proclamation is to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and revoked by a proclamation so published. Copies of the proclamation, with an abstract of the Act, are to be furnished to the sheriff or sheriffs in the proclaimed district, and by him or them posted up at 25 public places in it, under a penalty of \$500. From the day named in the proclamation no person (not being a J. P. or an officer, soldier, sailor or volunteer in H. M. service, on duty, or a constable or peace officer or person licensed under the Act,) may carry or have in such district elsewhere than upon his own premises, any arm,—which, in the Act, includes ammunition for fire arms, and any deadly or dangerous weapon. A person having such arm is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for 12 mos. Any person may arrest and deliver him to custody of a peace officer to be taken before a magistrate. A J. P. or peace officer may search such person and take away and detain arms. A J. P. may grant a warrant to search for and seize arms suspected to be kept for the purpose of being illegally carried. And a constable may force an entrance during the day to search for and seize them. If the owner of arms so seized do not, within four days, prove that they were kept for a lawful purpose they are forfeited to the use of H. M. Persons are to be appointed by the G. in C. to license those desirous of carrying or keeping arms, who may also revoke such licenses, notifying the parties. Proceedings may be had before three J.P. or a magistrate having power to do acts requiring two or more J.P. These proceedings do not interfere with those under other acts. Copies of all proclamations and lists of names of persons authorized to issue licenses, those licensed thereunder and licenses revoked are to be laid before the two Houses of Parliament. The Act is in force till the end of next Session.

Witnesses in Assault Cases.

Chap. 18.—in a summary trial for common assault the defendant or the husband or wife of defendant is a competent witness. If upon a trial for a higher offence without a jury, the Court is of opinion that the case is really only one of common assault, the defendant or wife or husband may be called as a witness.

Persons Imprisoned for Lack of Sureties to Keep the Peace.

Chap. 19.—When a person has been imprisoned because he cannot procure sureties that he will keep the peace, during two weeks, notice is to be given by the keeper of the gaol to the judge who presides at Quarter Sessions, in Ontario and Quebec, to a judge of the supreme Court or County Court in the other Provinces except Manitoba—there to a judge of the Q. B. and to a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Territories, who may, in his discretion, release him or make other order in his case after notice to the complainant.

Penitentiaries, N. S. and N. B.

Chap. 20.—The G. in C. may limit the number of prisoners to be received in the Penitentiaries in N. B. and N. S., who are sentenced for less than one year.

Insolvent Insurance Co's.

Chap. 21.—Provides for the winding up of Insolvent Insurance Co's. applying the Insolvent Act of 1875 to insolvent Fire & Marine Insurance Cos. The judge or pro-thonotary of a Superior or County Court, is judge having primary jurisdiction. Proceedings cannot be had till after an undisputed claim or a final Judgment on a disputed claim has remained unpaid for 60 days. And notice must be served on the M. of F. under 38 V., c. 20, s 10. The judge may adjourn proceedings for six mos., and no assignment can meantime be made without his consent. He may order a preliminary enquiry under the 147th section of the Insolvent Act, by a person other than an Official Assignee, to be named on application of the parties. And he may extend the time of inquiry to 30 days. The Co. can issue no policy after issue of writ, or assignment. Another Ins. Co. may be named as receiver or creditor's assignee, and act through an officer approved by the judge. Notice alter first call of creditors' meeting need only be given in the *Canada Gazette* and two papers at place of head office. Appeals under is. 128 may be had from all orders. Judgments and decisions. Assignees are to have powers of receivers under is. 117, and may be given any others which judge may legally grant. Holders of policies may claim for all losses accrued within six mos. after assignment or writ, if they do not meantime re-insure without leave of the Co. In case they do or no loss accrue in the six mos., they are only entitled to claim a return of the proportion of the premium for the unexpired period. If either party cancel the contract in accordance with its terms the claim is on the same basis as if insolvency had not supervened. The moneys deposited with the R. G. are to be applied in satisfaction of claims,—the assignee, court and Judge having the powers for that purpose conferred by the Insurance Act, the claims being limited as above. Claims accrued in the six mos. rank on the deposits with judgments obtained and claims previously accrued. Assignees under this Act supersede those appointed after 5th April last under Insurance Act. The Assignee is further to make up a list of claims from the books of the Co. and collect them for dividends,—the collection, however, being open to disputes; and further claims may be filed. The Assignee may, pursuant to a resolution of creditors, re-insure the unaccrued claims with another co. certified in good standing by the Superintendent, using the assets of the Co. for the purpose. The remaining assets may be retained as security for claims accruing till the court orders their delivery to the Co. The Assignee, if the co. be licensed, reports each six mos. or oftener, if required, to the Superintendent.

Building Societies, Ontario.

Chap. 22.—The members of any Permanent Building Society in Ontario may, by a two-third vote, determine that all shares thereafter subscribed for shall be fixed and permanent capital, which may not be withdrawn. They may fix the proportion (not less than 20 p.c.) of amount of each share to be payable on subscription, and when the premium (if any is exacted) shall be payable. The society may declare and pay dividends periodically on the amounts paid up on such shares.

Local and Private Acts.

Chap. 23.—Provides for the reduction of the capital stock of the MERCHANTS' BANK of Canada, by

diminishing the number of subscribed shares. For every three shares held by a shareholder on 1st May, 1878, two new shares of \$100 each shall be given him. Nothing in Act is to affect present liability of holders of unpaid shares. After 1st May, votes by shareholders and all transfers to be on basis of the new stock. Provides for conversion of shares not evenly divisible. For shares remaining unconverted on 1st August, 1878, Bank given right to issue new shares, confirmation of this Act by the shareholders required.

Chap. 24.—Provides for re-organization of the BANK OF LIVERPOOL. Capital stock to be increased, nominal value of present shares to be reduced; capital to be \$500,000 divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each. For each of the 5,000 shares of stock on which 85 p. c. shall have been paid, there shall be issued to the holder one new share, which shall be deemed to be paid up in the same proportion only as the share in lieu of which it has been issued. Directors can arrange for conversion of shares and balances forming parts of shares; calls to be paid in full and rights of creditors saved. Bank may issue 5,000 new shares of stock and may declare any number not exceeding 8,000 of these preferential, bearing a preferential dividend not exceeding 8 p.c. for five years, after which they become ordinary shares; new shares to be subscribed within six months from date of passing of this Act. The Act to be approved by shareholders before it takes effect.

Chap. 25.—Authorizes the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA to keep a duplicate seal for Canada and United States business. The Co. may provide for insurance against accident to its employes which may include insurance against death. Co. to contribute annually any amount not exceeding 150 p. c. of amount subscribed by members; the amount contributed by the Co. shall form part of the working expenses of said Co., and shall, for purpose of priority of payment, be considered as payment of wages. Co. can lease or enter into working arrangements with any other Railway line in Ontario, which the charter of the latter will allow, no lease or agreement to take effect unless sanctioned by two-thirds of the persons having the right to vote at meetings of the G. T. Ry Co.; but this does not apply to any Co. whose line runs in the same general direction and in competition with the G T. Ry, nor to any Co. whose line runs between the Detroit and St. Clair and Niagara Rivers. The Co. to have power to make working arrangements with any Ry Co. in the United States which the G T. Co. may think expedient; the Co. may hold shares and securities of other companies both here and in the United States.

Chap. 26.—Legalizes the lease by the NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. of Canada of the North Simcoe Railway; payment of interest to the holders of N. S. R. Co. debentures may be guaranteed; but, if instead of such guarantee, the North Simcoe Ry Co. should appoint trustees to receive the moneys from the Northern Ry Co., the trustees are to apply such moneys in the first place, in payment of interest on the debentures. Arrangements can be made with other Ry Companies for the use &c., of their lines, by a two-thirds vote of the stock and bondholders of the Northern Ry Co. Railway materials laid down on lands of certain other owners to be vested in the Co., and removable at termination of agreement.

Chap. 27.—Authorizes the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. to issue \$14,000,000, in 20; years, new bonds, secured as a mortgage! upon the property and revenues of they Co., to Augustus Schell and Cornelius Vanderbilt, trustees. The bonds to be of; \$1,000 each with coupons for interest attached, at the rate of 3 p. c. for three years and at 5 p. c. for the remaining 17 years, the interest to be guaranteed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. Advances if made to be repaid to the guarantor with interest thereon. The sums raised to be applied to paying off the 1st and 2nd mortgage bonds of the Co. with interest, \$833,000 of bonds of the Canada Southern Bridge Co., and those of the Erie and Niagara Railway Co., the Toledo Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Co. and Michigan, Midland and Canada Railroad Co.. the settlement of; floating debt of, and acquiring further; equipment, &c.. for the Co. The new bonds; are to be issued for the old ones in the following proportions:—

The exchange to be effected through the Union Trust Co., New York, who will hold the Canada Southern old bonds till the new become the 1st charge, then return them to the Co. to be cancelled. The Can. Southern Bridge bonds to be transferred to the trustees, Schell & Vanderbilt, as additional security to them: the other bonds to be delivered to the Co., as received in exchange. The Act to be held to be binding on the holders of the Co's. bonds and of the Can. Southern Bridge bonds at once, and go into full force so soon as the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Ry. Co. assents, and a certificate thereof is published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Chap. 28.—Extends period for the completion of the MONTREAL AND CITY OF OTTAWA JUNCTION RAILWAY for six years, from the 30th April, 1878. All bonds, debentures, &c., to continue in full force and to the same extent as if the Company's works had been completed within time named in Act of incorporation. Co. may create preference shares to extent of \$400,000: such shares shall be entitled to dividend before any other stock or shares of Co., to the extent of 6 p.c., upon the amt. paid up thereon: holders of preference shares to have same rights as to voting, &c., as shareholders in the capital stock of the Co. Preference shares may be exchanged for bonds of the Co.

Chap. 29.—Extends time for the commencement of the MONTREAL AND CHAM- PLAIN RAILWAY for 3 yrs, and time for completion for 6 yrs., from the passing of this Act. Sir A. T. Gait and Joseph Hickson are added to

list of Provisional Directors of the Co.; arrangements for working, &c., may be made with Grand Trunk Ry. Co.

Chap. 30—Authorizes the changing of the name of the "SYDENHAM HARBOUR Co." to the "Oshawa Harbour Co., limited." New paid up stock maybe issued to amount of \$30,000 in shares of \$25 each, and allotted to holders of stock in the Co., in proportion to their respective holdings. Thereafter the capital is to be \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 each. Bonds or debentures may be issued not to exceed the aggregate at any one time of paid up capital, and be first charge on property, tolls, &c Co. may carry on business as warehousemen. Capital may be increased to \$100,000; increase must be approved by a two-thirds vote of shareholders. Canada Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act shall apply.

Chap. 31—Provides that The QUBEC FIRK ACSSURANCE Co. shall retain its original name as incorporated, by 9 G. IV., c. 58; capital stock \$1,000 000 in 2,500 shares of \$400 each. Shares or capital stock to be paid in such instalments and at such times as Directors appoint. No such instalment to exceed \$5 each share. Shareholders may anticipate payments of shares and receive interest thereon until calls are made. The usual provisions are made for interest on unpaid calls, the forfeiture and sale of stock and recovery of calls after 2 mos. notice in *Canada Gazette* and two Quebec papers. Also as to limitation of liability. Co. may acquire and dispose of real estate and invest its funds in public securities of Dom. of Canada or any foreign state when required for carrying on its business, and can vary, sell or mortgage the same. The chief place of business Of said Co. is at Quebec.

Chap. 32—Authorizes the NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., to reduce its shares of \$100 to \$55 each share, being subject for calls amounting to not more than \$50, but reduction not to affect amount due by shareholders in respect of calls heretofore made and unpaid. Existing policies shall not be affected by the reduction. Co. may hold United states securities for deposit with the Federal Government for the purpose of doing business in United states.: Forfeited shares, may by resolution of Directors, be declared property of the Company and may be sold or re-allotted. Any member whose share is forfeited, not with standing any reduction of value under this Act, shall be liable to pay all calls, &c., owing at time of forfeiture. Nothing in this Act shall lessen liability of Co. to its creditors. This Act to have no effect until Co. shall have made further calls upon shares subscribed for \$25,000.

Chap. 33—Grants a Dominion Charter to the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. It is to be composed of its policyholders, who shall own and control its property and vote at meetings. Co. can hold real estate for purposes of its business and dispose of the same; may invest its funds in securities of Dom. of Canada or of any of the Provinces, or debentures of incorporated cities, towns or municipalities, in mortgages upon real estate or on the security of its policies in sums not exceeding their cash surrender values. No person can be a Director unless a member assured for not less than \$1,000 of the Co.: office of Director becomes vacant by death, lapse of policy, resignation, removal from Canada, or absence from three successive regular meetings of board without leave. No Director or officer of Co. shall borrow any of its funds; nor shall any officer, or agent of the Co. receive or use any proxy at meetings of Co. Head office shall be at the Town of Waterloo, County of Waterloo.

Chap.—34.—Grants a Dominion Charter to the "SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION MUTUELLE," under the name of the "*Société de prêts et placements de Québec*;" principal place of business City of Quebec. It has same privileges as granted other permanent building societies by Act 69 C. S. L. C. and other Acts affecting such societies. The capital stock of the society subscribed for by shareholders who have received no appropriations shall be reduced to ten p.c. of amount by them subscribed, and capital subscribed by borrowing shareholders shall remain at full amount of original subscription. Capital stock of the society is divided into shares of \$100 each. The society may, by resolution of directors confirmed at general meeting, increase its capital by issue of new shares. Any shareholder may convert his temporary shares into permanent. shares of the stock, either before or after they have been fully paid up. Disposal of moneys by appropriations is to cease. Society may invest its moneys in any real security in the Province of Quebec, or in public securities of the Dom. of Canada or any of the Provinces, or debentures of any municipality or on security of shares of society.

Chap. 35—Incorporates, as "THE REGULAR BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Ontario and Quebec." The Reverends Robert Alexander Fyfe, John L. Campbell, William Stewart. Calvin Goodspeed, John Dempsey and William K. Anderson, with Messrs. William Craig, Abraham Niles Barber, Andrew Trew Wood, Thomas James Claxton, Charles Raymond, Thomas Strahan Shenston and A. A. Ayer. Object, diffusion of Christian knowledge, support of Missions in India and other eastern countries, in connection with Regular Baptist denomination. Society has the power to acquire and dispose of moneys, notes, stock, &c.

Chap. 36—Authorizes the amalgamation of the BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA Ry. Co.. with the CANADA CENTRAL Ry. Co., under the latter title; amalgamation must be ratified by a two-thirds vole of respective Companies; in case of difference as to the mode of exercising said rights, &c., the provisions of the Acts incorporating the Canada Central Ry. Co. shall govern. The head office of the Co. shall be in Canada, at such place as the deed of amalgamation may fix. Capital of amalgamated Co., \$3,000,000 In shares of \$100

each,—of which may be issued forthwith on completion of amalgamation, \$6,500 per mile for every mile now constructed belonging to said two Cos.; and it may be increased to a like sum per mile upon extension of lines. The stock of amalgamated Co shall be allotted to stockholders of Brockville and Ottawa Co. at par value of its existing stock (including stock due to former creditors) and to stockholders of the Canada Central Co. at the rate of \$6,500 per mile, for stock of said Co already issued, *i.e.* bearing the same proportion to amount of stock now held, as the sum of \$487,500 bears to \$1,242,500, the old stock being cancelled upon amalgamation. Amalgamated Co. may issue mortgage bonds for \$20,000 per mile upon entire length of road, for the purpose of paying off liens. &c., and in aid of extension. Preferential claims to be paid first. Thereafter the said issue shall constitute a first mortgage upon Ry. and its property. The amalgamated Co. may also issue first mortgage bonds upon any extension thereof, constructed or in course of construction, or under contract. And in aid of extension it may issue second mortgage bonds.

Chap. 37.—Authorizes the sale of PORT WHITBY HARBOUR to the corporation of the town of Whitby, with piers and breakwaters, and approaches and other works appertaining thereto, by David Fisher and Jane Malvina Draper, the executor and executrix of Chester Draper, sole owner of the stock, on the following terms:—The Port Whitby Harbour Co. shall be freed from all existing charges and incumbrances upon said Harbour, including balance due the Government of Canada, for purchase money and interest, under O. in C. of 21st March, 1864; also including debentures issued by said Co. The purchase money for said Harbour by the town of Whitby shall be fixed by arbitration, the M. P. W. naming the third arbitrator. Purchase money shall be paid one-third in cash within 5 months from making of award, remaining two-thirds in debentures of town of Whitby, payable in twenty years from issue, with coupons for interest at 6 p c., payable half yearly at Ontario Bank in Whitby. If town do not accept and carry out award, executor and executrix have power to sell Harbour. &c., to any Co. in Ontario incorporated for constructing such works, such sale to be approved by G. in C.

Chap. 38.—Provides for the winding up of the CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE Co. The assets and estate of said Co. shall become, without the issue of any writ of attachment or making of any assignment, vested in Philip S. Ross, William T. Fish and George H. Dumesnil, as joint assignees, and the said Co. and the said parties and all persons interested as shareholders, creditors, policy-holders, &c., shall be in same position as if said parties were official assignees, so vested under the insolvent Act.

Chap. 39.—Authorizes the STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE Co. to reduce its shares from \$100 to \$30 each, the amount remaining subject to call on each being \$25. Such reduction shall not affect amount due by any shareholder in respect of calls heretofore made and unpaid. There are to be nine directors holding twenty-five shares each. The Co. shall discontinue the Life business, and after having reinsured its life policies in another Co. approved by Minister of Finance, may withdraw amount deposited with the Government.

Chap. 40.—Provides for the granting of certain powers, and changing the name of the "AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION of Canada" to "*The London Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Canada.*" The policy-holders form the Co. and are given the usual powers for effecting insurances, &c. Each member of Co. shall be entitled at all meetings to number of votes proportioned to amount by him insured viz: Under \$1 500, one vote; \$1,500 to \$3,000, two votes; \$3,000 to \$6,000, three, votes, and one vote for every additional \$3,000. No member in arrears is allowed to vote. There are to be nine directors, three retiring each year. They must hold policies for \$800 or upwards. Co. can cancel any policy by giving insured notice by registered letter, signed by Secretary of Co. He shall, nevertheless, be liable to pay his proportion of losses to time of cancellation. Any member of the Co. may withdraw with consent of directors. Board of Directors may invest funds of Co. in mortgages on real estate, municipal debentures and public securities of the Dominion, or any Province thereof. Directors may borrow money on their promissory notes for any term not over twelve months. Co. may effect insurances upon the cash premium principle, for a period not exceeding three years, on farm and other non-hazardous property, and for one year and less on any other class of property. Losses to be settled by valuers, one named by a Judge, and no action shall be brought against the Co. upon any policy, &c., after one year after the loss or damage. Co. may hold lands for its accommodation, or such as have been mortgaged to it, by way of security.

Chap. 41.—Incorporates "LA POCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION DU COMTÉ D'HOCHELAGA as a permanent building society, having its principal office in the city of; Montreal. Its appropriation stock subscribed for by those who have received no appropriations, shall be reduced to 10 p.c. of the amount; and the capital subscribed by borrowing shareholders shall remain at the full amount. The former class must pay in enough to complete the 10 p. c. on their shares in instalments of not more than 10 p. c. of the balance each. The capital so reduced shall form the permanent capital stock of the society together with the old permanent stock, and be divided into shares of \$60 each. The! society may however increase its capital stock, and may open classes of temporary shares. Any member may convert his temporary into permanent shares, either before or after it is paid up. The society is given the same lien against shares and profits as a bank, and same powers to confiscate, seize and sell. Provision is made for the formation of a reserve fund, the Directors having power to set apart 2 p. c. when

the profits do not exceed 10 p. c. and more when they do.

Chap. 42.—Changes the name of the MONTREAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION to "THE MONTREAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY." The Co. may borrow money at such rates of interest as authorized by law, and may issue bonds or debentures for sums not less than \$100 each, payable in any currency and at any place most convenient, not less than one year, hypothecating or giving other security upon its property, deeds, securities, &c. The amount borrowed not to exceed double the amount of the capital of the Co. paid up. Co. may act as an agency and trust Co. It may receive or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding 8 p. c. per annum, and may stipulate for and receive the same half yearly in advance, and may receive a semi-annual payment on any loan by way of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of such loan.

Chap. 43.—Grants a Dominion charter to the ONTARIO EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION Co., capital \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. Principal place of business at Toronto. There are to be five Directors holders of 25 shares, and a majority resident in Canada. William Winter, John Alexander Mackenzie, Robert Fulton Dodd, William McHaffie and Cicero Davenport Rounds, shall be provisional Directors. Co. to be organized when all the stock is subscribed and 20 p. c. paid in, and charter forfeited if this be not done before 1st June, 1879.

Chap. 44.—Incorporates, as FISHWICK'S EXPRESS AND MERCHANTS FORWARDING Co., (limited), Frederick W. Fishwick, George S Franklyn, and James C. Mackintosh, of Halifax, and others. Capital \$100,000 in 2,000 shares of \$50 each.

Chap. 45.—Incorporates, as the MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH in Canada, the Reverends Paul Robins, John H. Eynon, Thomas Green, Robert Hurley, John Chappie, Cephas Barker, William Hooper, Jesse Whitiok, William S. Pascoe, John Kenner, George Webber, Edward Roberts, Wm. Joiliffe, William R. Roach, James J. Rice, and Henry J. Nott. and John Hull, of Lake-field, Ont., Charles R. Tambly, of Orono, James Pickard, of Exeter, James Rundle, of Darlington, John F. Cummings, of Mariposa, John Southcote, of London, and William Windate, of Darlington. Objects: religious and charitable, and designed to promote Christian missions.

Province of Ontario.

(Legislature opened 9th January and prorogued 7th March, 1878.)

Supplies.

Chap. 1.—Is the supply bill, granting \$2,595,059 for the services of 1878. Also, out of the escheated estates of the late Andrew Mercer, \$5,000 to his natural son Andrew Mercer, to pay his debts, \$15,000 to be invested in the hands of trustees for his benefit, and 150 acres of land or \$10,000 additional at his option. A further \$10,000 out of the estate to be applied towards the erection of a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, to be called the Andrew Mercer Infirmary, and \$90,000 for a Reformatory Institution at Toronto to be called the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females.

Public Service.

Chap. 2.—The Civil Service of the Province is made to consist of two divisions "Ordinary and Special." The latter is comprised of those requiring training—professional or other—not usually to be acquired in the service, and contains two classes, officers and clerks. Their salaries are to be fixed by O. in C. The ordinary division is made up of Deputy Heads, Chief Clerks, Clerks and Probationary Clerks. The clerks are divided into four classes. A 4th class clerk to receive \$100 with \$50 annual increase up to \$650; he may be promoted after four years service. A 3rd class \$700 with like increase up to \$950: he may be promoted after five yrs. service. A second class receives \$1,000 with increase up to \$1,200, and may be promoted at any time. First class \$1,200 to \$1,400. There is no absolute right to the increases, but they may be suspended and subsequently restored by the head of the department. Promotions and appointments are made by the L. G. in C., on the recommendation of the departmental head, and the latter are during pleasure. Six mos. probationary employment at the minimum salary of the 4th class, or (in cases where special but not professional qualifications are required) of the 3rd class is required before permanent appointment. A candidate for appointment must produce such certificates of age, health and character as may be required, and for the ordinary division must pass an examination to be prescribed, before examiners to be appointed by the L. G. in C. Appointments may be made to the special division without probation or examination. In case of a vacancy in either division the head of the department promotes the clerk in the class below whom he considers most fit, or if there be none in the special division, he

appoints a person not in the service. A person leaving the service in good standing may be re-appointed to the rank held when he left, in each department there may be appointed one or more officers or chief clerks with salaries to be fixed by O. in C., and voted by the legislature. Or a first class clerk may be given \$100 addition to his regular salary for doing such duty; and the Dept. may be divided into branches and a special officer appointed or a first or second class clerk given charge with the same addition to his salary, contingent on the legislative vote. The deputy heads of Departments are—The Deputy of the Attorney General, the Deputy of the Minister of Education, the Asst. Comr. of Crown Lands, the Asst. Prov. Secretary, the Asst. Comr. of Public Works, the Asst. Treasurer and the Clerk of the Executive Council—but this last office may be filled by any of the other deputies. In the absence of any of these, the Minister may appoint an officer or chief clerk temporarily to perform the duties. Under the head, the deputy has general charge and direction of the clerks and officers of the Dept.,—in the absence of the Minister, has power of suspension; and he performs such other duties as are assigned by O. in C. The L. G. in C. is to settle and classify the staff of the several departments, and submit the O. in C. to the Legislature. There after no chief clerk: officer or first class clerk can be appointed except upon a vacancy, or the creation of a new first class clerkship, officer or chief clerkship, in which latter case a separate vote is to be taken in the next session for the additional salary Extra clerks may only be employed by the head of a department for three mos. at pay not exceeding \$2,000 per day (except in special cases of accountants or others who will receive usual pay). By O. in C. the employment may be extended to six mos. after which the person can only be employed as a probationary clerk on nomination and examination as above. No clerk is to be paid for extra service in the department to which he belongs. The Act is not to affect present salaries, or allowances under any Act in force. When a department is over worked, the deputy may require from another the services of clerks in such other department who are available. The head of a department may grant three weeks leave in each year to each officer or clerk and in case of sickness or pressing necessity it may be extended to twelve mos. on such terms as the L. G. in C. may prescribe. In case of the removal of a clerk or officer because of the abolition of his office or by reason of infirmity, a gratuity equal to one mos. pay for each year of service may be paid to him, or, in case of his death, to his family. A clerk may be reduced for misconduct to a lower class, and afterwards restored by the L. G. in C. Or if the offence is not serious the Minister of Deputy may impose a fine not over \$20. The hours of attendance are prescribed by the L G in C., but additional hours' service may be required by the Minister or deputy when necessary, without additional pay. The Act applies to the officers of the law courts—but not so as to prevent any appointments or promotions deemed necessary by the L. G. in C. They form a department, having the Attorney General for the head and the chief officers of each Court for deputies. But the authority of the courts and judges is preserved. Examiners are appointed by the L. G. in O., who also frames rules for examinations, and for otherwise carrying the Act into effect. Clerks of County Courts, and Clerks of Division Courts when the division includes the whole or part of a city, must keep a book and enter day by day all fees and emoluments received, and make a return under oath of all received during the year ending each 31st December, to L. G. in C. on the 15th of the next January. The Clerk of the York County Court retains all fees, &c., up to \$2,000, 70 p. c. of the 3rd thousand, 60 p.c. of the 4th thousand, 50 p c. of the 5th thousand and 25 p c of all over, making his return of the same as above and paying over the balance. No increase of salaries is to be paid till voted by the Legislature. The statutory provisions fixing the salaries of the Inspector of Prisons, Medical Superintendents of Asylums, Bursars of Asylums and other Public Institutions, the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Q. B, and of the C. P. the Master in ordinary in Chancery, the Registrar of do., the Referee in Chambers, the Process Clerk, the Senior and Junior Clerks in the Courts of Q. B. and C. P., the Clerk in the Master's office and the Clerk of the Registrar of Chancery, are repealed and their salaries are to be dependent on the annual vote All members of the service must take, before the clerk of the Executive Council, the oath of allegiance and an oath of office swearing faithful performance of duty and not to receive any fee or recompense beyond their legal salary; a register is to be kept of these oaths.

Maritime Court.

Chap. 3.—Gives the Judges of the Maritime Court of Ontario, the same rights to the use of and jurisdiction over court houses, gaols, dec., as a County Court Judge.

Magistracy.

Chap. 4.—All Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Ontario, are *ex officio* J. P. for every county in the Province. No action for damages may be brought against a judge or J. P. when acting under a statute which is afterwards found to be beyond the authority of Parliament or the Legislature to make, unless it might have been brought had the Act been valid; and damages' must be in like manner limited. This enactment is made retroactive. Actions begun may be discontinued with or without costs

in the discretion of the Court. No. J. P. shall be deprived of the exemption from prosecution under the Rev. Stat c. 73, although his proceedings are informal, if in the opinion of the court, he acted in good faith, and the facts stated by the complainant to him, and intended to be set forth in the complaint, would give him jurisdiction. The complainant and prosecutor are liable as if the facts had been so set forth. When a conviction is quashed, the Court has power by its judgment to exempt the J.P. from prosecution, and a complainant may not be sued in trespass because of an arrest under a warrant based on a complaint informal as above J. P's. are entitled to 50 cts. for hearing and determining a case whether a conviction is obtained or no. In the absence of a Police Magistrate two or more J. P. may act for him, if one has not jurisdiction. A new oath of office is provided for J. P. Oaths of office and qualification are forthwith to be filed in the office of the clerk of the Peace. J. P. for Nipissing file theirs with the C. of P. for Renfrew. A Police Magistrate may be appointed by the L. G. in C. for any county or part of county without salary, unless one is voted by the Legislature or municipal authority. He is *ex-officio* a J. P. with jurisdiction of two or more J. P. for the whole County, though only appointed for a part. J. P. are not to interfere with proceedings in a case of which he is seized, except in General Sessions or in his absence or illness or at his request. Nor may he interfere in cases before the Police Magistrate of any city, town or village. except at General Sessions; but he may hold his Court there to try cases arising outside. He has power to try offences against municipal by-laws, for refusing to serve a municipal office or to make declaration of qualification and office. He need not possess property qualification, or reside within the county.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

Chap. 5.—Provides for the winding up of Joint Stock Cos. A Co. may be wound up when the charter has expired, or when an event has happened which, under the charter, involves its dissolution, and a general meeting has passed a resolution requiring the winding up; also when it has passed a resolution by a two-thirds majority at one meeting and confirmed it by an ordinary majority at a subsequent one to that effect; also when it has passed a resolution by a two-thirds majority that the Co. though solvent, cannot longer carry on Its business advantageously; also when a contributory (*i. e.* liable to contribute and pay the debts of the Co.) petitions and shews, in the opinion of the Court, sufficient cause. The winding up begins from the passing of a resolution, or the order of the Court as above. The resolution or order is to be registered where-ever the Co. has real estate. For this purpose it is to be accompanied by a description of such estate certified by the liquidator. So soon as the winding up is commenced the business of the Co., except that necessary for the beneficial winding up, is discontinued. Shares may not be transferred or relative position of members of the Co. changed, except with consent of the liquidators.

Liquidators are, or a liquidator is appointed at a general meeting of the Co. when their remuneration is also settled. They must give security. Thereupon the powers of the directors cease, except in matters specially committed to them by the Co. The contributories may appoint one or more Inspectors under whose supervision the liquidators proceed. The contributories may direct how the property is to be disposed of; if they do not, the liquidators act upon order of the inspector; but it may only be sold *en bloc* with authority of the contributories. With sanction of either Inspector or contributories he may sell debts, the collection of which he considers more onerous than profitable to the estate. He may bring and defend actions, and carry on the business in so far as is necessary for its beneficial winding up, and may raise money on notes or bills and on any assets of the Co. for the purpose, and he may take out letters of administration to deceased contributories, and use any other means necessary to collect money due, and execute deeds and grant receipts, &c., &c., using the Co. seal when necessary. He gives such notice as is given in Chancery to parties to file claims within a certain time, whereupon he may proceed to distribute the assets among those who have given notice. With authority of a resolution of the Co. he may arrange or compromise claims against individuals, including calls and liabilities to calls. He may, with like authority, sell out to another Co. and receive shares or participations in profits of the other Co. instead of a money payment. But a dissentient shareholder may, by giving notice within seven days after such resolution is passed, to the liquidator, prevent such transfers or oblige the liquidator to buy his shares or stock at a price to be fixed by agreement or arbitration.

The liquidator as soon as may be after appointment settles a list of contributories, which is to contain the names of the shareholders who are liable for the amount unpaid on their stock, or such further sum as the charter provides, of the personal representatives of deceased contributories (heirs and heiresses may be added afterwards) and of former members of the Co. who have transferred their shares in a manner, not freeing them from liability. The list becomes *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named in it. It may be settled by the Court on the affidavit of the liquidator, who deposits a copy. But on further information he may afterwards amend it. To settle it he obtains an order from the Judge fixing a day, of which he gives four days notice to all persons on the list, informing them also, in what capacity, and for how much and in what respect he holds them liable. The list as settled is certified by the Clerk of the Court. If the personal representative of a

deceased contributory fails to make payment, letters of administration of the estate may be taken out and payment secured out of it. From time to time the liquidator makes calls upon the contributories for sums necessary to proceed with the winding up. The list when settled by the Court has the effect of a judgment, and contributories not paying calls are liable to imprisonment as other debtors, after judgment. Liquidators may employ no counsel without leave of inspector, of contributories, and in respect of deposit of moneys, &c., is under the same obligations as an assignee in insolvency. He is subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court, for disobedience to whose orders he may be imprisoned or removed. The costs of winding up are payable out of the assets the Co.

When no remuneration is fixed for the liquidator, he is to receive a commission of five p. c. on the sum realized, if not more than \$1,000; 2½ p. c. on the excess up to \$5,900 and 1¼ P-c. on all over that. Meetings of the Co. must be called by the liquidator at least once in the year, and of the contributories whenever required by the inspector and five contributories. Notice to be as provided by charter or Court, or through *Ontario Gazette*. or by written notices to each party. Voting is by person or proxy, when the affairs of the Co. are wound up, the liquidator renders an account to a general meeting of the shareholders, and after the meeting makes a return to the Prov. Sec; three months after tiling such return the Co. is dissolved. Or, on the report being submitted to the Court, it may declare the Co. dissolved, and the order is transmitted to the Prov. Sec. For default in transmitting the return or order, the liquidator incurs a fine of \$20 a day. Unclaimed dividends or balances deposited as below, alter three years, are to be paid over by the bank where deposited, with interest to the Prov. Treas. Within thirty days after dissolution of Co, the liquidator must deposit all moneys in his hands belonging to it, under a penalty of \$10 per day, and he becomes a debtor to H M. for the amount. After five years all liability of the Co. or the liquidator ceases. The Board of County Judges may make rules for carrying out this Act, subject to revision or disallowance of Court of Appeal.

Revised Statutes.

Chap. 6.—Confirms the Revised Statutes, declaring them to have been in force from 31st December, 1877. But the Legislature is not to be held to have adopted any judicial interpretation meantime put upon any of them.

Building Societies.

Chap. 7.—Building Societies may sell and assign mortgages granted to them as fully as those which they buy, the assignee acquiring all the rights of the Society. They may decide at a regular or special meeting, after notice, that the shares thereafter subscribed shall be fixed capital that may not be withdrawn. The Directors determine what amount is payable on subscription, and what calls are to be made, and the dividends to be given on the paid up capital. The Feb. return to the Treasurer need only contain a statement of affairs on a day not more than twelve months previous, or a date not earlier than the end of the last preceding financial year of the Society. In calculating the cost value of investments, the rates p.c. at which future repayments are discounted shall be at least equal to the rate which the securities bear, or were calculated to yield.

Revised Statutes Amendment.

Chap. 8.—The townships of Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns are transferred from the district of Nipissing to the County of Renfrew.

Four Judges of the Court of Appeal must sit to hear appeals from a Superior Court, and three in cases from Inferior Courts. Not more than four may sit except forgiving judgments.

No Senator or M. P. may be appointed by the L. G. in C. to any office of emolument. except as J. P., Coroner. N. P. or the like offices.

The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas meet on the first day of every term, and as often as maybe necessary, and transfer such motions and causes from one Court to the other as may be necessary to equalize the business.

No fees are payable on filing pleas, Ac., in Chancery, to the suitors' fee fund.

Power is given to the Superior Courts to receive, further evidence in cases of appeal in like manner as the Court of Appeal may do.

Examinations taken by short-hand writers may be taken down by question and answer, and need not be read over and signed unless the Judge or one of the parties requires it. When certified by the person taking them they have the effect of original depositions.

A plaintiff not complying with an order for examination, discovery or inspection may have his cause dismissed, and a defendant have his defence struck out, and the law respecting such examination, &c., applies as far as practicable to parties residing out of Ontario Service on the attorney and solicitor is in such cases

sufficient. When there is none the court or judge may make a special order.

The salary of the Police Magistrate at Niagara Falls is made subject to annual vote.

If upon application to permit the sale of land without charge for dower, upon the ground that the wife has been living apart from her husband for two years under circumstances forfeiting her claim for alimony, if the Judge find she has not been so living apart, he may yet order the sale, deciding the amount of charge for dower which shall remain upon it, or be paid and applied for her benefit.

When a person has, in his life policy, directed payment to his wife and children, he may still borrow money on its security in order to pay the premiums, and it becomes a first charge upon the moneys pay-able when it falls in.

The L. G. may appoint a person not practising medicine or connected with a medical school to be Inspector of Anatomy for such district as is assigned to him.

Directors of Joint Stock Co's. may, by by-law, authorize the issue of preferential stock; and, after unanimous approval by the shareholders, issue it. The holders may be given the right to elect a certain No. of directors, or such other control as may be expedient. Except as to matters provided for in the by-law, they have the same rights and liabilities as ordinary shareholders.

The guarantee capital or fund of a Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is to be regulated by the Acts in force before 29th March, 1873.

Moneys due by Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, under their rules are exempted from claims of creditors and others up to \$2,000, and should be paid by the Treasurer to the person entitled under the Society's rules, or expended according to them. If this be done the Society is free: but the right of a person lawfully entitled to them against one who has wrongfully received such moneys is preserved.

Persons resident more than three miles from a school in an unorganized township or in a municipality composed of one or more townships without county organization is free from school rates unless his child attend the school.

A teacher is entitled to pay during authorized holidays and the vacation at the end of his engagement, and during four weeks illness in the year, or more if the trustees allow it.

School trustees taking steps to provide an additional school in their district under s. 103 or the Public School Act. do not require to get the assent of freeholders and householders as provided by s. 120.

The provision that the Inspector must report the case of a lunatic to a County Judge and secure his approval, before sale of his lands (Rev. Stat. c. 220 s. 52) is repealed.

Tile Drainage Debentures.

Chap. 9.—A township Council may, after four week's notice of their meeting in a local paper, pass a by-law authorizing the issue of 20 yrs, 5 p.c, \$100 debentures to the extent of \$2,000 to \$10,000, the proceeds to be used in loans in aid of Tile Drainage. They are to be made in favour of the Prov. Treas and shall have annual coupons attached. So soon as the delay within which application to quash the by-law may be made is expired, the by-law, accompanied by affidavits of its having been duly passed and that no notice to quash has been served—may be filed with the Comr. of Agriculture, with a list of persons to whom it is proposed to lend the moneys. The C. of A. investigates and reports to the L. G. in C. on the propriety of such loans. The Council may issue debentures on application to any person assessed on land, not to exceed in amt. 75 p c. of the estimated expense of the proposed drainage work. The L. G. in C. may invest surplus moneys of the C. R. F. to the extent of \$200,000 in the purchase of these debentures, on certificates of the C. of A. as to propriety. After such purchase the validity of the debentures cannot be questioned. Loans are to be made in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, and of not more than \$1,000 to each person and not more than an amount, in order to meet the interest and sinking fund on which would raise the assessment on the lot for all purposes, exclusive of school tax, to 3 p.c. They may not be made to members of the Council; but persons having obtained a loan are not disqualified for election. Loans are to be granted in order of application, if approved—the approval or rejection being decided in the same order. The work is to be done under supervision of an Inspector appointed by the Council and paid out of the motleys borrowed. He reports to Council on work when completed. No moneys are to be paid on loans till he reports The Council collects the moneys loaned by a special assessment of 8 p.c. on the amt., to be levied on the land drained. The borrower can, at any time, relieve himself of the assessment by paying up the balance due with Interest, less the sinking fund; and the money so paid to the Treasurer of the municipality is by him to be paid over to the Prov Treas. to be applied in extinction of the debentures of that municipality. The Municipal Council must make annual returns in detail to the L. G. in C. of the sums loaned and the works done, to be laid before the L. A. The Municipal Treasurer must remit all sums falling due on such debentures within one mo. or pay 7 p c. interest on arrears. And in the next year a rate must be levied on the whole municipality to make such arrears good. Such arrears are a first charge on any sums in

the hands of the Municipal Treasurer after charges for sinking fund—nor may he or other officer pay moneys out for any but that purpose, lor salaries of employees or debts due to the Province having statutory priority, until such arrears are discharged. In default he becomes liable personally for the amount and a penalty of \$500, or twelve mos. imprisonment in default of payment of judgment. And any Reeve or Councillor wilfully neglecting to ensure such payment becomes also personally liable for the arrears and interest.

Line Fences.

Chap. 10.—"The term "occupied lands" under Rev. Stat. c. 198 doss not include the unfenced and unoccupied parts of a lot, though another portion be enclosed and occupied.

Bridges in Villages.

Chap. 11.—Village Councils may accept the transfer to them of any bridge with in its limits from the County, and make it toll free,-they taking over all responsibilities of the County authorities when the County and Village Councils have passed by-laws to that effect.

Ditching Water Courses.

Chap. 12.—Where lands are situate in two adjoining municipalities about the water courses of which a dispute arises, two fence viewers are to be named from the municipality in which are the lands of the person complained against, and one from that of the person giving notice. In case of dispute the Judge can name from the two municipalities indifferently.

Equalization of Assessment.

Chap. 13.—The appeal in these cases exists whether County Valuators are appointed or not, and the decision of such valuators is subject to revision by the County Judge.

License Act.

Chap. 14.—Sets apart \$7,000 to repay to brewers and distillers license fees levied or penalties recovered for not taking out licenses, under 37 V., c. 32, with interest and costs,—re-payment to be made by the Prov. Treas. on application and proof. The Province is to be repaid out of the fund coming to it what has been expended on behalf of any municipality to any such brewer or distiller. The License Board may repay to brewers and distillers as above, sums paid to it under 39 V., c. 26, and not yet paid into the O. R. F.,—the Prov. Treas approving. But this act is not to be construed as an acquiescence by the Legislature in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Queen vs. Severn. The provision in Rev Stat. c. 181., s. 109, respecting payment of expenses of enforcing the law in municipalities under the Temperance Acts, is repealed. In municipalities where the Dunkin Act or Ontario Temperance Act has been put in force, one-third of the expense of carrying out the provisions of the Rev. Stat. cc. 181 and 182 remaining in force, shall be borne by the Province, and two-thirds by the municipality, if the license fund be insufficient. These sums are to be paid into the bank where the license fund is kept, to the credit of the municipality, upon an estimate of the amount by the License Board, approved by the Prov. Treas., and the estimate and approval served upon the municipal Clerk. The share of the municipality may be recovered by legal process by the Comrs. And these provisions apply to all expenses incurred under 39 V.,c 26, and 40 V., c. 18, as well as Rev. Stat. c. 181. When a city or town, separate municipality from the county, is included nevertheless in the license district and the prohibitory by-law applies to the county and not to the city, the fund is to be kept separately for the two, and the expenses allotted in joint proportion to each. On an appeal under Rev. Stat 181 or 182. not more than \$10 costs, besides actual and necessary disbursements and fees of the Clerk of the Court are to be taxed. The Court may amend the information in a case under Rev. Stat c. 181, at any time before judgment, and even substitute one offence against it for another, giving time to the defendant to meet the new case if he desires it. No conviction is to be held invalid if it be made to appear otherwise, as well as by the conviction, warrant or process, that the appropriate penalty, &c, was intended to be adjudged.

High Schools.

Chap. 15.—In case a majority of Reeves and Deputy Reeves representing a County in the council of a union of counties, ask separation for High School purposes, it shall be granted, and that County shall then only

contribute to one or more High Schools established within itself. On like requisition the Council will abolish a High School district or take such other proceedings in these respects as may be demanded. At annual meetings of Public or High School Boards, the Secretary presides until the Chairman for the year is elected, or, if there be no Secretary, a member is elected temporarily and he may vote. In case of equality of votes the member assessed for the largest amount has the casting vote.

Aid to Railways.

Chap. 16.—Aid is authorized to be given to the following railways viz: the Hamilton, Dover and N. Western, for 10 miles from Jarvis to Dover, \$173.04 per mile per annum for 20 years: the Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks, for 10 miles from Strathroy to intersection with Canada Southern in Ekfrid, the same; and the N. Simcoe, for 33 miles from Penetanguishene to intersection with the Northern, \$276.30 per mile, per annum for 20 years; payments to be made half yearly and date from the 1st January or 1st July, pending the completion of the work on which payment is made. For this aid the L. G. in C. may require the Co. aided by this or previous Acts to enter into running arrangements with other Cos. upon such terms as may be agreed upon and approved by him or settled by him if the Cos. do not agree; and payments are only to be made when the C. P. W. reports the section to be completed in conformity with law. A payment may be made to the last named Railway Co. on completion of each 10 miles. Payments may be made by scrip or certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer and his accountant and countersigned by the Auditor. These railways accepting such aid become subject to the conditions respecting grouping municipalities, &c., provided in Rev. Stat. c. 166, s. 26. The Cos. must report progress made and furnish statistics, when and as required by the C. P. W. The rails must not be removed from lines so aided without the consent of the L. G. in C.

Mechanics' Liens.

Chap. 17.—All payments up to 90 p. c. of the total cost made in good faith by the owner to the contractor and by him to subcontractors or by one sub-contractor to another releases the mechanics' lien; but not if made with the intention to evade it. To the extent of 10 p. c. the lien attaches in all cases for 10 days after completion of the work, and no longer unless notice be given as required by the Act, Rev. Stat. c. 120 When a mechanic has spent money and bestowed skill and labour on a chattel and thereby acquired a lien upon it, if he be not paid for the same in 3 mos, he may sell such chattel by auction, giving one week's notice in the newspaper published in the municipality or nearest to it, retaining so much of the proceeds as pays his claim and the expenses, and paying over the remainder to the owner.

Protection to Game and Furbearing Animals.

Chap. 18.—Repeals the previous Act and provides the following close seasons:—For Deer, Elk, Moose, Reindeer or Cariboo, 15th December to the next 15th September. Wild Turkeys, Grouse, Pheasants, Prairie Fowl and Partridge, 1st February to 1st October. Quail, 1st January to 1st October. Woodcock, 1st January to 1st August. Snipe, 1st May to 15th August. Mallard, Grey Duck, Black Duck, Wood or Summer Duck, and all kinds known as Teal, 1st January to 1st September; other Ducks and wild Swans or Geese, 1st May to 1st September. Hares or Rabbits, 1st March to 1st September. They may be exposed for sale one month after the close season begins and may be in possession of any one for use at any time, but in these cases the onus of proof of lawful killing lies upon the possessor: all other possession is punishable as unlawful killing. No eggs of any of the above birds may be taken, destroyed or had in possession by any one at any time. None of the above birds or animals may be trapped, snared or taken by baited lines or similar contrivances, nor can any such contrivance be set for them, but may be destroyed wherever found set. No batteries, sunken punts, sunken boats or night lights shall be used in taking Geese or Ducks, nor may Ducks be killed at night *i. e.* from dusk to daylight.

For Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Marten, Raccoon, Otter, or Fisher, the close season is from 1st May to 1st November, and traps, snares, gins, &c., set for them during that period may be destroyed. No Muskrat house is to be destroyed at any time. But the Act does not apply to persons destroying these animals for the protection of their property.

Penalties, recoverable summarily before a J. P. are:—For Deer, Elk, Moose, or Cariboo, \$10 to \$50 for each animal. Birds or eggs \$5 to \$25 for each bird or egg. The same for each fur-bearing animal: also, for other breaches of the Act the same penalty. All the penalty is to be paid to the prosecutor unless the J. P. has reason to believe that he is in collusion with the offenders, then to be disposed of as other fines. Confiscation follows conviction,—the game to be given to a charitable institution. Whoever at any time hunts or kills Imported game or game reared from that imported without the consent of the owner of the lands where kept, incurs the above

penalty. And it is unlawful to use poison for killing any of the birds or animals mentioned, or to expose poisons or poisoned substances where dogs or cattle may have access to them. Killing Doer, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, or Cariboo, for export out of Ontario is unlawful, and the *onus* of proof that exportation is not intended lies on the person killing. It is also an offence under the Act to allow dogs trained or accustomed to hunt Deer to run at large during the close season, if they are accustomed or likely to resort to the woods unaccompanied. Any person harbouring such; dogs is liable to the penalty as the owner.

Railway Aid Scrip.

Chap. 19.—The holder of any scrip or certificate issued under Rev. Stat. c. 166. ss. 10 and 11, or subs. 5 of s 22 may have it registered; in his name with the Prov. Treas., and the last registered holder is to be held *primâ facie* the owner. The Prov. Treas. or his deputy may give a certificate of such registration on the back of the scrip. Thereafter it cannot be further transferred except upon new registry and certificate. Nor can any new registration be effected without the written authority of the registered owner or his representatives.

Union School Sections.

Chap. 20.—In the case of a Union School Section not legally formed before, but made legal under the amended school law of 1877, if any of the sections has incurred expenditure for school houses on its own authority, it is legalized and is to be reimbursed by the union.—the amount to be determined by arbitration, if the majority of the assessed freeholders and householders do not agree with the union trustees. The re-imburement is to be made out of the rates of the next year, or of a series not exceeding ten years, or according to the terms of any outstanding debentures, and the house becomes the property of the union. Payments of taxes heretofore made to the section or the union are valid and discharge the ratepayer.

Voters' Lists.

Chap. 21.—Voters' Lists, when finally certified by the County Judge, are final and conclusive evidence upon a scrutiny, of the right to vote of the persons named therein, except persons guilty of corrupt practices, those who have lost the right by non-residence, persons who being assessed upon income only have not paid the tax, and then disqualified by reason of office, fees or sex. But voters' lists founded on the assessment of 1877 may still be revised under the 8th section of the Voters' Lists Act, notwithstanding any previous revision,—a judgment already rendered with respect to any voter or claimant being nevertheless conclusive. Notice of complaint was to be given before 15th May, 1877, and then proceedings had upon section nine of the Voters' Lists Act. Any list under the 1877 assessment so corrected and certified is to be used at the next election if transmitted or delivered to the Clerk of the Peace before the date of the election writ. Future voters' lists are to be revised and certified within two mos. after the last day for receiving complaints. Farmers' sons are to be assessed and entered on the roll unless they instruct the assessor not to enter them, and any voter may have their names added unless their dissent is shown. Any voter or his agent is to be granted all reasonable facilities for examination and taking extracts from the rolls, notices, complaints or other documents relating to the voters' lists A County Judge may state a case upon any question which has arisen or is likely to arise under the Voters' List Act and transmit it to the L. G. in C., who submits it to the Court of Appeals or a judge of that Court. The L. G. in C. may also refer such a case *proprio motû*. The Court or Judge appoints a time and place for hearing arguments if any are to be offered—after hearing he decides the case and certifies his decision to the L. G. in C. who causes it to be published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and a copy is sent to the County Judge. Any voter may also move the Court to decide such a question; and the Court may, in its discretion, comply, after exacting a deposit for costs and notice to be given to such party as it thinks necessary. The Clerk of the Peace or municipality must deliver lists to a Returning Officer in four days after application for them. In case of a recount the R. O. produces the ballots' and remains in custody of them, subject to the orders of the judge. A person improperly inserting, or omitting, or procuring the illegal insertion or omission of names, in making up the assessment roll, with intent to give or take away votes, is liable to a penalty of \$200 and imprisonment till paid or imprisonment for 6 mos. or both. Fees, payable by the municipality, are allowed to the clerk for his service at revision (unless his salary is calculated expressly to include such services) and to the constable.

Insectivorous Birds.

Chap. 22.—Plover and Black Birds may be destroyed. Rails may be shot between 1st September and 1st January.

Forest Fires.

Chap. 23.—The L. G. in C. may proclaim fire districts, in *Ontario Gazette*, and may revoke the same. No fires are to be lighted in or near the woods in such districts between 1st April and 1st November, except for clearing land, cooking or obtaining warmth or some industrial purpose, and with the use of all reasonable precautions against its spreading into the adjoining forest in the case of clearing land. In the other cases named a locality most free of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves or resinous trees is to be selected. All these things are to be removed for a distance of 10 feet around the fire. Every precaution is to be used to prevent the fire from spreading and it must be carefully extinguished before the parties leave the place. Any person throwing down a lighted match, or cigar, pipe ashes or other burning substance or discharging fire arms and not extinguishing any fire caused thereby is liable to the penalties of the Act. Any person in charge of a survey or exploring party, or drive of timber or any work requiring camping parties, is to take with him a copy of this Act and read and explain it to his employees at least once a week. Locomotives on railways running through such districts must be provided with the most approved means of preventing the escape of fire from the furnace or ash-pan, and of sparks from the smoke stack; and it is the duty of the engine-drivers to see that these appliances are properly used. Any person violating the Act is liable to a fine of \$50 or imprisonment in default for 3 mos. and a railway Co. using a locomotive not provided as above to one of \$100. Suits to be commenced within 3 mos. Penalties go one-half to complainant and the other to the Crown. It is the special duty of Crown Land Agents, Woods and Forest Agents, Free Grant Agents and Bush Rangers to enforce the Act. Civil actions for damages are not interfered with by this Act.

Convict Labour.

Chap. 24.—The L. G. in C. may authorize the employment outside of the limits of a common gaol of any prisoner who has been a second time convicted of a breach of law or by-law of a municipality and sentenced to hard labour. He is to labour under strict supervision and is liable to the laws respecting escapes and the rules and regulations of the gaol so far as applicable. The roads by which he goes to and from his work, and the place of employment are to be considered as part of the gaol. His earnings are to be divided between the Prov. Government and the municipality in the proportion in which they contribute to the maintenance of the gaol.

Religious Institutions Act.

Chap. 25.—Applies the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of England. But land may not be sold, leased or encumbered without the consent of the Bishop, of the congregation as represented by the vestry, and of the executive committee of the Diocesan Synod.

Local and Private Acts.

Chap. 26.—Authorizes the corporation of the TOWN of BRAMPTON to construct and maintain Waterworks through the agency of three Commissioners, who shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Water Commissioners for the Town of Brampton." The money required for making and completing said works shall be raised by the corporation by rate or loan as deemed expedient,—by-laws for the purpose being submitted to electors. With assent of the electors the corporation may construct the works itself, or give authority to a Co. to do so.

Chap. 27.—Amends "An Act for the construction of WATERWORKS for LONDON" 38 V., c. 102, by extending powers of Commissioners.

Chap. 28.—Authorizes the corporation of OWEN SOUND through the agency of three to five Commissioners to construct and maintain Water-works in said Town. The Commissioners to be a body corporate. The corporation for the purposes of the said water-works have power to issue debentures to amount of \$100,000, in sums of not less than \$100 each, payable within thirty years, interest at 7 p. c. payable half yearly. Same power to construct, itself or by Co. as in c. 20.

Chap. 29.—Powers to erect and maintain DAMS across BLACK CREEK and its branches, are granted to Hugo B. Rathbun and Edward W. Rathbun, upon lot 16, 1st con. and lot 28 in the 3rd con. of Elzevir, and upon lot 31 in the 3rd, and lots 15 and 16 in the 5th concessions of Grimsthorpe, for the purpose of assisting to float logs and lumber down. Each Dam to be provided with a proper timber slide. Owners of lands flooded by said Dams to be compensated for any injury done by flooding their lands.

Chap. 30.—Authorizes the corporation of BROCKVILLE to issue 20 years' 6p. c. debentures to amount of \$25,000. Corporation may raise by way of loan upon the credit of said debentures a sum not to exceed \$25,000,

which is to be applied exclusively to the payment of outstanding liabilities.

Chap. 31.—Authorizes the County Council of BRUCE to pass a by-law to assume the whole or such portions of the unpaid debts of the Townships of Kinloss, Huron and Kincardine, and the Town of Kincardine, created to aid the South branch of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Ry; and such portion of the Railway debt of the Township of Culross and Village of Teeswater, created to aid the Toronto Grey and Bruce Ry. as said Council by said by-law may determine.

Chap. 32.—Confirms survey of front angles of side road allowances intersecting concession lines of CALEDON, in Peel, by Charles James Wheelock, P L.S., as represented by a plan filed in the office of the C. C. L., and in the Registry Office of the County of Peel, on the 16th January, 1877.

Chap. 33.—Confirms By-laws passed by the corporation of FRONTENAC authorizing the issue of debentures, numbered respectively 82, 100, 122, 141 and 148 and declares them legal valid and binding; consolidates the debt of the said county at \$262,400, and authorizes its municipal council to issue 6 p. c. debentures to that amount, funds to be derived therefrom to be applied in payment of said debt. The by-law of the said corporation granting a bonus of \$150,000 to the Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co. remains in force.

Chap. 34.—Authorizes the corporation of LEEDS and GRENVILLE to sell certain lands situate in the County of Grenville, and granted to the Council of the Johnston District by letters patent of the 14th Sept. 1845, and 6th Nov. 1847.

Chap. 35.—Constitutes the Village of HARRISON a TOWN corporation with the old limits, and the south halves of lots 82, 83, 88 and 89, and the north halves of lots 82, 83, 88, and 89 in concession D, of the Township of Minto, and portions of the north halves of numbers 80 and 85 in said township added.

Chap. 36.—By-Law No 221 of the County of OXFORD, and the equalization of the assessment rolls for the year 1877, thereby made, are declared to have been and to be legal and valid.

Chap. 37.—Authorizes the City of OTTAWA, to pass by-laws for the issue of new 21 yrs'. \$100 debentures to the amount of \$2,100,317.33 for raising that sum by loan. The interest is to be at a rate to be decided by the Council, and payable half-yearly. Moneys raised therefrom to be applied in the redemption of outstanding debentures of the city.

Chap. 38.—Confirms certain by-laws passed by the corporation of the Town of PETERBROUGH and a certain conveyance made 18th January, 18 8, between the corporation of said Town and William Davidson of said Town, conveying to said Davidson a part of McDonell Street therein. The said corporation and the commissioners of the Peterborough Town Trust may issue debentures to the amount of \$13,000 for the purpose of paying outstanding indebtedness of said corporation.

Chap. 39.—Authorizes the corporation of the City of ST. CATHARINES to raise upon debentures, a sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of completing water works. The Council may, with the consent of the rate payers, assume the control of said waterworks. The corporation may also, upon the credit of its debentures, raise the sum of \$22,000 for purchasing additional ground for purposes of new markets, and a further sum of \$50,000 for drainage works.

Chap. 40.—Enacts that a by-law No. 5 of 1877, of TILBURY EAST, respecting drainage works and the assessment roll as finally revised, so far as it relates to that Township and Raleigh and the County of Kent, notwithstanding any error, omission or other illegality connected with the time of making or revising the same, is valid. Also confirms the award made by R. J. Morrison and H. Smyth, in respect of such works, and makes it binding on Tilbury East and Romney.

Chap. 44.—Vests the WATER WORKS of TORONTO in the city corporation, (with all the powers heretofore granted to the Water works Commission), from the 31st December, 1877.

Chap. 42.—Incorporates as the ARTHUR JUNCTION RAILWAY CO., JOS. Draper, T Whale, M. Langdon, T. Graham, G. Povey and F. J. Chadwick, with power to construct a Railway from some point on the line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Ry, in the Township of Peel, in the Co. of Wellington, to the Village of Arthur in said County, the guage to be 4 ft. 8½ inches. Capital of the Co. \$10,000 (with power to increase the same as provided by Ry. Act) in 200 shares of \$50 each. The railway to be commenced within 2 and completed within 4 yrs.

Chap. 43.—Grants to the BELLEVILLE and NORTH HASTINGS RY. Co., 5 yrs. instead of 4 in which to complete their Railway. The by-law No. 81 passed by the corporation of Madoc, granting a bonus to the Co. of \$30,000 and the debentures issued or to be issued therefor, also bylaw No. 303, passed by the corporation of the Co. of Hastings, granting a bonus to the Co. to the extent of \$30,000. and the Debentures issued or to be issued therefor, are declared legal and binding. But if the said Ry. is not completed and in running order by 1st Nov. 1878, the Madoc by-law shall lapse, unless the Municipal Council shall, by by-law, declare otherwise.

Chap. 44.—The by-laws granting aid to the CREDIT VALLEY RY. Co., heretofore passed by the councils of Toronto, Ingersoll, Fergus and Elora, and debentures issued or that may be issued under them are declared legal and binding. The corporation of Ingersoll may, by by-law, authorize the trustees of the said Co. to hand over to

the said Co, the town debentures to the extent of \$10,000.

Chap. 45.—Extends time for completion of the ERIE AND HURON RY. CO., for 1 yr. Authorizes the Co. to construct a branch line to the Village of Wallaceburgh from any point on main line between Town of Chatham and Village of Dresden.

Chap. 46.—At the request of the GALT and GUELPH RAILWAY CO., the corporations of the City of Hamilton, Town of Guelph, Village of Preston and Township of Guelph may transfer all their capital stock in the Co. to the Great Western Ry. Co.

Chap. 47.—Incorporates as the WELLINGTON and GEORGIAN BAY RY. CO., W. McDowell, A. Meiklejohn, J. Nasmith, W. W. Winfield, T. Swan, D. Yeomans, J. Hampton, J. McMullen, J. Murdock, T. Smith, G. A. Drew, G. McKechnie, A. C. McKenzie, H. Parker, J. H. Hunter, G. Jackson, F. McRae, J. Edge, A. M. Stephens, R. Notter, B. Allen, D. McNicol and W. Kough, with power to construct a Railway from the Guelph, Listowell, Harriston, or any intermediate point to Owen Sound, or to some other point or points on the Georgian Bay, *viâ* Mount Forest and Durham; guage 4 ft. 8½ inches. Capital \$100,000 in 2000 shares of \$50 each. Ry. to be commenced within 3 and completed within 7 yrs.

Chap. 48.—Authorizes the HAMILTON and NORTH-WESTERN RY. CO., to issue 6 p.c. bonds to the amount of £550,000 sterling, or to issue debenture stock of said Co. in respect of the portions of their Ry. from Port Dover to Bayfield Street in the Town of Barrie and to Collingwood to an amount not exceeding £660,000 sterling, nor less than £550,000 sterling, the total amount of annual interest thereon not to exceed £33,000 sterling, and the rate not less than 5 p.c., such bonds or debenture stock to be a first mortgage. The Co. may issue 6 p.c. bonds also to the amount of £70,000 sterling, in respect of the portions of their Ry. above mentioned. The time for the completion of the lines is extended for 3 yrs. except the Collingwood section.

Chap. 49.—Authorizes the MIDLAND RAILWAY CO., with the consent of two-thirds in value of the shareholders to issue new 30 yrs 5 p.c. consolidated bonds, to the amount £525,000 sterling. Outstanding bonds and mortgages of the Co. may be called in and cancelled and new bonds given in lieu thereof. Co. may, with consent of two thirds in value of the holders of the new bonds, issue new 5 p.c. 30 yrs. preference bonds to the amount of £100,000 sterling, to be a first preferential charge upon the property of Co., but subject to the rights of municipalities in respect of any liens held by them before the passing of the Act. The head office of said Co. shall be in London, England; the head office in Canada will continue at Port Hope. The number of Directors to be 7, of whom 3 shall reside in Canada.

Chap. 50.—The lien upon the Port DOVER AND LAKE HURON RY. CO., given to the corporation of the Township of North Norwich, under the Act 37 V., c. 17, s. 26 is not taken away by the Act 40 V., c. 14. It is to remain the first lien on the Cos property in Norfolk and Oxford; and so much of the latter Act as may be inconsistent with said lien is repealed. The township is to be liable for two-fifths only, of the debentures issued under the county by-law (and interest thereon) passed 26th March, 1874, so that the total sum the said Co shall be liable to pay shall not exceed \$10 000 and interest thereon, according to the terms of a bond of indemnity.

Chap. 51.—The time fixed for the completion of the PRINCE EDWARD CO. RY. CO. by the Prince Edward County by-law passed 13th November, 1872, is extended to 15th October, 1878. The bonus of \$87,500 granted is reduced to \$60,000. The debentures to be issued for said \$60,000 shall bear interest from 15th October, 1878, and be payable in twenty years. The said Prince Edward Co. Ry. Co. may by a vote of a majority of shareholders reduce the capital from \$700,000, authorized by its charter to be issued for the section of the said road leading from Picton to the Grand Trunk Ry., to \$300,000.

Chap. 52.—Incorporates as the SAUGEEN VALLEY RY. CO., J McLay, D. Moore, A. Sproat, C. W. Stovel, J. Brockelbank, B. Cannon, A. Goetz, H. Clendenning, A. S. McEdwards, J. Weinert, N. W. M. Lynch, and W. H. Ryan, with power to construct a railway from the Village of Mount Forest to the Town of Walkerton. Capital \$25,000 in 500 shares of 850 each. Directors, with sanction of shareholders, may issue bonds to amount of \$10,000 per mile of railway which shall be a first preferential charge upon the property of the Co. The railway shall be commenced within two and completed within five years.

Chap. 53.—Incorporates as the ST.; THOMAS STREET RAILWAY CO., C. Munro, M. H. Taylor, D. McLarty, E. Moore and W. F. Ellis, all of St. Thomas. Capital, \$20,000 in 400 shares of \$50 each. Co. shall commence construction within one year, and shall commence to run trains within three years. Moneys not exceeding the amount of capital paid up, may be; borrowed on \$100 bonds or debentures.

Chap. 54.—The contract between the; STRATFORD AND HURON RY. CO., and Clark, Wright, Fuller and Tisdale, bearing date 26th March, 1877, is confirmed as well as allotment and delivery of paid up stock and bonds to them, and said bonds are declared to have been issued under authority of 40 V., c. 70, s 25. The Co. may issue second preference bonds to amount of \$121,500 under the above Act, which shall be a charge upon the Co's. property in Towns of Stratford and Listowel, and between said towns. Nothing in the Act shall impair the special lien of North Norwich under 37 V, c.57, s. 26.

Chap. 55.—Amends the several Acts respecting the TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RY. CO. It may issue

bonds to be secured on all moneys to be received by the Co. from the Dominion, and from H. M. Imperial Govt. for postal services and for conveyance of troops, &c.; and said bonds and interest shall be a first charge on such moneys. Said postal bonds shall not be issued unless with consent of holders of first mortgage bonds and debenture stock. Co. may issue bonds to be called second mortgage bonds which shall be next charge after debenture stock, &c., but these shall never exceed amount of bonuses which shall, after 1st Jany., 1878, be granted to said Co. by municipalities or from other sources.

Chap. 56.—The time granted to the TORONTO and NIPISSING RY. CO. by (36 V., c. 79,) for completing line is extended to 10yrs. in place of 5. In the construction, of its line it may pass over such portions of the Provisional County of Haliburton as shall be necessary.

Chap. 57.—The authority conferred upon the HURON and QUEBEC RY. CO., now the Toronto and Ottawa Ry. Co., by 37 V.,c. 47, s. 3 and 38 V., c. 49, ss. 1, 2 and 3, is limited to the construction of a Railway from Toronto to Ottawa by way of Peterborough. The said Ry. to be commenced by 1st June, 1880, and completed 1st Dec, 1884; the bylaws of various municipalities granting aid by bonuses to said Co. are declared legal and binding.

Chap. 58.—The shareholders of the VICTORIA RY. CO., may limit the issue of debentures in respect of any portion of its line beyond Haliburton to \$6,000 per mile, and may fix the interest on such debentures at a rate not exceeding 7 p.c. per annum; the time for completion of said By. is extended to January 1st, 1880.

Chap. 59.—Makes valid the first preferential mortgage bonds of the WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY RY. CO., amounting to £94,500 sterling with interest at 6 p. c., and declares them to form the only first preferential mortgage bonded debt of the Co., and the second preferential mortgage bonds of the Co. amounting to £17,200 sterling with interest at 6 p. c., are also declared to be valid.

Chap. 60.—Incorporates, as the WHITBY and BOBCAYGEON EXTENSION RY. CO., M. Boyd, C. R. Stewart, G. Bick, W. B. Read, C. Fair bairn, A. Orr, J. Aiken, S. Crabtree, W. Snowdon, J. Junkin, W. Thurston, I. Junkin, J. Thurston, W. Blewitt, J. Oliver, M. Hartnell, W. Play-fair, E. Bottom, J. Petrie, P. H. Murdock, J. S. Cairnduff, J. Hicks, J. L. Read, J. Dobson, J. Knowlson, T. Keenan, J. W. Dunsford, Wm. McDonnell, J. Deacon, A. Hudspeth, W. L. Russell, J. McLennan and C. L. Baker, with power to construct a railway from the Town of Lindsay to Village of Bobcaygeon, and to connect at or near Lindsay with other railways now built. Guage to be 4 ft. 8½ inches. Capital \$60,000 in 1200 shares of \$50each. Mortgage bonds may be issued to the extent of \$5,000 for each mile of the main line of the Ry. constructed, which shall be a first preferential charge upon the property of the Co. The railway to be commenced within 2 and completed within 4 yrs.

Chap. 61.—Incorporates as "THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE Co. of HAMILTON," J. Barry, J. Eastwood, E. S. Whipple, R. Chisholm, D. McPhie, W. A. H. Duff and E. Hilton. Capital \$250,000 in 2,500 shares of \$100 each, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. Head office at Hamilton,

Chap. 62.—Incorporates the "BRANT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION" for the purpose of erecting a monument or other memorial to the memory of Captain Joseph Brant at the City of Brantford, or elsewhere in the Province of Ontario. Directors, the Hon. D. Christie, A. Cleghorn, A. Robertson, W. Patterson, M.P., S. J. Jones, J. W. Digby, W. J. Scarfe, J. J. Hawkins, G. H. Wilkes, the Rev. A. Nelles, R. Henry. A. J. Wilkes, G. E. Bromberry, G. H. M. Johnson, and J. T. Gilkison. The By-law of the City of Brantford for the issuing of debentures to the amount of \$5,000 for the purpose of contributing to the funds of the Association is confirmed.

Chap. 63.—The corporate name of the CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL of the City of HAMILTON, is changed to the "Girls' Home of the City of Hamilton," and power is given to mortgage its real and chattel property.

Chap. 64.—Amends the charter of the GRAND TEMPLE and subordinate Temples of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, by correcting a verbal error in 27 and 28 V., c. 140, s 4, and declaring all sales or other dispositions of land heretofore made by any subordinate Temple in Ontario, are confirmed. The sale and conveyance of certain property in the City of London by the Methodist Church of Canada, to M. Knowlton and others, and the conveyance by the said M. Knowlton and his co-trustees to W. Glass and T. McCormick, are declared valid.

Chap. 65.—Incorporates as "THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE," H. Pellatt, J Browne. W. Hope, H. R. Forbes, C. S. Gzowski, jun., W.J. Baines, W. Alexander, R. Beatty, P. Browne, E. Buchan, C. J. Campbell, W. G. Cassel, R. Cochran, P. S. Barnston, H. L. Hime, W. Kersteman, jun. H. Mortimer, E B. Osier, W A. Phipps, A. B Campbell, and R. H. Temple, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of 5,000; the by-laws and rules and offices of the now unincorporated Exchange continue till replaced.

Chap. 66.—Incorporates as the NATIONAL CLUB, W. Arthurs, W. Alexander, A. A. Allen. J. A. Boyd, T. H. Bull, H. Blain, Hon. E. Blake, J. L. Blaikie, L. Buchan, G. W. Badgerow, R. Barber, jun., Hon. A. Crooks, Wm. W. Copp, G. E. Casey, M.P., Wm. C. Cockshutt, P. G. Close, G. T. Denison, John Downey, G. H. Dartnell, W A. Foster, J. R Foster, F. Fenton. Hon. C F. Fraser, J. Gillespie, D. Galbraith, Hon. Wm. P. Howland, C. B., Wm. H. Howland, O. A. Howland, J. C. Hamilton, Hon. A. S. Hardy, G. Hutchinson, S. M. Jarvis, G. Kerr, jun,

J Leys, T. Langton. G. Laidlaw, C. W. Moberly, J. Michie, G. Murray, K. Miller, A. Morrison, Hon Wm. McDougall, C.B., Hon. Wm. McMaster, S. F. McMaster, R. McMaster, Wm. F. McMaster, H. MacMahon, Q.C., J. McDonald, T McGaw, R. O'Br en, J. Patterson, G. McL. Rose, J. R. Robertson, J. H. Richardson, M.D, R. Snelling, J. Shields. G. E. Smith, George B. Smith, Gold win Smith, Larrat W. Smith, T. C. Scoble, D. Spry, G. Taylor, Hon. S. C. Wood, and others. The Club may borrow money upon mortgages of its real or personal property, or by the issue of debentures secured thereon, to the extent of \$50,000.

Chap. 67.—Authorizes the TORONTO CLUB to borrow money upon the credit the Club and security of its property, and to make, draw and endorse bills and notes.

Chap. 68.—Incorporates, as the ONTARIO LADIES COLLEGE, J. Holden, W. D. Mathews, A. Ross, J. Rice, J. L. Smith, J. Richardson, G. Y. Smith, LL.D., T. McClung, Rev D. C. McDowell, Rev. E.H. Dewart, Rev. J. E. Sanderson, M.A, Rev. J. E. Betts, G. Leech, Rev. R. H. Smith, J. Gooderham, R. Wilkes, J. Patterson, H. B. Taylor. B. A., Rev. W. H. Laird, R. Hatch and Rev. Calvin Shaw. Capital \$75,000 in 750 shares of \$100 each, with power of increase. Annual meeting to be held at Whitby.

Chap. 69.—The Synod of the DIOCESE of TORONTO shall have in respect of matters relating to such Diocese, like powers as are vested in the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, under ss. 1, 2 and 3, 39 V, c. 109.

Chap. 70.—Incorporates as THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY, of London, Ont., the Right Rev Isaac Hellmuth, D. D.. Bishop of Huron, the Very Rev. M. Boomer, Principal of Huron College, the Hon. S. H Blake, Vice-Chancellor, the Very Rev. H. G. Grasset, D. D., Dean of Toronto, the Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Elwood, M. A., the Ven. Archdeacon Arthur Sweatman, M. A., the Rev. Prof, Halpin, M. A., D. McCraney, M P.P., Lieut-Col. J. B. Taylor and others. May hold real estate to the annual value of \$10,000. The corporation shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Senate and graduates. Members of the Senate shall be the Bishop of Huron and Bishops of the Dioceses into which that may be divided, the Principal of Huron College, for the time being, the persons incorporated, and ten persons who, for the time being, are the ten senior graduates of the University The Senate shall have the management of the concerns and property of the University, and from time to time make and alter by-laws and regulations respecting the number and appointment of Professors and Lecturers in the different faculties, &c.

Chap. 71.—Vests the BURNSIDE LYINGIN-HOSPITAL in the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital. The annual meeting is to be held in the City of Toronto on first Tuesday of December in each year, for election of a trustee, pursuant to 39 V., c. 65. The Mayor, for the time being, of the City of Toronto, to be the Trustee for the said city.

Chap. 72.—Empowers the Municipal Council of the TOWN OF DUNDAS, to exempt Messrs. J. Fisher & Sons, or their legal representatives from taxes for 21 yrs. on any new buildings erected in the Town in connection with their manufactory, since 1st Jany., 1877, or on any machinery put into said buildings since then, or, which may be hereafter put into it, and; used and employed by them.

Chap. 73.—Enacts that certain lands in the Township of Westminster in Middlesex, conveyed by MAHLON BURWELL, of Port Talbot, now deceased, to Her Majesty and to Mechanics' Institute of London, respectively, shall be vested in Isaac Brock Burwell, his heirs and assigns, freed and discharged from all rights intended to be given by such conveyances.

Chap. 74.—Amends thê Act respecting the children of the late NICHOLAS SPARKS, authorizing their mother Mrs. Sweetland, by her will, to appoint a guardian to those who may be minors at the time of her death, in place of Mr. C. Magee, unless the Court of Chancery or a Judge thereof shall otherwise order; the Act makes further provisions regarding the children in case of the death of Mrs. Sweetland.

Chap. 75.—Enacts that HENRY SCARROW shall be called and known by the name of HENRY SCARROW WOODWARD, and that the said Woodward, with all the rights, advantages, benefits, claims or liabilities accruing or to accrue to him under the former name.

Province of Quebec.

(Legislature opened 19th December, 1877, and prorogued 9th March, 1878.)

Consolidated Railway Fund.

Chap. 1.—The L G. in C. may pledge as collateral security, or order the sale of Municipal debentures belonging to the consolidated railway fund of the Province, in order to raise money for the construction of the Q, M.O. & O. Railway. The L G. in C. may authorize the Treasurer to raise \$3,000,000 by loan on Provincial securities, instead of that authorized to be raised by the Comrs. The proceeds to be used to recoup the Consol. Ry. fund advances to Comrs. Agreement is first to be made with holders of Comrs' bonds to substitute the new

Provincial issue for them, and these latter will have the same privilege against the road and its earnings as the Comrs'. bonds would have, or have had. They are to be payable in 30 yrs. Interest 5 p.c, sinking fund 1 p.c. The L. G. in C. may advance to the Comrs, out of the Consol. Ry. fund \$3,116,956. When the Consol. Ry. fund is unable to pay any subsidy earned, the deficit is to be made good out of the Con. Rev. fund.

Railway Subsidies.

Chap. 2.—The L. G. in C may advance to the Levis & Kennebec Railway Co, the (Quebec Central Railway Co and the St. Francis & Megantic international Railway Co. 1,000 per mile for all completed thereafter, in respect of which an advance of \$2,000 has not been made, under 40 V., c. 3, provided \$1,000 per mile will then be left for the remainder of the line. To the Missisquoi & Black River Ry Co., when they have completed and put in good order the portion of the road now in course of construction, he may advance \$1,500 per mile, in addition to the \$2,000 already granted, but so that \$1,000 per mile will always remain for the unfinished portions, and no more than 4,000 paid for any mile of completed road.

License Act.

Chap. 3.—No person may keep within the Province any inn or temperance hotel, restaurant or steamboat bar, wholesale or retail liquor shop, railway buffet, tavern at the gold mines, or place for selling intoxicating liquors; or carry on business as a bottler of fermented liquors, or an auctioneer, pawnbroker, pedlar, ferryman at points on the St. Lawrence below mentioned, keep a billiard table for gain, keep a powder magazine, or sell powder or show a circus or menagerie without first obtaining a license. An inn includes a hotel or tavern; a wholesale liquor shop is where intoxicating liquors are sold in quantities not less than 3 gals, wine measure, or 1 doz. bottles; a retail, where not less than than 3 hf. pts. same measure are sold, in neither case to be drunk on the premises: powder includes nitro-glycerine and all explosive substances.

Licenses, How Issued.

Licenses are issued in the name of the L G. in C., by the Inspector for the District, except those for taverns at gold mines, which are under the Act of 1868. A pedlar's license is for all districts. For a steamboat it issues at the residence of the proprietor or place of the head office. They run all for 1 yr. or to the next 1st May after issue, except ferry licenses, steamboat bar licenses which expire when crafts are laid up for the winter, and gold mine taverns which are only monthly. The L. G. in C. deposes some person to sign and issue licenses to the Inspector. Before obtaining an inn license an applicant must secure the certificate of 25 resident municipal electors for a majority if there be less than 50) that he is sober, honest, of good reputation, and qualified, and that (in the country) his house and premises have the requisite accommodation, and that such a house is needed. In Montreal and Quebec the electors must be doing business if not living in the Ward. The certificate in cities must name the street or ward where the house is. It must be accompanied by an affidavit of Qualification by the applicant, sworn before a J P, or, in Montreal, a License Comr. Except in Montreal the certificate must be confirmed by the Municipal Council after enquiry, and a verification under oath of the signatures. If there be no quorum of Council on the day the certificate is submitted, the Mayor and 2 J. P. may confirm; if there be no Mayor, 3 J. P.

In Montreal.

A Board of 3 or more Comrs. and a Secretary, are appointed by the L. G. in C., and a salary of \$500 each may be allowed to the Comrs.; 3 are a quorum. They take an oath of office, to be entered in their register. The meetings are public and are called by notice in an English and French paper, but the Comrs. may deliberate in private on business brought before them at a public meeting. Their sittings may continue from day to day. They are to be held in the office of the Secretary who is to notify the City Clerk of the place This is also to be designated by a signboard outside. Applications for confirmation of certificates are made to the City Clerk verbally or in writing, he receiving 25 cts. for entering it. It must state name, occupation and residence of applicant and the No., street and ward of the house for which the license is sought. The Clerk makes a schedule of them and posts it in a public part of the City Hall. adding names as they come in, and making a new schedule each year Any person on payment of 25 cts may obtain a certificate of any entry and its posting with date, in the schedule of the current or preceding year. The Board cannot act on an application without such alteration or certificate, nor till 6 judicial days after such posting. So soon as he receives the application, the Secy, of the Board enters It in a book open to inspection, and at once fixes a day not less than 4 subsequent, for its consideration—notifying the applicant. He also prepares a table and posts it in his office, in a place open to the

public, containing the same particulars as the City Clerk's with date fixed for consideration added. It is to be kept posted for 2 yrs. On the day fixed or before, any opponent may enter objections, which may be heard on such day, or a future day be fixed. It is the duty of the Comrs. to make all necessary inquiries, examining all documents or witnesses adduced before them or indicated to them as needful, and the chief and police officers must assist them. They grant or withhold confirmation at discretion, the decision of a majority binding. No license can be issued by the Inspector without it. If the Board is equally divided a certificate to that effect is given the Inspector, who may then grant or withhold the license. A list of licenses in force must be kept posted in the Secretary's office.

Fees for Confirmation, Securities, Transfers, &c.

\$8 is paid to the corporations of Quebec and Montreal for a confirmation, to other municipalities any sum they fix not exceeding \$20. Before receiving his "license, the applicant must give security in favour of the Prov. Treas., himself in \$200 and 2 securities for \$200 each for all fines and penalties. Bonds are to be executed before a Comr. in Montreal, and Municipal Councillor or a J. P. elsewhere. It and the certificate must be deposited with the Inspector, and he must be satisfied of the payment of all fees and duties before the license issues. If the licensee die or leave his house before his license expires, it may be transferred within 3 mos. and the transferee exercise all rights under it in that house or in another with the approval of the Comrs. or Council. But he must obtain a new certificate and give new security and in Montreal and Quebec, pay any additional duty because of any higher rent or value of the new house. No Municipal Councillor, being a brewer, distiller or dealer in liquors, may sign the certificate. Any person signing not having the right incurs a penalty of \$20. In unorganized territory (municipally) the applicant need only give the security before the Inspector to obtain his license. Inn licenses may not be granted to persons having shops for the sale of groceries, provisions, sweetmeats or fruits in any city.

Restaurants, &c.

For restaurant licenses the same formalities *mutatis mutandis* are required as for those for inns; Also for retail liquor shop licenses; but the signature of only 3 electors are needed for them. Steamboat bar, wholesale liquor shop and temperance hotel licenses are obtainable on payment to the Inspector of the duties and fees. Licenses for railway buffets are granted through the Inspector on application of the Co. to the L. G. in C. The obligations of keepers are the same as those of restaurants, except as to hours of closing &c, and their sale is restricted to travellers upon the line. A person already having an ordinary license may procure one for sale within 3 leagues of a gold mine on payment to the officer appointed under the Act of 1868, of \$5 fee per month.

Prohibitory By-Laws.

Whenever a by-law prohibiting sale has been legally passed and served on the Inspector, he can issue no more licenses except for steamboat bars and railway buffets, while it remains in force, and for 2 mos after any Judgment granting it, unless it be final.

Auctioneers, Pawnbrokers, &c.

Before obtaining an auctioneer's license, the applicant must give security by himself and two sureties, each in £500 to \$2,000, for payment of all duties, all justifying. For pawnbrokers licenses only the payment of the fees required, and the license may be for a firm or individual. A pedlar's license is obtained in like manner and covers an assistant employed to aid in carrying goods, &c. Licenses are not needed by persons employed by societies to dispose of temperance, religious or moral publications, or for any one to sell Provincial Statutes, prayer books and catechisms, proclamations, gazettes, almanacs, or other documents printed or published by authority, fish, fruit and victuals and other goods, (except drugs, medicines and patent remedies) when sold by the actual maker (being a British subject and resident of the Province) or his servants or agents. Nor is a license required by tinkers, coopers, glaziers, or harness repairers, who pursue their business travelling from place to place. Nor for hucksters or persons having market stalls, &c, and complying with the local by-laws and regulations. Ferryman across the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Longueuil, Montreal &c Laprairie and Lachine and Caughnawaga, must take out licenses—not elsewhere. But this does not apply to vessels regularly cleared at the Custom House, or any privileges granted by law to any bridge, railway or road Co. No such license can be granted for more than 1 yr., unless after 4 weeks notice in the *Official Gazette* and a local paper, by public competition and after living security—then it may be granted for 10 yrs or less. To obtain a billiard table license, the applicant must give security himself and two sureties in [unclear: ½] 200 each, that no

apprentice, schoolboy or servant shall play upon it, or any other person, for money.

Powder Magazines.

No license can be obtained for a powder magazine, within 5 miles of (Quebec or Montreal, and outside it must be built of stone, walls 2 ft. thick, roof fire proof of metal and adhering to the building by its own weight only. It must be surrounded at a distance of 10 ft. or more by a stone or brick wall with stone coping 10 ft. high, and having but one door, covered with brass, copper or zinc, and not opening on any highway, nor on the same side as the door of the magazine. The magazine must have but one entrance, with two doors one inside the other, with copper fixing and covered or made of brass, copper or zinc. The floors tongued and grooved close jointed and covered with leather. It must have 2 lighting rods approved by the Inspector. No materials may be used in building the magazine or outer wall but stone, brick, copper, brass, wood, glass, tin, zinc or leather.

Circuses, &c.

Before opening a Circus or Menagerie a license must be obtained from the Inspector for the number of days it is to be open; one license will do for both if forming the same troupe.

Duties Payable.

Besides a fee of \$1 each, the following duties are payable for licenses. For inns, in Montreal \$200 where rentals are under \$400, \$300 where they are more. For the same in Quebec \$125 and \$176 respectively, in other cities \$80, incorporated towns 70; villages \$60; other municipalities \$50; unorganized territory \$35. For a restaurant or railway buffet—in Montreal with rental under \$50, \$200, if more \$300. In Quebec \$125 and \$175, and in other places same as for inns. For steamboat bars \$150, gold mines tavern besides the other fees \$5 per month, for a retail liquor shop in Montreal or Quebec, where the rental is not over \$100, \$60, and \$80 when it is over, up to \$200; \$100 from that to \$400; over that \$125; in every other; municipality \$50. Wholesale liquor shop, \$100 on rentals up to \$200, \$125 on those above that up to \$400 and \$150 on all over that. Bottlers in Quebec and Montreal \$40, in other municipalities \$30, elsewhere \$20. For temperance hotels \$9. For auctioneers in Quebec and Montreal \$60, and \$25 for, an assistant; elsewhere \$40 and \$20 for an assistant. For a pawnbroker \$100. For; a pedlar for one judicial district \$20, and for each additional district \$10. Ferry licenses fees are to be fixed by the L. G. [unclear: in] C. Billiard tables [unclear: n] cities and towns for two \$60 each, for a third and fourth \$50 each, for a fifth and sixth \$40 each, and for each additional \$20; in other municipalities 25 each. For every bagatelle, pigeonhole or Mississippi board \$20. For a powder magazine \$50. For license to sell powder in Quebec and Montreal by wholesale and retail \$20, by retail only \$8; in other cities \$10 and \$5. In towns [unclear: \$5] and \$2.50; in other places \$2.50 and \$1. 25 lbs. or 1 doz. 1 lb. canisters constitute a wholesale transaction. Circus and Menageries in Montreal and Quebec, or within three miles. \$100 per day, elsewhere \$50 per day an \$10 for each side show. Rent or annual value as above is to be according to valuation roll, and a certificate thereof by the City Clerk must accompany the application. The L G. in C. may reduce these rates, but not below rates fixed by the Imp. Act, Geo. III., c. 88, s 5. The above rates includes those, but the repeal of that Act will not reduce the former.

Licenses are required for billiards or the sale of liquor in clubs, unless the profits belong to the members, or they are incorporated and proprietors or lessees of the establishment. No other licenses from any municipal or other authority are necessary.

Penalties.

Keeping a place for sale of liquors without license is punishable by a fine of \$95 in Montreal, \$75 in other municipalities, and \$5 in unorganized territory; for a gold mines tavern without license \$100. Selling in liquor shops less than the legal quantity \$75, also for selling outside the premises licensed. For allowing liquor to be drunk on premises only licensed as a shop, or selling to a person under sixteen years of age, the same fine; the purchaser drinking or asking others to drink the liquor bought in such shop \$10. Selling in a temperance hotel \$20. Selling at a steamboat bar in port or a place of disembarkation \$40. Displaying a sign denoting that a house or vehicle is licensed which is not, or for a different purpose \$20. Keeping for sale in unlicensed premises \$20, and a like sum for any subsequent contravention of the law. The liquors are also to be poured out on the ground and the vessels containing them, destroyed. For a second offence imprisonment for three months is incurred.

Accommodations, &c.

Inns and temperance hotels in a village or country parts, must contain three furnished bed rooms apart from those used, by the family, a stable with stalls for four horses, and must be provided with food for travellers and their horses. In towns and cities they must have a kitchen and dining accommodation for ten persons, and two bedrooms. Restaurants must be suitably furnished and to the satisfaction of the Comrs. in Montreal. The license must be shewn to and kept exposed in the bar or elsewhere, as ordered by the Inspector. The sign over the door must state the purpose for which the place is licensed in letters three inches long, and a bottler's vehicle in letters two inches long. In country places in letters of four inches over the door or on the sign post. Peace and order must be kept and gambling not allowed, and only one bar kept open in places where liquors are sold by the glass. No sales to be made to drunken persons, minors under sixteen, nor after 8 p.m. to soldiers, sailors, apprentices or servants, nor to any one after midnight till 5 a.m., or from 11 p.m. on Saturday till 5 a.m. on Monday, unless for medicinal purposes upon orders of a doctor or J.P. and not to be drunk on the premises. During those hours the bars must be closed. None of the licensees except for liquor shops can, in cities, trade in groceries, &c. Travellers may not be refused accommodation in an inn or temperance hotel without just cause. They may not be lodged at restaurants. Any contravention of the foregoing provisions is punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$50.

Other Penal Provisions.

After notice in writing by the husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, curator, tutor, or employer of any person who drinks to excess, the manager or person in charge of any institution in which he or she resides or is kept, the curator of an inebriated person, the father, mother, brother, or sister of the husband or wife of such a person, or tutor of his or her child, not to sell him or her intoxicating liquors, given to any person licensed to sell them, the latter becomes liable in damages from \$10 to \$500 (recoverable by such person within 6 mos. of the offence) if he sell to such person within 1 yr. Married women may sue without the husband's authorization and the moneys received are for her sole use. The master and employees of a house where liquors are sold to a person who, becoming intoxicated, commits suicide, or dies from a resulting accident are also liable in damages of \$100 to \$1,000, action to be brought in 3 mos. If an intoxicated person commits an assault or damages property, the person who illegally sold him liquor is jointly and severally liable with him in damages. If a licensee is condemned under this Act or convicted of felony, the Court, or the Comrs. in Montreal, may revoke the certificate for his license. After notice from the Inspector his license becomes void. Payments, in money or other valuable objects, for liquors illegally sold are illegal, and may be recovered; and contracts to make such payments are void. When authorized by an Inspector, Comr. or J.P. a police officer, constable or other person may enter any frequented place not licensed and search for liquors. If found they are to be seized and carried away to be destroyed.

Auctioneers.

No property except that of the Crown, that sold by authority of justice or through confiscation, on account of a dissolution of community, or belonging to any church or for a religious purpose, or any bazaar for a religious or charitable object, or in payment of municipal taxes, or sold by an inhabitant of a rural district on occasion of removal and goods of minors under licitation, may be sold by auction by any one not a licensed auctioneer. All sales by an auctioneer are subject to a duty of 1 p.c., which he collects from the seller (unless the condition of the sale be that the buyer pays), and hands over to the Inspector under penalty of \$29 per day for neglect. Sales of insolvent stocks are liable to the duty though not made by a licensed auctioneer. For sale without license of articles not excepted, a person incurs a fine of \$200 to \$400. He must also pay over the duty under penalty of \$20 per day. The duty and penalty are recoverable by the same action, and the party is liable to imprisonment for 1 to 3 mos. in default of payment. A licensed auctioneer must keep a book of all sales in form prescribed by the Prov. Treas., under penalty of \$20, and must give access to it to the Inspector or person authorized by the Treasurer under penalty of \$50. He must make a return under oath of all his sales and pay over the duties, in the first 10 days of February, May, August and November. The Inspector may administer the oath, and may question the party making it concerning the contents of the return, the answers to be given under oath. The license of a defaulter is forfeited, and after notice thereof in the *Official Gazette* becomes void. No new license can issue to such person till arrears are paid.

Pawnbrokers.

Doing business as a pawnbroker or lending on pawn without license is punishable by \$200 fine, keeping open more than one shop under a license \$50 per week. A person licensed must have a sign with the word "pawnbroker" outside and a tariff publicly posted inside his shop. Penalty for neglect \$40. He must keep a register of his transactions entering among other things the name and residence of each pawner, and whether he be owner, tenant or boarder, with (in the two latter cases) the name of the owner of the house. A monthly book is also to be kept with a description of each article, against which a number is placed; and the pawner receives a ticket with the same description and number, with his own description also as above. Unless the pawner take such ticket the broker may not keep the pawn. For the ticket, if the sum loaned be over \$1, the broker receives 1 to 7 cts. according to the amount. Nothing may be charged for storage and care. Articles can only be reclaimed on producing the ticket, unless notice has been given only to deliver to the pawner personally, after which he can procure a copy upon making affidavit of the loss or abstraction of the ticket, and claim on that. But a person claiming as proprietor, not the pawner, may even after notice to the broker as above, go before a J. P. and establish his right to the property pawned, which shall then be delivered according to the order of such J. P. A duplicate of the original ticket must be attached to the article, and the profit made entered upon both when it is redeemed,—one of such duplicates being kept by the broker, for 1 yr. Except, as above, the person producing the ticket is to be held proprietor of the article pawned; and it this be done and the return of the loan and payment of profit be tendered within the year, or on production of affidavit as above, the broker must deliver up the thing pawned. If he fail to do so he may be summoned before 2 J. P. and if, after hearing the case, they order delivery, and he still neglects or refuses, he may be imprisoned till he makes delivery or pays the value. All such proceedings are without costs; but if the broker furnish the form of affidavit with copy of the ticket, which he is bound to do, he receives 2 cts. to 5 cts. according to amount. He sells by auction all goods not redeemed within the year. Notice must be given for 3 days in a local newspaper describing the articles with Nos., &c., and leaving them open to public inspection meantime. But till sold the articles may be redeemed,—a fair share of advertising the lot being paid. If any article sold is not described in the catalogue, the pawner may recover \$8 to 40 damages. A book of sales must be kept which pawners may inspect. The broker must pay over surplus proceeds of sales to the pawners, in the proportion of the amount brought by the article to the total net amount realized by the sale, if demand be made in 3 yrs. For breach of these regulations the broker forfeits \$40 and twice the cost of the article, recoverable before 2 J. P. He may not buy anything pawned to him except at auction, nor buy or take in pawn a ticket issued by another broker, nor receive articles in pawn from a person under 15 yrs. old, or who is intoxicated, nor receive things in pawn on Sundays or holidays or before 8 A. M. or after 8 P. M., except on Saturdays, Christmas-Eve or the Eve of Good Friday, when his shop may be open till 10 P. M. He must produce all necessary books and documents before J. P. when required, and must allow then Inspector to inspect them during business hours. For pawning another person's property the pawner is liable to arrest and fine and forfeiture of the value of the article. Any one receiving in pawn from a journeyman mechanic, articles upon which he is employed, or from proprietors of scouring and dyeing works, goods entrusted to them for cleaning, dyeing or repair, he forfeits the sum lent thereon and must restore them to the owner; and on affidavit of the claimant a search warrant may issue to find such goods, and the officer make forcible entry if necessary for the search. If found, they are seized and returned to the owner. For offences against the Act for which no other penalty is provided a fine of \$10 to \$50 may be imposed.

Pedlars.

Pedlars trading without license are liable to a penalty of \$40 for each article sold. They may be summarily arrested by an Inspector, Militia officer or peace officer, but must be brought before a J. P. within 48 hours. A licensed pedlar refusing to shew his license forfeits \$5 and may be arrested and detained in like manner. Leasing or lending a license or trading with another's license is punishable by a fine of \$10.

Ferries.

The L. G. in C. makes regulations for ferries, which must be published three times in three months after their date, in the *Official Gazette*.

Billiard Tables.

The keeping and allowing a billiard table to be used for gain, without license, is punishable by a fine of \$50. Unless the No. of the license is painted on the table and the license posted or hung up where it may be seen, a similar fine per week is incurred; as also for defacing or removing such number.

Powder Magazines and Sales.

A person storing more than 25 lbs. of powder is held to keep a powder magazine, and, for doing this without license, is liable to a fine of \$500 for each contravention. No person may keep for his own use more than 10 lbs. of powder, and must keep that in a metal case away from fire, lights or anything likely to produce explosion, under a penalty of \$20. This law does not apply to powder magazines for H. M. troops. &c. Keeping powder for sale; without license is punishable by a fine of 50. A person keeping it must have over the entrance a sign "Licensed to sell powder," and the part of the premises where it is kept must be plainly designated. The L. G. in C. makes regulations for the transport and storing. The L. G. in C. may acquire or build magazines and appoint storekeepers and others to have care of them, or may lease them under regulations made for the purpose, including the rates for storage. Or he may grant sub-sidles not exceeding one-third of the cost to individuals or Cos. erecting such magazines. Regulations may exempt powder up to 100 lbs. kept where public works are carried on, or in country districts.

Circuses, &c.

Opening or exhibiting a circus or menagerie without license or refusing to exhibit the license to the Inspector is punishable with a fine of \$100. And the Inspector may procure a writ from a Judge or J. P. and seize the show till the penalty is paid, and after judgment, sell them if payment is not made.

Inspector's Duties.

The Inspector and his Deputy must use diligence to search out infractions of the law and to this end must visit, once every year at least, every place licensed or which he believes should be licensed under the law. Any person refusing admission to or hindering the search of the inspector or Deputy, or policeman or other person authorized forfeits \$8 to \$50. When requested by a municipal corporation which becomes responsible for costs the Inspector must prosecute for infraction of the law. He is also bound to prosecute where he knows of infractions and thinks he can recover costs at least, or if any person requesting him to prosecute deposits the necessary amount.

Prosecutions, Convictions and Execution of Judgments.

Provisions are made concerning proceedings for recovery of fines, &c., before two J. P. or a magistrate with equivalent Jurisdiction, the Circuit Court or Superior Court. They may be instituted by the Inspector, the municipal authorities or an informant. But proceedings taken by such authorities or an informant do not prevent those by the Inspector unless the judgment has been rendered and executed. A husband may be prosecuted for a contravention, by his wife, if living with her though she be, in her own right, a public trader. No defendant can be a witness. For an unlicensed person to offer goods to be bid upon before an assemblage of persons, or to publish an advertisement or hand-bill of such a sale, or to exhibit or allow to be exhibited, any sign, placard, &c., on his premises indicating his willingness to act as an auctioneer, renders him liable to the penalty of selling by auction without license If a billiard table be kept in an inn, temperance hotel, railway buffet, or restaurant, it is held to be kept for gain, and any notice that such a table is Kept on the premises is *primâ facie* proof that it is for gain. Judgment condemning persons to a fine, shall also condemn them to imprisonment in default of its payment, for three months, unless another term be specially fixed by the Act; and for a repetition of the offence, in unprovided cases, the fine is always to be \$100, and imprisonment in default to be six months. Provisions follow for cost and execution of Judgments.

Certiorari and Appeals.

Notice of *certiorari* must be given within 48 hours, and the amount of the fine, costs and \$50 be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of the Court giving such judgment, else it will not be allowed, and judgment will be executed. No judgment is to be quashed upon matter of form, if it appear that the conviction is for any offence within the jurisdiction of the Court acting, and the proper penalty has been adjudged. No appeals are allowed.

Application of Penalties, &c.

The sums recovered for penalties, &c, belong to the C. R. F., but any portions of them may be applied, by the L.G. in C to payment of costs and expenses. When the Inspector sues and recovers, after payment of costs,

one-fourth goes to him, one-fourth to the informer and one-half to the Government. But in Montreal only \$15 goes to the Inspector and \$15 to the informer. If the Municipality or an informant prosecutes, half goes to the prosecutor, and half to the Prov. Treas. Payment in all instances is, in the first place to the Inspector. No fine can be; remitted except by authority of the L. G. in C.

The Clerks of Courts before which such convictions are held must make semi-annual returns in April and October of each year to the Prov. Treas. under a penalty of \$1.00 perday for neglect All proceedings against auctioneers or pawnbrokers, or against Inspectors for official acts, must be brought within 6 mos. Inspectors must publish annually (or more frequently if ordered) a list of licenses granted by them. With the approval of the Prov Treas, license inspectors may appoint deputies. The L G. in C. may grant any of them \$100 per an. for travelling expenses The Prov. Treas. is authorized to have the revenue laws collected and printed in a separate pamphlet.

Phosphate Mines.

Chap. 4.—The lands on which phosphate of lime is found are withdrawn from sale under 32 V., c. 11. Phosphate lots are to be surveyed in areas of 400, 200 and 100 acres, with the allowance of 5 p. c. for roads. In unsurveyed areas the front of the first shall be 52 chains, of the second 26, and of the third 13 chains, with for all, 80 chains 80 links in depth. In surveyed townships these contain 1, 2, or 4 ordinary lots. The C. C. L. may cause geological explorations to be made to ascertain where phosphate deposits are, and designate lots surveyed under this Act on the maps as phosphate lands; and he may withdraw them from sale for colonization purposes, if workable phosphate beds be found on them. They are to be sold by auction after 4 weeks notice in the *Official Gazette* and in newspapers in Quebec. Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Montreal, and Ottawa. An upset price not less than \$2 per acre is to be fixed by the C. C. L. and the terms to be cash. The working of the beds is also subject to a royalty of 50 cts. per ton of crude phosphate obtained and removed from the lot, to be paid under penalty of annulling the sale and confiscating the phosphates quarried,—the seizure and confiscation to be effected as in case of timber for nonpayment of dues. These sales are to be subject to the acquired rights of the owners of timber limits for three years after such sales. All lands sold in future for ordinary agricultural purposes will be subject to the condition, inserted in the letters patent when they are issued, that if phosphates be found and worked on them a sufficient further sum will be paid to raise the price to \$2 per acre as well as the royalty on phosphate moved, as above. Phosphate lots on which improvements may have been made with a view to settlement or to which a claim may exist, may be sold by private sale instead of auction, the price not to be less than \$2 and terms cash. Sales may be made in the same way to those who have explored or made excavations upon such lots under license from the C. C. L. These licenses issue for 3 mos. for one lot of 200 acres, alternating with four contiguous lots reserved for sale by the Government, the fee therefor \$10. They give the licensee a right of preemption during that time. When a phosphate lot is sold subject to a royalty, the working must be begun within 1 yr. and continued, or a rent of \$5 per an. paid. The persons claiming in unsurveyed districts must send in a plan of survey, according to this Act and departmental regulations, with their application. They must also send in specimens of the ore with affidavit as to the place where quarried and proof of the existence of a phosphate bed. Returns are to be made, when called for, to the C. C. L. or his agents, of the quantities of phosphates obtained, under penalty of \$50 with costs of recovery. Royalties and fines collected form part of the C. R. F. The L. G. in C. may, by regulations, alter the size and configuration of phosphate lots, and provide for matters unforeseen in the Act.

Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

Chap. 5.—Deeds, contracts, &c., with the Department need not be sealed. The Superintendent of Education is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Agriculture. The L.G. in C. appoints the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture &c., and approves of or rejects its by-laws. A duty of the Council is to organize in common with the Council of Arts and Manufactures a permanent Exhibition Committee to consist of 10 members from each to be appointed by the C. C. L. who may add to it equal numbers from each Council. This Committee organizes and has charge of the Provincial Exhibition, the secretaries of both Councils assisting. The official journal of agriculture is to be published under direction of the C. C. L. upon conditions approved by the L. G. in C. The Counties of Bonaventure, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Ottawa, and Pontiac, may be divided into two parts each for agricultural purposes, the grants to each division not exceeding \$500 per annum, whether one or more societies are formed therein. Hereafter the union of County Societies as provided in 32 V., c. 15, ss. 50 and 51 is subject to the approval of the Council not the C.C.L. The annual meetings of, and meetings to form County Societies, are to be held on the 3rd Wednesday in December; at each meeting a director may be elected for each parish or municipality, and as many more as are necessary to make the board nine. But; ten or more subscribers

in each parish who have paid their subscription for the coming year, at a meeting convened by the Mayor or a J.P. after ten days notice, and held in the week preceding the general meeting, may elect the Director therefor. The Directors elect the President, Vice-President and Secretary. The Presidents of Mechanics' Institutes cannot claim a place on the direction because of \$10 payment. The security given by the Secretary Treasurer of a Society is to be renewed annually. The annual notice by the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture to the Secretary Treasurer of each Society respecting the transmission of the affidavit of subscription, must be given on 1st July. The affidavit must also contain a declaration that the Secretary Treasurer has given security. Any member of either Council absent from its meetings for a whole year ceases to be a member unless he has given satisfactory reasons to the C. C. L. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Montreal, may at a general meeting change its name to the Horticultural and Pomological Society, and reorganize with a board of nine,—officers to be elected as in a County Society. Its objects are to encourage the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables and bee culture, to collect information respecting the fruits best adapted for cultivation in the Province, the holding exhibitions in Montreal, and the publication of useful information. If its exhibitions are opened to the whole Province and annual returns furnished to the C. C. L., it is entitled to a grant of \$1,000 per annum.

Public Instruction.

Chap. 6.—Appeals from the decisions of the Superintendent are only allowed when there is no recourse in the Courts, and where such decision is not declared to be final by the law. In cases between Protestant and Catholic the appeal is to the whole Council, otherwise to the Committee of the same faith as the parties. The Council or Committees make rules of practice with a tariff of fees and publish them in the *Journal of Education*. The Council or Committee may refer any subject for report to a sub-committee of 3 or more. The Committees, with the approval of the L. G. in C., may alter the meetings of the Boards of Examiners,—the dates settled to be published in the education journals; two weeks notice of application for alterations in school municipalities must be given in the education Journals and *Official Gazette*, and of the alterations when made in the *Official Gazette*. Incorporated towns or villages need not be divided into school districts. If divided, the Comrs. or trustees may cancel the division. The School Inspectors are *ex officio* visitors of schools in their divisions and may, by direction of; the Superintendent, meet and report upon others. The Superintendent, or, on his appointment, the Secretaries, the editor or *Le Journal*, &c., and inspectors may hold investigations into school matters with all authority which would be vested in them if appointed by the L. G. in C. under the Act (32 V., c. 8) respecting inquiries concerning public matters. Saturday is a statutory holiday in schools unless altered by by-law of the Comrs. or Trustees, approved by the superintendent A new form of engagements is provided, the old being valid till their term expires. The examiners of the polytechnic school are to be appointed by the Superintendent under the authority of the L. G. in C. not on the report of the Comrs. of that school. Meetings of School Comrs. may be called upon order of the chairman by the Secy.-Treas He must call one upon demand of 2 Comrs. under a penalty of \$5. The meetings are not public; the Comrs. may admit only those whose presence they deem necessary. Taxes for school houses are to be levied on the district or the whole municipality according to the practice heretofore obtaining therein. If the former, and a model school be required, the district is to pay what a common school would cost and the balance is levied in the whole municipality, including such district. These taxes are to be levied after the usual notices. Comrs. or Trustees, with leave of the Superintendent, may erect more than 1 school house in a district When districts have not been formed, they may, with the leave of the Superintendent and Committee spend \$3,000, in increasing school accommodation and improving houses and grounds, raising the funds by special tax. With a like approval and under rules to be made, they may spend \$1,000 per an. more than heretofore authorized in aid of superior schools, model schools and academies. Where there is no division into districts graded schools may be established upon like authority. In case of a difficulty respecting the school accounts between the Comrs. or Trustees and Secretary-Treasurer, or on a written application from 5 contributors to school funds, the superintendent may order the accounts and vouchers to be transmitted or laid before him, or may go or send a delegate to the spot to hear the parties and examine the books and documents. His decision has the effect of a judgment upon arbitration. The Comrs. or Trustees may appoint auditors to examine the books of the Secy.-Treas., the chairman giving the latter notice when his accounts are to be examined. He is to be served with notice of the auditors report after it has been received and approved by the Comrs. and must pay over any balance due in 15 days. If he contests such report the case is referred to the superintendent, who examines himself or sends a school Inspector to do so. His judgment thereupon is final, and may be executed by the courts. But the parties may proceed against the Secy.-Treas. under 40 v., c. 22 if they prefer it. if a Secy.-Treas. accounts have been rendered but not admitted—he may serve notice on the Comrs. to have an auditor appointed. If they do not appoint he may carry the case before the superintendent. The Secy.-Treas. may be

sued by the superintendent if the Comrs. or Trustees fail to take proceedings, for moneys remaining in his hands. The costs of any special investigation by an inspector, as well as other costs in these cases, are settled by the judgment of the superintendent. Access to the accounts of the Comrs. or Trustees is to be granted to contributors to school funds under rules framed by the former, or in their default by the superintendent. Where by division into new an old school municipality ceases to exist—an Inspector is appointed to examine the accounts, after notice to those interested, and report to the superintendent. He may authorize one of the new municipalities to collect the rates and pay the liabilities of the old. Any balance to be divided between, or any deficit to be made good by the new corporations in proportion to their last valuation. Books and other school apparatus and appliances may be sold out of the depository to municipalities, schools, or educational establishments, teachers, clergymen or booksellers. The Comrs. or Trustees procure them on requisition and must supply them free to their schools, making their rates sufficient to pay for them. When a school municipality is merged in another the latter is entitled to all its property, &c., saving rights to compensation to be settled by the Comrs. or Superintendent. When the dissentient body becomes the majority the organizations are to be changed accordingly. The property of every educational establishment not receiving aid from the municipality is free from municipal taxation for schools. Unless where otherwise specially provided by statute, the monthly contributions form part of the assessments and maybe recovered in like manner. If they have been payable in wood or grain the Comrs. fix their cash value and proceed for that amount. The annual election of Comrs. or Trustees must finish at 5 p.m. of the day on which it begins. When the Superintendent is absent or ill he may delegate his duties to one of the Secretaries.

Sherbrooke.

Chap. 7.—Amends the Act making special provision for public instruction in Sherbrooke.

Registers of Civil Status.

Chap. 8.—The duplicate registers maybe divided into 3 vols, one each for births, marriages and burials, or 2 vols.—marriages and births together. They may be blank or prepared with printed forms, but where there are only two vols, the births are to be placed consecutively in the first part and marriages in the latter part of that vol. When bodies are delivered to schools of medicine &c., the person performing that duty makes entry of it in the duplicate register in place of a burial. The Inspector of Anatomy is bound to do this after three days' notice from the clergyman to whose faith the deceased belonged. Space is to be left at the end of the duplicate register of deaths for such entries. The Inspector is liable to a penalty of \$8 to \$80 for neglect of this duty. An alphabetical index must be made at the end of each register by the person keeping it.

The Sales of Moveables of Successions.

Chap. 9.—Sales of moveables belonging to successions to which there was a minor heir, made since the coming into effect of the C. C. P. are valid (notwithstanding articles 1,320 and 572) though made on the 2nd Monday instead of the 2nd Tuesday following the first Sunday of the notice, if otherwise *en regle*.

Proof of Heirship.

Chap. 10.—Whenever a person dies intestate, leaving property outside the limits of the Province, or debts due by non residents to him. any heir may make application to a Judge of the Superior Court in the district where he had his domicile or died for letters of verification. The petition sets up the above facts with a statement of who are his heirs, their relationship to deceased and their filiation, and must be accompanied by affidavits of the truth of such statements. It must be served, with notice of day for its presentation, on the heirs not party to it, and notice must also be given for four weeks in an English and French paper in the district. With the affidavit must be produced the necessary Acts of Civil Status or an affidavit when those are lacking. An heir or his representative may appear and contest. After the usual procedure and hearing, letters of verification declaring who are heirs and in what proportions are granted. But they may be subsequently contested by an heir not named or intervening. The declaration in such contestation must be accompanied by an affidavit of the grounds for it. After usual procedure the letters are maintained, corrected or revoked. Unless a contestation is pending, authentic copies of such letters under the seal of the Court are given to applicants for use out of the Province.

Attendance at Removal of Seals and Inventories.

Chap. 11.—A Judge of the Superior Court may name a judicial procurator to represent persons resident out of the Province, whose presence would otherwise be required at the removal of seals or making an inventory, and he must be present or notified. But this does not prevent such persons from being themselves present in person or by Attorney. If they are so the functions of the procurator are suspended. An N. P. has the rights under the Act granted by 39 V.,c 33, s. 24.

Recaption of Goods for Rent.

Chap. 12.—When a lessor follows goods for rent to the house to which they have been removed from his, those named in C. C. P.. art. 556 are exempt, as in other cases of seizure.

Proceedings Against Corporations, &c.

Chap. 13.—When the Attorney General proceeds by information against corporations, associations, boards, &c., the names of the persons moving the Attorney General to exercise his authority are to be mentioned in it.

Writs of Injunction.

Chap. 14.—The Superior Court in term or a Judge in vacation may issue an injunction ordering suspension of any proceeding or work whenever any corporation trespasses or performs any act beyond its authority, when any one causes work to be carried on on other person's lands, or does anything in breach of a written compact or agreement, Also to prevent the transfer of shares belonging to incapacitated persons, or the ownership of which is in dispute, to prevent a partner from doing anything Inconsistent with the articles of partnership or his duty as partner, and to prevent any one from doing damage to crown property. Proceedings are to be begun by petition, supported by affidavit and documentary evidence, and carried forward under the C. C. P. Art. 988 to 1096 and 1027. Except in cases of urgency, the Judge orders notice of the petition to be given to the party petitioned against. Security for costs of \$6 0 or upwards must be given. The writ enjoins the party to appear and answer, meantime suspending proceedings; service is to be made as of other writs unless otherwise ordered. Proceedings begun before the Court may be continued before a Judge, or if before a judge may be continued before the Court or another judge. An injunction may be granted incidentally in a pending case without a writ. Pending proceedings, instituted as above, a second or interlocutory injunction may be granted, and any injunction may be suspended and again renewed. Judgments are subject to review and appeal, but are to be provisionally executed meantime, unless the Court in review or appeal suspend them. If the party proceeded against does not obey the writ or judgment, the work done in despite of it may be destroyed, and he may be punished by imprisonment of 30 days, repeated till obedience is secured, or if the party be a Co. a penalty of \$2,000 may be imposed and repeated in like manner, and the party aggrieved may proceed for damages. The fines imposed are the property of the Crown.

Notice of Sheriff's Sales.

Chap. 15.—County Registrars are to keep a register of the addresses of hypothecary creditors made up from information furnished by them and their representatives, and make a reference number thereto in the index to immoveables. Within 1 mo. after advertising the sale of land the Sheriff shall apply for, and the Registrar furnish, a list of the names and addresses of the hypothecary creditors having claims against such land, and the former sends a printed copy of the advertisement to the address of each creditor so registered. The Registrar's and Sheriff's fees are settled by the L. G in C. The Registrar's is paid on registration and the Sheriff's deposited with the Registrar till the sale of the land, when it goes to the sheriff, or extinction of the hypothec, when it is returned. Noncompliance with this Act does not vitiate a Sheriff's sale.

Indemnity to Petty Jurors.

Chap. 16.—A municipality informing the L. G. through the Prov. Sec. that petty Jurors from within its bounds need not be paid, is freed from contribution therefor to the Building and Jury fund.

Commissioners' Courts.

Chap. 17.—These Courts where established in any parish or township continue to have Jurisdiction over the whole, though incorporated villages are formed out of parts of it, till the L. G. in C. establishes new courts for them. When a parish or township is divided or a portion detached the L. G. in C. settles the jurisdiction of

the existing Court on petition. This Act does not affect-pending cases.

Municipal Code.

Chap. 18.—Municipal corporations may have and use a seal, but its use is not obligatory. Where lots cannot be described by number and range or street a resolution of Council settles their description. Railway Cos. must maintain the fences, roads and bridges upon and through property occupied by them, according to law and *procès verbaux*, although of no direct advantage to them. A new municipality may be formed out of part of a township or several adjoining townships whether united or not or whether comprised in a civil or canonical parish or not. When the limits of a village municipality contain portions of two or more townships or parishes, the inhabitants of the portion in one of them may apply to be re-annexed to it, if there be left in the village 60 arpents in superficies and 40 inhabited houses. A municipality formed of a part of another may receive its new name from the County Council. When there is in a rural municipality a group of 60 houses upon 250 arpents, two-thirds of the inhabitants may obtain a resolution of Council declaring it an unincorporated village, and the rural Municipal Council may thereafter apply to it the laws relating to villages, except as to a separate Council. The parties petitioning for the separation and incorporation of a village must be resident electors and proprietors. The proclamation erecting it comes into force on the day of its publication in the *Gazette*. The Council may tax costs of proceedings held before it or one of its committees allowing 50 cts. per day to witnesses. The presiding officer of a Council has all the powers of a Returning Officer at an election under Art. 301. to preserve order and the peace—subject to appeal to the Council. If a Council does not exact security from the Secretary-Treasurer within 30 days after his appointment he may continue to act, but they become Jointly and severally liable as his securities. He may furnish the security of a policy in a guarantee Co. approved by the Council. Persons who have legal right to examine the books and documents in his office may take extracts therefrom or make copies. The Secy.-Treas. annual account is to be made up during each January, to the 31st of the preceding December, and he may be called on for accounts more frequently. His return to the Prov. Sec is to be made up in the January following the year in which the valuation roll is made. It need not contain the nos of horses, sheep, pigs and horned cattle. He is not liable to the penalty for the non-transmission of the return unless he has been furnished with the necessary blank forms. His office may not be kept in any place of public entertainment where spirituous or fermented liquors are sold. in default of the Municipal Council appointing a Sec. Treas., the L. G. makes it with approval of the Executive Council. The auditors are to make their audit during February-not May. The County delegates appointed to act with the Warden must be members of the Council, but continue in office till their successors are installed, although they cease to be such members. A person who is not a municipal elector for the place cannot be elected a councillor. If demanded he must file a declaration in writing and under oath of his qualification. If he fail to do this within 8 days he vacates his seat; but may file it and resume his seat at any time before the vacancy is tilled,—paying all costs made. Possession of an elector's qualification need not have been for 6 mos. The election in a newly-erected municipality is to be held on a day fixed by the warden 15 to 30 days after the proclamation Where no poll is demanded the presiding officer at a municipal election must decide upon those elected by a show of hands. The return of the secretary-Treasurer to the County Council under Art. 373 need only be made if the Council orders it. If, in the opinion of the Council, work to be done in common is not sufficiently important to proceed under Art. 382, the road inspector hires it done and collects the cost in equal proportion from the rate payers liable. Art 405 respecting a bridge becoming dangerous is also applied to a municipal road, use of which has become difficult or dangerous. The expense of the repair of fences where not done by the party in default according to the decision of the rural inspector, but by the complainant or others authorized, is to be collected as municipal taxes are. Public works benefitting the municipality may be aided though constructed by individuals or firms—not by the Government or corporate bodies,—and aid may be granted by giving or lending debentures as well as money. Authority is given to acquire property for the use of a municipal corporation by lease. Corporation funds may be invested in first hypothecs. Deposits in a bank to credit of the sinking fund of municipal debentures may, with consent of the bank, be removed by the municipality and invested in the purchase of such debentures, the bank being au-thorized to pay on receipt of a resolution of Council to that effect. Fine and imprisonment for offences against municipal by-laws may not both be imposed by them. A city or town within a county municipality must contribute its share to the maintenance of the registry office. To determine this, it must furnish the County Council with its valuation. If it do not, the County may take other means to determine and collect the amount. By its bylaw a local Municipal Council may substitute the corporation for rate-payers as to any responsibility for local or county roads or bridges. The cost of sidewalks or sewers may be assessed by Local Councils upon the rate-payers directly interested only. Ferry licenses may be granted for 5 yrs. Children or apprentices may be prevented, by by-law, from frequenting places where intoxicating liquors are retailed. Deposits of detritus or remains of dead animals may be prohibited. Power is

given, after the erection of waterworks, by by-law approved by the ratepayers and the L. G. in C., to levy water rates on all householders to whom the Council offers to furnish the water. A landlord becomes responsible for the rates of all occupants of his houses if he does not see each family provided with a separate pipe. By by-law, with same approval, provision may be made for a subsidy to individuals or a Co. for a supply of water. The Council may transfer its right to such persons or Co., and may take stock in or lend money to it. Metal stoves in out-houses &c., to be exempt from prohibition must be connected with a chimney. To make the Council responsible for damages consequent on the execution of a by-law subsequently annulled, the petition for annulment must be served in thirty days after the by-law came into force. The valuation roll must contain a separate entry for any part of a lot occupied by another than the owner; and instead of the annual value of property the rent may be stated. The value of land occupied by a railway line, is to be stated in the Cos. return at the average of agricultural land in the locality. At its revision of the valuation roll the Council should include all property omitted, with its valuation &c., and strike out all erroneously inserted. This revision in the years when the roll is not made is to be made in June or July. If the land for a discontinued road has not been taken from neighbouring properties, it goes half to each of those owning the lands on each side of it. Parties owning shares of the fencing may remove it within fifteen days. Art. 776 is amended by making half the fence work done on a "road" not "by-road" as heretofore therein. Repairs of a road, required according to report of the proper municipal officer, are to be made according to the *procès verbal* or by-law establishing it. or with such modifications as the Council has prescribed. Any such by-law or *procès verbal* may be amended after notice to the parties interested. And it may order the re-apportionment of the work at any time. The contracts for maintenance of a by-road may, by order of the Council, be given out for one year, instead of six months, and notices may be given verbally or in writing. Winter roads may be laid out over lands beside the summer roads,—any damage done to be paid to the proprietors, and, in case of disagreement, assessed by the municipal valuers and recovered from those interested by the Council. But they must not be laid out through orchards, gardens, yards or other lands enclosed by quickset hedges or fences which cannot be taken down and replaced without serious expense, unless with consent of the proprietors or occupants. By-laws may also be made for opening winter roads for hauling wood, timber, &c. Municipalities fronting on the St. Lawrence must make ice roads half way to any opposite municipality asking it, or the latter may do the work and recover the price from the former. If a winter road to connect two town or city municipalities is made through a local municipality and by it, the two former must re-imburse the cost in proportion to their valuation rolls. Works on municipal water courses may be regulated by by-law or *proeès verbal* and made by the owners of lands drained. The time within which a special superintendent must report may be extended beyond the thirty days by the Council. If the officer superintending be interested in the work he receives no remuneration from the others interested, but may be given an allowance by the Council. Where lands in a town or village used for agricultural purposes are to be valued, the portions fronting on streets and roads to the depth of ordinary lots are to be entered at their real value not as simply agricultural. The Prov. Sec. compiles the returns under An. 979, instead of the Auditor General, and submits them to the Legislature. No appeal from a resolution of a Local Council lies to the County Council or from a decision under Arts. 734 or 738. The time during which mining or manufacturing establishments, &c., may be exempt from taxes is extended to 25 yrs. The taxes for payt. of interest and sinking fund of debentures must be based on the last valuation roll in force, and the Secy. Treas. must make a special collection-roll upon that basis for the amt. required. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court from a local Council when it has not taken notice within 30 days of a complaint under Art 716. The exceptional municipalities in the townships mentioned in Art. 1080 may make such by-laws as they see fit respecting fencing by-roads, otherwise Art. 775 applies. They may by *Procès verbal* define the time during which by-roads shall be built without being compelled to build any particular part in any given time.

Railways.

Chap. 19.—If land has been taken, or work done on or materials removed from it by a Co., and not settled for by agreement or arbitration, the owner may have it valued and notify the Co. to pay, naming an arbitrator. If it does not accept the valuation so made, the arbitration then goes on as if asked for by the Co. If the amt asked, or more, be awarded, costs go agt. the Co., otherwise agt. the claimant.

Building Societies.

Chap. 20.—Appropriation shares maybe changed into permanent shares, by the unanimous vote of the appropriation shareholders and of a majority of all the other members of the society.

Joint Stock Road Cos.

Chap. 21.—A Co. must complete a line of 3 miles within 3 yrs.. and for longer lines must complete a mile per year.

Joint Stock Cos.

Chap. 22.—The amt. of stock taken by all persons named in a petition for incorporation must be stated.

Medicine and Surgery.

Chap. 23.—Any person now resident in the Province, and who was so on the coming into force of 40 V., c. 26, holding a degree or diploma in medicine, surgery or midwifery, is entitled to a license and registration at any time before 9th June, 1879, on passing an examination to the satisfaction of the board.

Private Acts.

Chap. 24.—Incorporates, as the Chapter of the CATHEDRAL OF ST. HYACINTHE, the Revs. J. S. R. Raymond, Prevost, Vicar-General, H. Miller, Grand Vicar J. Beauregard, L M. Archambault. B J. Leclair, J. J. Prince, A. O'Donnell, R. Ouelette, Theologist, A. X Bernard, Archdeacon, and M. Decelles, Penitentiary, all Roman Catholic Priests of the diocese of St Hyacinthe, with powers usual to corporations.—

Chap. 25. Detaches from the Municipality of the PARISH OF STE. ROSE, in the County of Laval, Lots 47, 48, 40 and 50, and annexes them to the Village of Ste. Rose, for municipal and school purposes.

Chap. 26.—Defines and regulates the limits of certain municipalities and parishes in the Counties of NICOLET, ARTHABASKA and DRUMMOND, and includes, in the County of Nicolet, the portions of these municipalities and parishes not now included therein for the purposes of completing the organization of these new parishes and municipalities, and to facilitate the putting in operation of the municipal, school and other laws therein.

Chap. 27.—Only the parts of the lots coloured a neutral tint, on the plan by Macquisten, of the MOUNT ROYAL PARK, MONTREAL, which are actually acquired, from time to time, for the enlargement of the park or needs of increased space for water works, are transferred from the other municipalities to the city; and the obligation of the proprietors towards the city corporation for the remaining portions cease. The penalty of 10 p c. interest on arrears of taxes may be imposed by the City Council

Chap. 28.—Enacts that certain territory in the Parish of Côte St. Paul, upon the north side of the Lachine Canal, in the former Parish of Montreal, and a portion of the Village of Côte St. Paul, shall be erected into a rural municipality under the name of the "Parish of Côte St Paul."

Chap. 29.—Erects a portion of the Village of LA CÔTE ST. Lours, commonly called "MILE END" in the County of Hochelaga, into a Village under the name of the "village de St. Louis du Mile End."

Chap. 30.—Amends the charter of the CITY OF THREE RIVERS, and the City Council may establish rates of toll and passage money upon all persons, animals, vehicles, merchandise, &c., passing over the bridges which the City is now building over the River St. Maurice, and regulate exemptions therefrom subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. The City shall not sell the said bridges and shall be bound to keep them in repair.

Chap. 31.—Amends and defines the limits of that portion of the western electoral division of City of Quebec, situate in the Parish of NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC (*Banlieue.*)

Chap. 32.—Enacts that the name "LA COMMUNAUTÉ DES SŒURS DE STE CROIX" in the Parish of St. Laurent, be altered to that of "LA CORPORATION DES SŒURS MARIANITES DE STE CROIX."

Chap. 33.—Incorporates as the "ŒUVRE DE ST. JOSEPH DE LA DÉLIVRANCE" five Directors who shall be chosen by the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Diocese The first Directors to be the Rev. J. D. Déziel, J. L. Hudon. G. E. Sauvageau, L. P. Beaubien, and L. Lindsay; said corporation has power to hold and dispose of real estate, to the value of \$5,000 per annum.

Chap. 34.—Incorporates as the "UNION ST. JOSEPH DE NOTRE DAME DE BEAU-PORT," J. Tessier, J. B. Bolduc, P. Charest, Jos. D. Marcoux, and others for the purpose of uniting as much as possible the parishioners of Beauport; to form a fund by an annual subscription upon which every member of the Union shall have the right to draw in case of sickness or accident, and to assure relief to the widows and children of deceased members. The corporation may hold real estate for its own occupation to the value of \$3,000 per annum. Money granted by the corporation for the support of any of its members when sick cannot be seized either before or after judgment.

Chap. 35.—Incorporates as "L'UNION ST. JOSEPH DE LACHINE," D. Brisbois, E. Pilon, B. Crevier, and others for mutual relief in case of sickness or infirmity of members of said Union, or after their decease of their widows and children. Corporation may hold real estate of \$4,000 annual value. Moneys granted for support are not liable to seizure. Any member wounded in any quarrel (except in self-defence) shall forfeit all benefits to be

derived from said corporation.

Chap. 36.—Incorporates as the "UNION ST. JEAN BAPTISTE du Village de BUCKINGHAM," L. P. Labouglie, C. Campeau, A. Charbonneau, P. Lahaie, and others with the same objects. Corporation can hold real estate to the extent of \$5,000 annual value.

Chap. 37.—Incorporates as "LE CERCLE CATHOLIQUE DE QUEBEC," C. Vincelette, Hon. G. Ouimet, E. Déry, C. A. Verge, and others for the purpose of founding one or more libraries, reading rooms, museums, &c, for organizing a system of mutual instruction by means of lectures, publications, &c. in any part of Quebec; may hold real estate of \$5,000 annual value.

Chap. 38.—Incorporates as "LE CERCLE ST. LOUIS, in the City of THREE RIVERS," T. E. Normand, Wm. McDougall, E. Gerin, A. Turcotte, M. P. P, N. Martel, J. P. Godin, A. McDougall, C. B. Vanasse, A. Louthood, A. Balcer, and L. F. T. Buisson, for the purpose of recreation for the mind and relaxation for the body. Corporation can hold and dispose of real estate of \$2,000 annual value.

Chap. 39.—Enacts that it shall be lawful for any regularly ordained minister of "THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Canada," in the Province of Quebec, to keep registers of marriages, baptisms and burials. After taking the oath of allegiance before the Clerk of the Peace in the district, the Act shall apply to the registers kept by the minister of "The Church of St. Bartholomew" in Montreal, as soon as the same shall have been filed and the usual formalities complied with.

Chap. 40.—Amends the charter of the "TRUSTEES of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY of MONTREAL," empowering it to acquire and hold any immovable or other property necessary for the erection and maintenance of mission churches and schools already established or to be established.

Chap. 41.—Amends the charter of the PROTESTANT INSTITUTION for DEAF MUTES and for the BLIND by changing the corporate name to "The MacKay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes." The Governors of the said Institution shall be the Principal of the University of McGill College and his successors, the Principal of the Church of England Theological College, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, of the Wesleyan Theological College, of the Congregational College of B. N. A., and their successors, being all situate in the City of Montreal: and in the event of the Baptist Theological College being established in Montreal the Principal thereof shall be one of the Governors. The deed of donation made on 10th January 1878, from Joseph MacKay, Esquire, to said Institution is confirmed.

Chap. 42.—Changes the name of "The MONTREAL INFANTS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION," to "The Boys' Home of Montreal."

Chap. 43.—Incorporates "THE QUEBEC YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION." It may hold real estate not exceeding in annual value, \$6,000; the first directors shall be R. R. Dobell, H. S. Scott, J. Parke, J. Hossack, J. L. Gibb, Wm. Brown, A. Woods, T. H. Oliver and J. S. Crawford.

Chap. 44.—Amends the Act respecting the METHODIST CHURCH of CANADA, by authorizing the Trustees of each congregation to lease, hypothecate, sell and convey the lands and immovable property held by them; but no absolute sale shall be made without the consent of the annual conference. The real and other property in the Prov. of Quebec, held by or in trust for the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference, until the year 1854, and since occupied and used by the heretofore Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada in connection with the English Conference is vested in trust for the use of the Methodist Church of Canada by the Act 38 V., c. 60, s. 1.

Chap. 45.—Authorizes the Minister and Trustees of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, MONTREAL to borrow a sum not exceeding \$9,000. to pay off the debt, and to hypothéqué the land and church for the repayment of the sum so borrowed. Said land, church and buildings may be seized in satisfaction of any judgment obtained for such sum, and sold by the Sheriff.

Chap. 46.—Amends the Act respecting the QUEBEC NORTH SHORE TURNPIKE ROADS, enacting that every carrier travelling on Beauport Road who shall drive his vehicle to within half a mile of Dorchester Bridge or the Montmorency toll-gate, shall be bound to pay the toll at the Dorchester bridge or Montmorency Falls as if he had passed through with his said vehicle. Every carrier for the transfer of passengers or goods on said Beauport Road between the said Dorchester bridge and Montmorency toll-gate shall be bound to pay toll for one of the said turnpikes for each load and vehicle as if he had passed through one of said turnpikes.

Chap. 47.—Amends the charter of the CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. of MONTREAL. The Co. may change the mode of paying dividends. Instead of a per centage upon the capital paid up, it may be a fixed sum per share or in such other form as may be deemed expedient. The subscription of 11,969 shares under resolution of 2nd Nov., 1876, (except with respect to shareholders who wish to pay them up) to cancelled.

Chap. 48.—Incorporates, as "The LAWRENCE, LOWER LAURENTIAN AND SAGUENAY RY. CO.," E. H. Trudel, M.D. G. H. Dumesnil, A. Gagnon, J. Franchère, J. A. Ouimet, C. F. Beauchemin, F. G. Boutillier, E. Dumais and T. Perrault with power to construct a railway from the waters of the St. Lawrence at any point between Batiscan and Three Rivers to any point on Lake St. John in the Co of Chicoutimi. Capital \$4,000,000

in 40,000 shares of \$100 each. Co. may issue bonds for an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000. The Ry. shall be commenced within 2 and completed within 10 yrs.

Chap. 49—Incorporates, as the "MONTREAL ISLAND RAILWAY CO.", J. H. Pangman, J. A. Chapleau, W. O. Buchanan, J. L. Cassidy, W. D. McLaren, L. Beaubien, W. B. Lambe, J. Rae and J. B. Clay, to construct a railway from Mount Royal Avenue, in the Parish of Montreal, on the eastern side of St Lawrence Main street, or the continuation of the same, to the River des Prairies, in the Parish of Sault au Recollet, and to such other points in the Island of Montreal in the vicinity of said River des Prairies as the future wants of the community may warrant. Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, with power of increasing to \$200,000.

Chap. 50.—Amends the charter of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS of the FABRIQUES of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers, and of the Dioceses of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, by declaring that all the Fabriques of Roman Catholic parishes now or which may be hereafter established in the Diocese of Sherbrooke, shall form part of the said Mutual Assurance Association of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe. The name of the said Association shall be "The Mutual Assurance Association of the Fabriques of the Diocese of Montreal, St Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke."

Chap. 51.—Declares the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Shefford and Brome to be a body corporate; and all acts of said Co. are declared legal. Its name is changed to "*The Eastern Townships Fire Insurance Co.*" The principal place of business is in the Village of Waterloo, in the Prov. of Quebec.

Chap. 52.—Incorporates "THE BEET SUGAR CO. of the Prov. of Quebec." Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each, the Hon. P. E. Roy, of the Parish of St. Pie; the Hon. Boucher de La Bruère, of St. Hyacinthe; Messrs. A. Casavant and L. Sarazin, of St. Dominique; the Rev. P. E. Gendreau, M. Archambault, J. Cordeau, of St. Hyacinthe; N. Blair, of St. Pie; M. Desautels, of Ste. Rosalie; T. Brodeur, of St. Hugues; A. Beauchamp and D. Denis, of St. Simon, are provisional directors of said Co. The principal place of business is in the parish of St. Pie, County of Bagot.

Chap. 53.—Amends the charter of the "MONTREAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION" by changing its name to the "*Montreal Investment and Building Co.*" The capital of the said Co. may be increased to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000.

Chap. 54.—Incorporates, as the "ORFORD NICKEL & COPPER CO." C. Colby, R. G. Leckie, W. W. Beckett, W. E. C. Eustis and R. M. Thompson. Capital \$300,000, in 15,000 shares of 20 each, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. Operations must be commenced within 5 yrs.

Chap. 55.—Incorporates, as the "SHERBROOKE NICKEL & PHOSPHATE CO.," E. Clark, E. H. Clark, E. T. Brooks, J. Johnston and H. R. Beckett. Capital \$200,000, divided in shares of not less than \$10 each, with power of increase to \$500,000. Mining operations shall be commenced within 5 yrs.

Chap. 56.—Authorizes the ADAMS TOBACCO CO. to borrow money to the extent of \$50,000 and to grant security therefor upon their real estate in the City of Montreal.

Chap. 57.—Authorizes the V. HUDON COTTON MILLS CO. by its directors to appoint 1, 2 or 3 trustees to keep its property insured for the benefit of holders of debentures issued under 39 V. c. 66. The by-law passed 11th March, 1876, authorizing the issuing of its debentures for \$200,000 is declared legal.

Chap. 58.—Authorizes J. B. QUESNEL, or L. A. QUESNEL, with the curator to the substitution, after advice of a family council homologated by a Superior Court Judge, to sell their respective farms, or any portion thereof. If they have no right, to receive the capital sum, the proceeds shall be invested by them in such manner as the Judge deems most advantageous.

Chap. 59.—Authorizes the executors of the wills of WM. PEERY, the elder, and W. M. PETRY, the younger, of Quebec, and the curator to the substitution created by them, to change the investments made in bank and other fluctuating stocks, to Dominion or Provincial Govt, securities, or to security on real estate, subject to the authorization of a Superior Court Judge.

Chap. 60.—Authorizes the BOARD of NOTARIES, at their next meeting, to admit L. T. LAROCHE, of St. Germain de Ri-mouski, to practice, after examination.

Chap. 61.—Authorizes the BAR of the PROV. of QUEBEC, within 1 yr., and after examination, to admit M. J. F. QUINN, of the City of Montreal, to practice.

Second Session.

Opened 4th June and Prorogued 20th July 1878.

Supplies.

Chap. 1.—Is the supply bill and grants \$1,817,455 for the services of the financial year ending 30th June,

1879 This amt. includes all sums already appropriated by Statute except £439,586 68 for interest, sinking fund and management of public debt.

Sessional Indemnity.

Chap. 2.—Reduces the sessional Indemnity of each member to \$500,—the Speaker's salary to be \$2,000.

Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

Chap. 3.—Places this railway under control of the C. P. W., the commission ceasing to exist.

License Law.

Chap. 4.—Amends the license law of the previous session. The amendments are incorporated in the synopsis of that Act *ante*.

Public Lands.

Chap. 5.—Whenever the Comr. of C. L. thinks it advisable to cancel any sale or license of occupation under 32 V, c. 11, s. 20, he publishes twice in the *Official Gazette* a list of such lots with notice of his intention to cancel, 2 mos. after the last notice. On receipt of the *Gazette* the Secretary of the municipality gives notice as in cases under the Municipal Code and the C L. agent gives notice by postal card to each occupant. Thereupon the C. C. L. may cancel the sale or license

Phosphate Mines.

Chap. 6.—Amends the above Act—amendments are inserted in synopsis of Act *ante*.

Publication of Orders in Council.

Chap. 7.—Provides for the publication of Orders in Council, Proclamations and Deptl. regulations of a general nature, with the Provincial Statutes.

District Magistrates' Courts.

Chap. 8.—Authorizes the L G. in C. by proclamation to abolish any Magistrate's Court he deems advisable, and directs the archives, &c.. to be transmitted to or deposited with the Clerk of the Circuit Court named. The Clerk of the Magistrate's Court dissolved is liable to a fine of \$10 per day or imprisonment for 15 days, if he do not within 8 days comply. The Attorney or Solicitor-General may thereupon authorize a person to take possession of and transmit them according to law. Proceedings are to be continued in the Circuit Court, but prescription and Judicial delays between proceedings are suspended until the next Judicial day after the removal. But no notice of renewed proceedings is required.

Party Processions.

Chap. 9.—Enacts that "no assemblage of persons shall parade the streets of the City of Montreal, nor march in procession therein for such purpose, and no assemblage of persons snail parade to celebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or event having reference to religious or other distinctions existing between any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or make any demonstration of such religious or other distinctions, and no one shall carry or display banners, flags, ensigns or emblems of a nature tending to create animosities between subjects of Her Majesty of different religious belief, or to be accompanied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of this nature." Any one taking part in such demonstration is liable to a fine of or 1 mo's. imprisonment in default of payt. J.P. are authorized to proceed to the spot and read a notice similar to the riot Act proclamation. All persons not then dispersing become liable to the penalty. From the effect of the law is excepted, "any procession of the clergy or of the faithful of any church or other communion or religious belief, which shall take place in the exercise of public worship, or to celebrate any religious ceremony ordained by any such church or other communion or religious belief or in obedience to the usages or discipline thereof, and in which the priests or ministers of such church, &c., shall take part."

Municipal Code.

Chap. 10.—Further amends the Municipal Code-amendments incorporated in the synopsis of Chap. 18,*ante*.

Town Corporations.

Chap. 11.—The fee in towns for certificates for license for the sale of liquors is raised to \$20.

Servants Wages.

Chap. 12.—When, in an action for servants wages, the master tenders his oath and gives his evidence, such evidence may be rebutted in like manner as any other.

Life Insurance.

Chap. 13.—The 29 V., c. 17, and 32 V., c. 21 are repealed except in so far as past assignments and acquired rights on proceedings pending are concerned. A husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife, or for her and his, or her children or the children of both or any of them, or any parent may insure his or her life for the benefit of his or her children, and either for life or a fixed period, with premiums payable for the whole period or one limited. Or a husband, father or mother may appropriate a policy drawn in his or her name to the benefit of his wife, or his or her children, by a declaration endorsed on or attached to such a policy,—a duplicate being filed with the Co.; the Co. to note this on the policy or the declaration. The mother may do this without her husband's authorization. Where the appropriation is in favour of more than one, the party apportions the amount at discretion, but where no apportionment is made, when the appropriation is for wife and children, she takes one-half and they divide the other equally. And if in favour of children alone, they divide equally. If a child entitled under an apportionment dies before the policy falls in, its heirs succeed; if there be no apportionment the part of the mother and child so dying falls by accretion to the others named. A party may revoke the appropriation by policy or declaration, or limit or change it from several to one, or from one or more to other or others of the parties named above, in a similar manner to the apportionment by declaration. Unless the Co. receive notice it may pay to the parties originally named. When any child to whom shares have been apportioned dies without issue, or the wife dies, the share reverts to the husband or father insured. The amount of the policy may be made payable directly to the parties in whose favour it is appropriated, or to trustees in their behalf. These trustees may be appointed by a subsequent instrument notified to the Co. as an appropriation, or by will, copy of which must be filed with the Co. on the testator's death. If there be no trustees then payment for minors &c. is made to the executors who are trustees; or if the party die intestate to tutors or curators or the parties; and if trustees refuse to act in case of persons who have attained majority then directly to them. The Co. is then discharged and is not bound to see to the investment of the moneys, or liable for its misapplication. Trustees, curators, &c., for minors and others not possessed of full legal rights invest the moneys in Government or Municipal securities or first hypothecs. Trustees for others fulfil the conditions of trust or pay directly if there be none. In the case of minors &c., the revenue from investments is used for the support of the parties and the surplus, if any, re-invested till the minor comes of age, or such other party regains full legal rights, when all is transferred to them, or if they die meantime, to their heirs. Or, if thought best, the investments may be realized in order to settle such minor in business, or to marry her, if a girl. If the party insured cannot meet the premiums, he may surrender it and take a paid up policy for the amount earned in favour of the same parties. If the Insurance be with profits, insured may dispose of them as he will. The insured may borrow, if he finds it necessary, moneys necessary to keep up the premiums, on the security of the policy, and these loans being notified to the Co. it must retain the amount for the creditor unless an acquittance is meantime filed with it. Policies so made or appropriated or the moneys while in the hands of the Co. may not be attached for the debts of the insured. The acceptance of Insurance moneys is not to be construed as the acceptance of a succession or community. If premiums are paid when insured is insolvent, in fraud of creditors, they may recover the amount so paid, reducing the insurance moneys to be paid to the parties named. Rights under previous laws are not to be interfered with; nor does this Act apply to insurances made in favour of or transferred to a wife under her marriage contract.

Local and Private Acts.

Chap. 14.—Amends the several Acts incorporating the CITY of QUÉBEC and authorizes the corporation, for

the purpose of meeting its floating and other debts, to issue bonds for not less than \$100 each for \$500,000 in all, payable in 30 years at 6 p.c interest. In the Act respecting the Recorder and those sitting in his place, a member of the Council should be read for councillor, to include aldermen as well. It shall be optional with the Council to appoint 2 auditors as provided by 20 V. c. 57. s. 26, or to name a permanent paid auditor.

Chap. 15.—Amends the Act incorporating the LAKE CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE JUNCTION RAILWAY CO. by extending the date of the completion of the Railway to 23rd Dec, 1881. The present Act and the Acts 35 V., c. 31; 36 V., c. 48; 39 V., c. 54, and 40 V.. c. 32, are to be read as forming one and the same Act.

Province of Nova Scotia.

(Legislature opened 21st February, and prorogued 4th April, 1878.)

Liquor Licenses.

Chap. 1.—The signatures of ratepayers to a petition for license must be attested by the oath of 1 or more witnesses Each separate sale illegally made within 6 mos. before the summons, constitutes a separate offence; but only one conviction may be had under a summons.

Elections.

Chap. 2.—The sheriffs are to sub-divide polling districts containing more than 300 electors, so that there shall be a district for each 200, and he may grant an additional district for a less number, if, by remoteness of any body of voters, it is expedient. He fixes a polling station in each, and furnishes the clerk of the peace with the boundaries, &c. The clerk furnishes them to the assessors, and they and the revisors enter the number of his polling place opposite each voter's name in their lists. Parts of 2 or more districts may be included in one new sub division. The City Clerk. Halifax, acts there instead of the clerk of the peace. The sub-divisions for House of Commons elections are to be followed when made.

Sheriff's Sales.

Chap. 3.—Provides that where a party has purchased property at Sheriff's sale and has been unable to obtain possession, he may take a rule *nisi* from the Court, after notice to the judgment debtor and party in possession, for a writ of possession. After hearing by affidavit or *vivâ voce*, the writ may issue and the sheriff execute it and put the purchaser in possession.

Juries in Civil Causes.

Chap. 4.—In Halifax, in all actions of libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, before the Supreme Court all issues heretofore triable by jury, will continue to be so tried unless the parties or counsel waive such trial. In other civil causes, the trial will be had without Jury unless one of the parties, with his last pleading, demands one, giving notice to the other party. But at trial, after such notice, the parties may still waive the right, and consent being entered on the record, the judge proceeds alone: and the Judge may, in his discretion, direct a trial by Jury or without. This is not to affect cases in Equity.

Supreme Court at Truro and Amherst.

Chap. 5.—Provided for continuing the sittings at Truro till all business was concluded in June 1878, and making Amherst a separate circuit.

Chap. 6.—Provided for an extra panel of petit jurors, if needed for the June term at Truro.

Supreme Court of Kentville.

Chap. 7.—Provided that the October sittings (1878) at Kentville, should continue till all business was ended.

Debtors Imprisoned.

Chap. 8.—The relief granted by Chap. 137 of Rev. Stat. 3rd series, is extended to debtors imprisoned under

process of the County Courts. When a debtor has not applied for relief under the Act, and has not been relieved by operation of the Insolvency Act, the creditor alleging against him fraud, under section 10, may bring him before the Court, and upon proof of the fact, procure his remand for a year. Previous proceedings for relief of debtors in the County Courts are declared to be valid.

County Courts.

Chap. 9.—A County Court judge may hold chambers at any convenient place in the assize town where he resides. Criminal appeals from Magistrates and Municipal Courts go to the County Courts. When a judge orders a jury trial, he may postpone the case to any day thereafter. And he may order a re-trial by jury of any case heard before him at any time before he gives judgment. Fees are to be as in like causes in the Supreme Court. He may grant rules *nisi*, to revise and set aside his judgments on points of law, or on non-suit or on arrest of judgment or Judgment *non obstante*,— an appeal lying from his Judgment thereon, as from the former Judgment in causes over \$40. He may in his discretion set aside the finding of a jury, as in the Supreme Court. Jurisdiction is given in replevin cases up to 400. Writs of *certiorari* may issue to the County Court as to the Supreme Court. No rule for an appeal shall stay proceedings, unless it so orders or security for the judgment is put in. The appeal to the Supreme Court goes when the sum actually in dispute is over \$40, whatever the judgment. And the judge may grant an appeal from his judgment on a point of law in a cause for a less amount. The Supreme Court or a Judge thereof quashes the appeal for non-entry for argument. The 25 cts. Jury fee on issue of writ is abolished in cases under \$80. Causes out of the Supreme Court from any district left to reference, may be referred to the County Court judge. The Clerk of the County where the judge resides, keeps a separate register of his Judgments in the other counties and transmits to the County Clerks, authentic copies for entry by them. Sheriff's fees, computed from the office of the clerk issuing the process, are as in the Supreme Courts.

County Assessment.

Chap. 10.—County Assessors hold office for 3 yrs.—one going out in each locality and one being elected each year.

Assessment Rolls and Voters' Lists.

Chap. 11.—Confirmed these rolls and lists for 1878, notwithstanding irregularities.

Jury Lists and Panels.

Chap. 12.—Rendered legal and valid all jury lists and panels for the year, notwithstanding irregularities.

Township and County Officers.

Chap. 13.—The fees of the Chief Constable serving process count from his residence. 2 J. P. may add to an insufficient number of Highway surveyors, as well as appoint in default of the Sessions.

Mines.

Chap. 14.—Complaints, under the Act, must be made within 6 mos. after the cause came to the knowledge of complainant. The rule in subs. 3 of s. 40 of chap. 1 Rev. Stat, is confined to sub-marine areas, where there is less than 500 ft. of solid measures overlying the seam

Chap. 15.—The royalty on copper ore is 10cts. on every ton of 2,000 lbs.

Public Charities.

Chap. 16.—Authorizes the appointment by the L. G. in C. of Comrs. who, with the Comrs of works and mines (*ex off.* chairman) form a board of public charities with control of the Prov. Hospital for the insane, the Poor's Asylum, and the Prov. and City Hospital. And the Mayor of Halifax shall be *ex off.* one of the members. Those appointed hold office for 3 yrs., 1 retiring each yr. thereafter, but being eligible to re appointment. Comrs. may be removed for malfeasance. Salary \$1,200 per an. to be apportioned, according to attendance, among the three. 3 members are a quorum, but money votes require the presence of the chairman. The Depy. Comr. of W. and M is Secretary Officers, attendants, &c., may be appointed when chairman and 3 other members are present, those for the Insane Hospital on recommendation of the Superintendent. The Comrs.

manage and control all property of the charities, but may not dispose of it without consent of the L. G. in C. They make regulations, subject to the like approval, for the management of the charities. They acquire all their assets and assume all their liabilities. They are visitors, and must visit twice each year, other charities in Halifax and Dartmouth receiving government aid and report to the L. G. in C. The powers vested in the Comrs. of W. and M., the Prov. Govt., the City of Halifax and Comrs. of the P and C. Hospital and Poor's Asylum, with respect to the above charities are vested in the Comrs. under this Act. The medical staff of the Insane Asylum is to consist of a Medical Superintendent, being a practitioner of 10 yrs. standing, who must, with his family, reside on the premises, and give his whole time to its service. Salary \$2,000, with lodging, fuel and gas; and 2 assistants, 1 appointed each year by competitive examination, with a degree of M.D., unmarried, residing, and holding office for 2 yrs. (but may be appointed for a 3rd). Salary for senior \$480, Junior \$350 with lodging, &c. No Comr. can be a contractor or surety for a contractor for supplies. No expenditure beyond that for ordinary maintenance may be incurred without consent of the L. G. in C. The Comrs accounts are subject to government audit.

Roads and Bridges.

Chap. 17.—The payment to Supervisors of Roads is to be taken out of the road grant to the county.

Preservation of Birds and Animals.

Chap. 18.—The close time for woodcock, snipe, blue-winged duck, or teal is from the 1st of March to 1st of August. Officers in either of H. M's. services are exempt from the license fee when subscribing members of the "Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society, of Nova Scotia." The privileges conferred by license are the killing of birds and animals protected by c. 13 of Acts of 1874, c. 0 of 1875 and c. 25 of 1877, forming the game laws of the Province. Prosecutions must be commenced in 3 mos.

Public Instruction.

Chap. 19.—The Provincial Superintendent's salary is \$2,000, with \$400 for travelling expenses and contingencies.

Provincial Treasurer.

Chap. 20.—The Prov. Sec. is *ex off* Prov. Treasurer, and gives security, himself in \$16,000 and two sureties in \$8,000 each. He receives all moneys paid to Government and deposits them in bank as the L. G. in C. directs. The L. G. in C. directs the forms of books to be kept and accounts to be filed with him. Moneys are to be paid out on his warrants directed to the chief clerk, hereafter the cashier, who shall give bonds himself in \$4,000 and two sureties in \$2,000 each. The Secretary receives no additional salary. That of the cashier is \$1,600.

Independence of the Assembly.

Chap. 21.—Postmasters, Post-office keepers, or way office keepers and mall carriers are not, disfranchised in elections for the General Assembly.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway Guarantee.

Chap. 22.—The Provincial guarantee is extended to the whole \$75,000 of A. Debenture stock of the above Railway.

Middleton and Lunenburg Railway.

Chap. 23.—The Co. is relieved of the obligation to diverge from the direct line to pass within six miles of Pleasant River Bridge in Queen's, and the subsidy is reduced in proportion to the reduced mileage; but this Act does not take effect till the Co's. security is renewed.

Railway Aid.

Chap. 24.—The time for giving security for constructing the road from the Strait of Canso to Broad Cove, is extended to 4th April, 1879. and the privileges and conditions of obtaining a subsidy are enlarged for that time. Also the time for contracting for a line from the Strait to a point on the Bras D'Or to be named by the L.

G. in C.: also the provisions of c. 3 of the Acts of 1876, s. 4 as regards such railway.

Supplies.

Chap. 25.—Grants \$564,000 for the services of the current year, of which \$2,100 for charges on the civil list, \$10,000 for encouragement of Agriculture, \$185,000 for Education, \$50,000 for expenses of Department of Local Works and Insane Asylum, \$1,000 for Immigration, \$38,600 for allowance to members and expenses of Legislature, \$175,000 for roads and bridges, and \$22,000 for steamboats, ferries, &c.

Local Acts.

Chap. 26.—Authorizes the CITY COUNCIL of HALIFAX to erect buildings for AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. It may use any vacant land of the city or purchase it for the purpose, and raise \$20,000 on 6 p.c., 20 yrs., debentures, to pay for land and buildings.

Chap. 27.—The power of assessment by the City Corporation of HALIFAX for PUBLIC GARDENS is not limited to the maintenance of those purchased from the Horticultural Society.

Chap. 28.—This Act apparently is intended to base SEWERAGE assessments upon the value by lineal foot, of the lots drained; but it does, according to its letter, make the word "assessments" used in former Acts mean the value of measurement, it is to be supposed, by a surveyor.

Chap. 29.—Provides for the putting in secure condition of DANGEROUS BUILDINGS in HALIFAX, whether built or in course of construction, after notice from the Inspector, whose duty it is made to give it. If the owner or builder do not comply with his notice in 48 hours, he is liable to a fine of \$50. and Imprisonment for 6 mos., if not paid or levied on his chattels. The Magistrate, on conviction, orders the building to be moved or pulled down, under the same penalties for neglect. If the proper parties on whom to serve the notice cannot be found, notice is posted on the building for 10 days, and inserted in the *Royal Gazette* for 14 days, and if not obeyed the Inspector may tear buildings down.

Chap. 30.—The M. P. P. for HALIFAX may borrow on security of the ROAD MONEYS, \$3,000 to improve the main Post Roads in the Western Division of the County, to be repaid with 7 p. c interest out of the grants for 1878 to 1882 inclusive.

Chap. 31.—Legalizes the Assessment Rolls for ANNAPOLIS made under the Act 41 V., c 42.

Chap. 32.—Authorizes the Custos and Treasurer of ANTIGONISH to borrow \$16,000 to pay land damages for the RAILWAY from NEW GLASGOW to the Strait of CANSO, issuing 8 p. c. debentures payable by instalments in 4 yrs.

Chap. 33.—The GRAND JURIES for CAPE BRETON COUNTY for the Sessions of the Peace are to consist, after 1878, of 1 juror drawn from each of the 14 polling districts. 9 form a quorum.

Chap. 34.—For the completion of the NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, TRURO. the Trustees under c 48 of the Acts of 1876, are authorized to borrow \$9,000, \$5,000 payable in 5 yrs and \$4,000 in 6 yrs. with 6 p c. int., the amt to be paid into the Provincial Treasury and drawn therefrom as required by the L. G. in C.

Chap. 35.—Provides for the re-appraisalment of LAND DAMAGES for the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY through DIGBY, by 3 appraisers, one named by the sessions of the County, one by the claimants now contesting the former appraisalment and a third by those two—neither of them to be residents or freeholders of the County. The L. G. in C. appoints if the others fail to do so.

Chap. 36.—To build a road from BEAR RIVER to VICTORIA BRIDGE, the M. P. P. for DIGBY may borrow \$1,800 to be repaid with 7 p. c. int. out of the road moneys of 1879, '80 and '81.

Chap. 37.—The GRAND JURY for CLARE DISTRICT, DIGBY, is to consist of 12,—2 each drawn from polling districts 9, 12 and 14, and 3 each from 10 and 11, one-half to continue for 2 yrs. 7 to form a quorum.

Chap. 38.—To construct a DRAW BRIDGE in that at MILFORD HAVEN, the M. P. P. for Guysborough, are authorized to borrow \$3,000, to be repaid in 5 instalments with 7 p c int., out of the road moneys for 1879 to 1883.

Chap. 39.—The GRAND JURY for ST. MARY'S DISTRICT, Guysborough, consists of 14 jurors, viz.:—4 from Sherbrook polling district, 3 from "the Forks," 1 from Goschen, and 2 each from Caledonia, Indian Harbour and Marie Joseph.

Chap. 40.—To build a BRIDGE over the COGMAGUN River, the M. P. P. for HANTS may [*unclear*: borrow] 3,000 repayable with interest at 7 p.c., in 4 instalments out of the road moneys of the years 1879, '82.

Chap. 41.—Incorporates the TOWN OF WINDSOR. The Corporation consist of a Warden and 6 councillors,—2 for each of the 3 wards into which it is divided, 1 for each ward to retire annually, and the Warden to be elected annually. Resident rate-payers and non-resident proprietors are voters. The limits include the harbour, wharves, Ac. Debentures may be issued for purchase of necessary lands and erection of needful

buildings for town purposes, or carrying out improvements, if a majority of a meeting of rate-payers consent. They are to be for not less than \$100 each must be redeemable in 20 may be redeemed in 5 yrs. Interest 6 p. c., payable half-yearly, and a sinking fund may be provided.

Chap. 42.—A STREET COMMISSIONER for WINDSOR is to be appointed annually by the Hants Sessions.

Chap. 43.—The SCHOOL TRUSTEES of Section 29 MAITLAND, may have 10 yrs. within which to raise by assessment the equal annual instalments necessary to pay for the school house and lands attached.

Chap. 44.—The GRAND JURY for CHESTER DISTRICT, Lunenburg, are to be 13, viz:—9 from Chester polling district, 2 from New Ross and 1 each from Sandy Beaches and Mill Cove. 8 are a quorum If a quorum be not present at the opening of Sessions the *Custos* or J. P. presiding, may appoint from those qualified in or about the Court House—but preserving the above proportions.

Chap. 45.—MERIGOMISH ISLAND is severed from polling district No. 21 Pictou and restored to No. 19.

Chap. 46.—The town Council of PICTOU Is authorized to raise upon 6 p.c debentures, after consent of a town meeting, \$10,000 for a new Academy, debentures to be redeemable in 10 to 20 yrs., after 6 mos. notice to holders. Also similar debentures on same authority for a steam fire engine outfit and fire alarm bell, redeemable in 6 to 12 yrs.

Chap. 47.—The Custos and Treasurer of PICTOU COUNTY may raise upon 7 p.c. County debentures a sum of money sufficient to pay off railway damages, for the construction through the County of the Eastern Counties and the Halifax and Cape Breton railways.

Chap. 48.—In the County of VICTORIA, electoral district No. 2 is divided into districts 2 and 14. 2 comprising the part north and 14 south of the Bras d'Or lake.

Chap. 49.—Gives the name of SEASIDE VILLAGE to the tract on the south side of the Great Bras d'Or, between the lands of Rod. McLeod and Wm. McDonald.

Chap. 50.—Authorizes the Clerk of the Peace for YARMOUTH to add \$1,000 to the rates of that township for police service, to pay reward for conviction of incendiaries, offered by Custos in 1877, and advanced when conviction was procured.

Chap. 51.—The Stipendiary or Police MAGISTRATE of YARMOUTH has the jurisdiction throughout the County of 2 J. P.

Chap. 52.—T. Killam and H. Cann are named Comrs. for the town of YARMOUTH, to purchase a steam fire engine and appurtenances, and a hand-engine,—issuing debentures of \$100 and \$200 therefor to the extent of \$8,000 bearing 6 p.c. interest payable half yearly. Capital sum repayable in sums of \$800 per an. The necessary sum to be voted at the March Sessions each year.

Private Acts.

Chap. 53.—Amends Acts relating to WESTERN COUNTIES RY. CO., extends time for completion of Ry. to 7th May, 1879; security to amount of \$500,000 to Government must be renewed.

Chap. 54.—Further amends the charter of the WESTERN COUNTIES RY. CO., authorizing the Directors to issue debentures for such amt. as shall be necessary not to exceed £780,000 sterling.

Chap. 55.—Incorporates as the CAPE BRETON RAILWAY, COAL AND IRON CO., E W. Plunkett and his associates, for constructing a railway from a suitable point on the Strait of Canso, or other convenient place or harbour adjacent to said Straits, to Louisburg or Sydney by way of St Peters with branches to West Bay. Whycocomagh, Broad Cove or other points on Bras d'Or lake. Capital \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of \$100 each to be increased if necessary. Co. may issue 6 p.c debentures to amount of \$4,000 sterling for each mile of railroad. Works to commence within 2 yrs.

Chap. 56.—Enacts that the provisions of Chap 55 shall apply to any person or persons or Co. that may contract for the construction of the Railway from the Strait of Canso easterly through the Island of Cape Breton.

Chap. 57.—Amends the charter of the INVERNESS RAILWAY CO. stock issued for the purchase of mines, lands and mining property shall be taken to be fully paid up, and shall not be subject to any other calls. And stock so issued shall be taken as a basis for organization of the Co. The name is changed to the "INVERNESS COAL, IRON AND RAILWAY CO." It may issue preferential stock to amount of \$100,000.

Chap. 58.—Incorporates, as the CRESCENT OIL and PIPE LINE CO., A. R. Reed, W Reed, J. R. Handy. J. R. Clark, A McKay. R. H. Dougall, J. Janny, A. L. Hyde, and G. B. Streck, with power to hold real estate in the Island of Cape Breton, and elsewhere in the Province of Nova Scotia. Capital \$100,000 in 5,000 shares of \$20 each. Works to commence within two years.

Chap. 59.—Incorporates, as the INVERNESS OIL and PIPE LINE CO. B. H. Eaton, and A Nelson, with capital of \$100,000 in 5,000 shares of \$20 each. The Co. shall not go to work until 25 p c. of the stock shall have been paid in. Works to commence within two years.

Chap. 60.—Incorporates, as the BURRELL JOHNSON IRON CO. (limited) J. Burrell, G.W. Johnson, N. W.

Blethen. W J. Lovitt, H. Cann, A. C. Robbins, F. Dennis, B. Doane, N. Churchill, and A. Goudey, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Iron and Brass Founding and general engineering, &c Capital \$139,500 to be divided into shares of \$500 each, 66 2/3rd p.c. of said stock to be paid up before organizing. Co may hold real estate to amount of \$50,000.

Chap. 61.—Incorporates, as the OCEAN MARINE RAILWAY and DRY DOCK Co. J. R Noonan, C. W. Gordon, C. T. Irving, R. Doull, C. Dwyer, T. Robley, and W. K Henderson, for the purpose of erecting and employing marine railway slips and dry docks in the County of Pictou Co. may hold real estate to the amount of \$50,000. Capital \$30,000 in shares of \$25 Co. may go into operation as soon as 600 shares are suscribed, and \$8,000 paid in on account thereof.

Chap. 62.—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA FIRE INSURANCE Co. (limited) B. Smith, G. Mounce, E. W. Dimock, G. P. Payzant, T Aynvard, M. Curry, S. Dimock, J. A. Shaw, T. B. Smith, J. B. North. and A. Haley. Head office in Windsor, Hants. Capital \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each. Co. shall not go into operation until \$20,000 of said stock shall be paid up It can hold real estate of the value of \$20,000. Shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock.

Chap. 63.—Incorporates, as the YARMOUTH SKATING RINK CO., A. C. Rob-bins, S. Killam, jun., A. W. Eakins, and T. R. Jolly. Capital \$8,000 in 800 shares of \$10 each with power to increase the same to \$12,000.

Chap. 64.—Incorporates, as the WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO., E. W. Dimock, J. Smith. C. H, Dimock, and H. Dimock. Capital \$40,000 in shares of \$100 each with power to increase to \$60,000 Co. shall not go into operation until 25 p. c. of the stock shall have been paid in. Co may hold real estate to the value of \$30,000. Shareholders liable for double the amount of their shares.

Chap. 65.—Incorpiates, as the WINDSOR PLASTER CO., E. W Dimock, A. P. Shand, W. Dimock, W. H. Blanchard, and A. Haley Capital \$20,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The Co. shall not go into operation until 10 p. c. of capital is paid up. Members liable for double the amount of their stock. Head office at Windsor. Directors may borrow upon bonds and debentures in sums of not less than \$100.

Chap. 66.—Incorporates J. Douglas, W. A. Sutherland and J. A. Hood, by the name of "SCOTIA LODGE, No. 11." of the Independent Order of ODD FELLOWS. Corporation may hold real estate to amount of \$5,000.

Chap. 67.—Incorporates, as the "MOORE LODGE, No. 17, Independent Order of ODD FELLOWS," G. Cunningham. W. Pickens, J. A. Campbell, R. McDonald, T. W. Turn-bull and S. McDonald; Corporation may hold real estate to the value of \$4,000.

Chap. 68.—Incorporates, as "The Trustees of JAMES CHURCH Congregation. NEW GLASGOW," T. F. Foreman, G. W. Underwood, J. W. Fraser, sr., W. Poison and J. W. Fraser, trustees of that congregation in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada. All real or personal estate belonging to congregation is vested in said trustees. They may hold real and personal estate to the value of \$30,000.

Chap. 69.—Enacts that the members of any BAPTIST CHURCH in Nova Scotia may, by a majority of votes, elect from the members 3, 6 or 9 persons as a board of trustees; and such trustees and their successors in office shall be a body corporate on behalf of said church and have charge of the property, both real and personal of such church.

Chap. 70.—Authorizes J. J. O'Brien, J. Densmore and J. G. McLellan to sell and dispose of the old PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at NOEL, and to appropriate the proceeds of such sale in equal proportions amongst the parties legally or equitably entitled thereto.

Chap. 71.—Con firms the sales by L. Rand, Comr. of Sewers, of 6 acres of reserved lands and the abbateau appertaining, and belonging to the proprietors of the lands enclosed by the GRAND DYKE and the abbateau thereof across the CUNARD RIVER in the Co. of KINGS and authorizes him to grant deeds and collect purchase money.

Chap. 72.—Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL LANDS for the Township of NEWPORT to sell the school farm in Burlington. The amount realized to be invested on mortgage for the benefit of the schools in the said township.

Chap. 73.—Incorporates the MACKENZIE TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB. J. W. K. Johnston, President; W. M. Carey, E. C. Fairbanks, W.J. Coleman, sr., and H. S. K. Neal are a Board of Trustees vested with its property. May hold property worth \$10,000; and the club building is exempted from taxation.

Chap. 74.—Incorporates, as the DARTMOUTH TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB, W. H. Weeks, R. Motton, H. J. Parker. J. B. Elliott, A. Wisdom. E. M. Walker, J. E. Leadly, J. Lawlor and J. McBaine: may hold real estate in the municipality of Dartmouth to the value of \$8,000; Club may mortgage real estate.

Chap. 75.—Incorporates, as the WINDSOR TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB Hall Co., E. W. Dimock, Wm. Curry, A. P. Shand, D. P. Allison, T. Aylward. M Curry, T. B. Smith, J. W. Morris, W. Dimock B. Black, A. Haley, L. Curry, P. G. Smith and C. W. Knowles Capital 810,000, in 2,000 shares of \$5 each, with power to increase to \$20,000. Co. may hold real estate to value of \$20,000; may borrow money on mortgage of said real estate, or sell the same.

Chap. 76.—Extended the time for appeal by BENJAMIN GERROIR from appraisal of damages awarded to him for lands expropriated for the construction of the Ry. between NEW GLASGOW and the Strait of CANSO, for 14 days.

Chap. 77.—Incorporates, as the WADE-VILLE CEMETERY CO., E. Bent, A. Wade, V. Eaton. Wm. B Troop and W. Withers. The trustees have power in their name of office to sue and be sued, &c.

Chap. 78.—Incorporates as the BELLEVUE CEMETERY CO., RIVER JOHN, C. McLennan, J. Kitchen, J. Henry, J. McKenzie, J. It. Collie, G. Gordon, Jr, Wm. McIntosh and J. D. Gould. Co. may hold real estate to amount of \$16,000. It may borrow \$2,000 on bond or loan certificate. Members liable for double the amount of their stock.

Province of New Brunswick.

(Legislature opened 26th August, and Prorogued 5th September, 1877.)

Expenses of Session.

Chap. 1.—Granted \$4,837,40 for allowances to members, and \$2,560 for officers and contingences for the session.

Provincial Debentures.

Chap. 2.—Upon proof of loss of a debenture, the L. G. in C. may issue a new one to the person who has lost it, on his giving security for the amount, if claimed by a *bonâ fide* holder of the debenture so asserted to be lost or its coupons. The new debenture is endorsed as a duplicate and if not signed by the same officers as that lost, the reasons are stated. A separate record of each duplicate is kept. Duplicate coupons may be issued for those lost, in the same way. 6 p. c. debentures may be issued to raise moneys to pay railway subsidies, to be sold for not less than *par* and the amt. necessary to pay expenses.

Electoral Lists.

Chap. 3.—Made provision as to the Revision of Electoral lists in 1877.

Circuit Court—queen's County.

Chap. 4.—Provided for a Circuit Court in Queen's County in October, 1877.

Parishes in Madawaska.

Chap. 5.—Declares the Act of the previous session on this subject to have come into force in May, and the elections for St. Leonard, St. Basil, Madawaska, St. Francis. St. Ann's. St. Hilaire and St. Jacquet to have been lawfully held in that month.

Conflagrations in St. John.

Chap. 6.—Divides St. John on the east side of the hat hour into 3 fire districts. In the central or 1st district, wooden building, or roofs, window casings, cornices or other furnishings of wood unless incased in tin or iron are prohibited,—an exception in favour of brick-cased wooden buildings being made in a small area within it. In district No. 2, no buildings of over 25 ft in height are to be erected of combustible materials and those are to have flat roofs covered with metal or gravel. In the third district they may be 36 ft. high upon the same conditions. And all buildings erected within 3 ft. of another must have a brick wall at least 8 inches thick on the side exposed, and the party building it may claim half of its cost from the neighbouring proprietor. No row of more than 40 ft. may be erected without brick walls dividing the tenements No building may be removed, repaired, or raised except in conformity with this Act. Buildings not in conformity to the law are declared a common nuisance.

Local and Private Acts.

Chap. 7.—Is "The ST. JOHN BUILDING ACT 1877." The City Council shall appoint a competent person as Inspector of Buildings. He must be an experienced master builder, and shall hold no other office. Salary \$1,200.

He has full power to decide upon the manner of construction or materials to be used in the construction, alteration or repair of any building in the city; shall examine all buildings in course of erection or repair as often as practicable; shall examine all buildings reported dangerous or damaged by fire or accident and note the nature and amount of such damage. Inspector shall see that all hoistways, elevators, &c. used in stores or warehouses shall be properly protected by trap doors and railings; he shall examine all churches, theatres, school houses. &c, and be assured that such buildings are properly provided with means of egress in case of fire or accident. No building shall hereafter be erected in the city, or alterations in buildings made without a permit from him.

Chap. 8.—Defines and establishes SIDE LINES of STREETS in the City of ST. JOHN (as laid out and shewn on a plan prepared by Hurd Peters, City Engineer, dated 28th August, 1877, and approved by the common Council) and prevents encroachments on the public streets.

Chap. 9.—Authorizes the G. in C. to appoint three Comrs. for the purpose of widening DOCK Street, MILL, a part of UNION Street, and also a part of SMITH Street, in King's Ward, ST. JOHN: and also to extend Canterbury Street, in Queen's Ward, to St. James Street in Sydney Ward. The City Corporation may borrow money for the purposes of the Act, in sums of not less than \$400 each; and forty years 6 p.c. debentures shall be issued to parties lending.

Chap. 10.—Authorizes the City Corporation of ST. JOHN to borrow \$93,000 for rebuilding and restoring City property destroyed and damaged by the late fire, and for expenses incurred in consequence of said fire, as follows:—Fire Department, \$20,000; Street Department, \$30,000; Police, \$15,000; rebuilding and repairing Wharves \$25,000; and for expenses in calling out active Militia in aid of civil power, &c., \$3,000. Loans to be in sums of not less than \$400 each, and forty years 6 p.c. debentures shall be issued therefor.

Chap. 11.—Authorizes the Board of Assessors of Taxes in ST. JOHN to receive appeals from parties whose property, having been assessed in 1877, has been destroyed or damaged by the fire. Applicants must furnish, with their appeal, a statement of all insurances, and the Assessors shall consider the amount thereof in determining whether any and what relief should be given. The Mayor is authorized to borrow money to cover any deficiency arising from relief thus granted, and to issue twenty years 6 p.c. bonds therefor.

Chap. 12.—Authorizes the City corporation of ST. JOHN to issue new debentures in place of those destroyed in the fire of June 30th, 1877, upon satisfactory proof of such destruction and the ownership.

Chap. 13.—Empowers the Comrs. of Sewerage and Water Supply for ST. JOHN and PORTLAND to fund the annual deficit of revenue, caused by the fire of 30th June, 1877, and charge such deficit to the appropriate capital account for Water Supply or Sewerage, as the case may be. issuing debentures therefor. They may also issue new debentures or coupons in place of those destroyed by said fire, upon satisfactory proof of their ownership and destruction. For the purpose of re-building the reservoir, buildings and other works destroyed by said fire, they may make a further issue of 6 p.c. debentures to amount of 50,000 redeemable at any period not exceeding 40 yrs.

Chap. 14.—Authorizes the City Council of FREDERICTON to borrow money to amount of \$5,000 in loans of not less than [unclear: \$1]0 each, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, and to issue 6 p.c. debentures therefor.

Chap. 15.—Authorizes the County Council of YORK to levy a rate on the inhabitants (in addition to any other) for \$500 for the purpose of re-funding the amount advanced for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John's fire.

Chap. 16.—Authorizes the County Council of VICTORIA to assess the inhabitants for \$250 for a like purpose.

Chap. 17.—Enacts that "The SAINT JOHN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM" shall have power to sell and dispose of any part of its real estate and purchase other in its place, or lease and mortgage it.

Chap. 18.—Enacts that the Trustees of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH in the City of ST. JOHN be authorized to borrow money upon the security of two lots of land, Nos. 118 and 119, in Queen's Ward, the site of the former church building, and to mortgage the land therefor. Also to dispose of either absolutely or conditionally, by way of mortgage, in one lot or in separate parcels, their land in Duke's Ward. The moneys so raised to be used for the erection of a new church, and any surplus invested in the purchase of other lands or in mortgages or government securities, upon interest, for the benefit of said church.

Chap. 19.—Amends the charter of the NEW BRUNSWICK MASONIC HALL Co., authorizing the Directors to raise \$15,000 for the erection of a Masonic Hall in the City of St. John on its own land, and to issue 6 p.c. certificates or bonds for the money. No loan to be for less than \$100.

Chap. 20.—Incorporates as the SAINT JOHN LAND AND HOUSE CO., R. Marshall, J. B yd, T. B. Barker, B. R. Lawrence, W. C. Godsoe, W. Rannie, A. Christie and C. N. Skinner, for the purpose of securing increased accommodation for persons living in the City of St. John. Capital \$250,000 in 2,500 shares of 100 each. They purchase land and erect buildings and sell or lease real estate or personal property. Not to commence business

until \$50,000 has been subscribed and 10 p.c. paid up.

Chap. 21.—Authorizes Eliza B. MCM'LAUGHLIN and Daniel J. M'LAUGHLIN two of the Executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of Daniel McLaughlin deceased, to convey by way of mortgage certain lots of land situate on Germain and Princess Streets, St. John, for \$18,000, to be borrowed in one or two sums and repaid in 10 yrs. The money is to be used for there-erection of substantial buildings upon said lots.

Chap. 22.—Incorporates as the MONCTON GAS LIGHT AND WATER Co., the Hon. B. Botsford. C. R. Record, J. Dunlop, J. L. Harris, A. E. Killam. O. Jones, B. Botsford and others, for the purpose of lighting the Town of Moncton and its vicinity with gas and supplying it with water. Capital \$100,000 in 4,000 shares of \$25 each. Co. to be organized when 1,000 shares have been subscribed. Co. may borrow money on mortgage, bond, debenture, &c, but not to exceed \$40,000.

Chap. 23.—Authorizes the County Council of SUN BURY to issue 7 p. c. debentures for \$600 to pay off the debt of the Parish of BURTON, for the support of the poor, and to levy a rate or assessment on the inhabitants of the parish for payment of said debentures.

Second Session.

(*Opened 26th February, and Prorogued 18th April, 1878.*)

Chap. 24.—Erects a certain part of the Town of PORTLAND into a separate Ward, to be called the Fifth Ward. It will elect 3 councillors.

Supplies.

Chap. 25.—Grants \$86,758 for the services of the year—including \$25,000 as aid to the sufferers by the great fire, and \$10,000 for a Provincial Exhibition and purchase of stock and seed. \$500 each are voted to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums at Halifax, besides \$1,250 to the D and D. Institute, St. John. A sum is also voted for plans for new Legislative buildings at Fredericton.

Roads and Bridges.

Chap. 26.—Grants \$188,320 for the repair of the Great and Bye Roads and Bridges thereon.

Evidence.

Chap. 27.—In prosecutions for infractions of the Provincial laws, the party accused ed may offer his own evidence, or that of Che husband or wife may be received—but neither is compelled to give evidence.

Marriages.

Chap. 28.—Legalizes such marriages by the Rev. Lorenzo Graham Stevens as are only invalid because he was not, at the time he celebrated them, a British subject.

Chap. 29.—The CIRCUIT COURT for the Co. of SUNBURY shall be held hereafter on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday in October.

Probate Courts, &c.

Chap. 30.—Provides for the dismissal of an Executor or administrator for malfeasance and the appointment of another in his place. A judge of Probate is not disqualified from acting because he is creditor of the estate for any sum not exceeding \$100. A tariff of fees is established.

Parish Courts.

Chap. 31.—A Plaintiff or Defendant must be resident in the Comr's parish, and the plaintiff or defendant, non-resident in a case to allow of trial by a Comr. under Con. Stat. c. 59.

Chap. 32.—Enacts that the Parish Court Commissioner of the Parish of Newcastle in the Co. of Northumberland, appointed under Act of Assembly 39 Vict. Chap. 5, shall continue to exercise during his continuance in such office the powers granted by such Act or by Chap. 59, of Consol. Stat., notwithstanding that there is a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate resident in said Parish. The Civil Court of the said Parish Commissioner shall hereafter be called "The Newcastle Civil Court."

Constables' Fees.

Chap. 33.—If a J. P. finds the fees for service of writ are unnecessarily large, by reason of the employment of a constable living at a distance from the party served, he may reduce the fee for travel to that earned for the distance between defendant's house and the place of return of the writ. 20 cts. is allowed a constable for attending a Jury on a trial.

University Property.

Chap. 34.—All moneys arising from redemption of rents or sale of lands for the university are to be re-Invested in landed security or in Dominion, Provincial or Municipal securities.

School Trustees in Cities and Towns.

Chap. 35.—In cities or towns brought under the operation of Consol. Stat. c. 65, s. 95, the Government may appoint an additional member of the Board of School Trustees, and in that case the city or town council may appoint another. Arrangements are to be made so that one Trustee appointed by the Council retires each year—the No. of yrs. of their incumbency becoming equal, therefore, to the No. of such trustees. Out of every sum of money received for taxes by the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the City or Town, he sets apart and deposits to the credit of the school fund the same proportion as the school vote bears to the total assessment, paying it over from time to time to the Trustees as required by them. The Trustees may grant 3 prizes to each school, but for general excellence not special.

The Trustees of District 10, Shediac, are authorized to raise an additional \$1,900 on debentures to finish and furnish the school house.

Polling Places.

Chap. 36.—The polling place for District 1, Parish of Grand Falls, Victoria, is to be at the old Court House, not the new; and in And over, at or near the Court House.

Settlement of the Poor.

Chap. 37.—A penalty of \$20 to \$100 is imposed on any person bringing a pauper into a parish where he has no settlement, with intent to make him chargeable thereon.

Municipal Allowances and Revisors.

Chap. 38.—Municipal councillors may receive a travelling allowance of 10 cts. per mile to and from the Council meetings by the most direct line from their houses to be paid but once during a session of the Council. No M. P. or M.P.P., may act as Revisor. If either is a Municipal Councillor, the Council appoints a Revisor to act in his place. The provision of Consol. Stat. c. 99, s 17. imposing a fine of \$100 for a false declaration is repealed.

Over-Assessment.

Chap. 39.—If a party has been improperly included in an assessment, or over-assessed without opportunity of procuring a reduction from the assessor or valuers, the Council may, on application, grant him relief.

Lands for Railway Purposes.

Chap. 40.—If a Railway Co. do not apply for a warrant for assessment of land damages within 1. mo. after being notified by the owner to do so he may take proceedings himself, to have the same effect as if such warrant issued on application of the Co. The J. P. issuing the warrant must forthwith notify both parties of the assessment when made; and the Co. must pay the award to the owner and costs and charges to the J.P.—they being taxable by a Judge of the Supreme Court. These latter provisions apply also to assessments already made but not notified or not paid.

Registry of Bills of Sale.

Chap. 41.—Provides that Registrars may grant copies of bills of sale on file in their offices with certificates of filing and the date. They may endorse such certificate also on the original, which makes proof of its contents. Discharges may be acknowledged before the same parties as real estate conveyances.

Immigrant Children and Apprentices.

Chap. 42.—The L. G. in C. may appoint a Guardian for each county to have charge of immigrant children therein with no known parent in the Province; and he is authorized to apprentice them if girls to the age of 18, and boys to that of 21. Harboring an apprentice, who has left his master without leave, is punishable with a fine of \$40.

Corporations.

Chap. 43.—The Prov. Sec. is to receive no fee upon the charters of Literary Association, Mechanics' Institutes, or Temperance Reform Clubs. Their minimum capital must be \$200.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Chap. 44.—The City of Fredericton and the County of York must pay the fee of \$26 each for dangerous Lunatics sent to the Provincial Asylum,—the justices drawing on the City or County Treasurer for the amt. and forwarding duplicate warrants to them.

Game Preservation.

Chap. 45.—Close time for Moose, Caribou or Deer from 1st January to 1st August. Penalty for killing in that time \$10 to \$60. Chasing any of them with dogs is forbidden at any time under a penalty of \$20—Dogs who chase and wound or kill them may be destroyed by any one. No person or hunting party may kill more than 3 Moose or 5 Caribou or Deer in a season. The flesh must be taken out of the woods in 10 days after killing, except in the latter part of December, when delay is given to the 5th January. To be found with a carcass or part of one in the close season is *primâ facie* proof of illegal killing; but the accused may rebut it by his own or other evidence.

Close time for Mink, Otter, Fisher, Sable or Beaver, 1st May to 1st September. Penalty for killing in that time 5 to \$20. The same rule as above applies to possession of green pelts, &c., or going about with traps, &c. The L. G. in C. appoints a Game warden for each County, and he may appoint as many Deputies as are necessary, their duty being to enforce this law. Returns are to be made, and penalties paid over by the Deputies on or before the 1st and by the Warden on or before the 31st of each October, under penalties of \$20 for the former and \$40 for the latter. The Secretary Treasurer of the County is to be notified of any neglect to do this, and proceed for the penalty. A Provincial Game Comr is to be appointed to have general superintendence of the county officers. County Councils may also appoint Parish Wardens with the same powers as the Deputies. Any Game Officers may require aid from others in the same manner as a Sheriff or Deputy. Of fines received, one half goes to the informer and the other is paid over to the officer prosecuting, to be accounted for. If the informer be the prosecutor the half not falling to him is remitted to the Chief Game Comr. The carcasses, pelts or traps may be seized by the officer, and if the party be condemned for the penalty, they are confiscated and sold, the proceeds to be divided as fines. Search warrants may be granted to search for and seize them. Returns are to be laid before the legislature annually by the Prov Sec., and the Chief Comr. makes an annual report.

Close time for Partridge, Snipe, or Woodcock, 1st March to 1st September. Penalty for unlawful killing \$4. Killing Wild Duck, Brent, or other wild fowl of the game kind with nets, swivels or punt guns is forbidden under a penalty of \$20 to \$40. Nets found set for such a purpose may be seized, and on sufficient proof of intent, confiscated by J. P. Penalty for setting them \$10 to \$20.

Killing Robins, Swallows, Sparrows, and other small and singing birds which frequent gardens, or snaring or capturing them alive or having them in possession, or offering them for sale or destroying their eggs or nests, is declared illegal under a penalty of \$1 and 10 cts. additional for each bird. But this does not apply to persons capturing them under license of the Prov. Sec. for scientific purposes. And Minks may be captured alive and kept for breeding purposes.

Non-residents of the Province may not hunt or kill any game without a license from the Chief Comr. countersigned by the Prov. Secy, or his Deputy, and lasting from 1st September one year till the same date in the next, for which a fee of \$20 is to be paid. For shooting or hunting without a license, or refusing to produce it when required, such person forfeits \$20 to \$50, besides fee for license and costs of prosecution. Officers of the army and navy are entitled to a license for a fee of \$5. Neglect of duty by any officer appointed under the Act is

punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$20.

Provincial Debentures.

Chap. 46.—Grants \$10,000 for the redemption of Provincial Debentures.

Liquor Licenses.

Chap. 47.—No license is to be granted for the sale of liquors by wholesale or retail in any place where groceries or dry goods are sold, or on premises connected with such shop or store. If any person having a liquor license sells in a place, or a place connected with a shop or store, where groceries, meat, provisions, or dry goods are sold or exposed for sale, his license is made void and he is liable to the penalty for selling without license. All prosecutions under the license Acts must be brought within six months.

Chap. 48.—If any person shall sell LIQUORS by retail in any store, shop, &c., in ST. JOHN, where groceries, meal or provisions are sold he shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 to \$50 for each offence.

Chap. 49.—Authorizes the MONCTON Town Council to grant Tavern LICENSES to such persons as deemed proper, to sell liquors by wholesale or keep a tavern. No licensed wholesale dealer shall sell less than one pint, or allow liquors to be drunk on his premises; and no person holding a Tavern or retail License only shall sell more than one quart. All Taverns to be closed at 10 p.m., and during Sundays.

Local and Private Acts.

Chap. 50.—Incorporates, as the CHATHAM DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, R. Bain, Hon. Wm. Muirhead, D. T. Johnston, D. G. Smith, J. Johnston, J. Saddler. Wm. Murray, Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, and L. J. Tweedie, with power to hold and dispose of real and personal estate, borrow money on mortgage or other security, &c. Capital \$1,800 in 90 shares of \$20 each, with power to increase to \$3,600.

Chap. 51.—Incorporates the CHATHAM DUTCHER TEMPERANCE REFORMERS TEMPLE CO. to procure and hold a Public Hall and Club-room in Chatham, Northumberland, value of real estate not to exceed \$20,000. Capital \$5,000 in 1,000 shares of \$5 each, with power to increase to \$8,000; Wm. Murray, Wm. Sinclair, Donald McLaughlin, Wm. Johnston, Ephraim Strang and Wm. Muirhead, Jun., are Directors of said Co.

Chap. 52.—Declares "The NEW BRUNSWICK ODD FELLOWS' HALL CO." to be an existing corporation with all rights and powers incident thereto, and those specially granted by the Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Odd Fellows Hall Co.

Chap. 53.—Incorporates as the MT. PLEASANT HOTEL CO., R. Reed, J. T. Reed, F. A. Jones, and C. N. Skinner, to hold real and personal estate in the City and County of St. John as they may require. Capital \$10,000 in 2,000 shares of \$50 each. When 100 shares of the stock shall have been subscribed Co. to be organized.

Chap. 54.—Authorizes the "SAINT JOHN GAS LIGHT CO." to issue 20 years' 6 p.c. debentures or certificates of debt, for sums of not less than \$500, not to exceed \$60,00 in all, and to be a lien upon the property of the Co. In St. John. The Act 8 V., c.—s. 6 is repealed.

Chap. 55.—Incorporates, as the ST. JOHN TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB, O. R. Rav, C. H. Fairweather, T. King, T. B. Barker, and R. Titus, to continue as members of said corporation till others re appointed. All the property of the Club is vested in; said trustees. They may raise upon mortgage, of the real or personal estate of the Club, money for the purpose of erecting buildings for its use.

Chap. 56.—Changes the name of "The Trustees of the MARSH BRIDGE BAPTIST CHAPEL" to that of "The Trustees of the LEINSTER STREET BAPTIST CHURCH in, the City of St. John." The Trustees are empowered to borrow money upon the real estate held by them, and apply it to the erection of buildings for the purposes of the Church.

Chap. 57.—Amends the charter of the HIGHLAND PARK Co.; at least 20 p.c. of the lands of the Co shall be given to the corporation of Portland for a public park, and at least 5 acres reserved for church and educational purposes. If said park is not *bonâ fide* commenced and \$10,000 expended in the purchase of lands and improvements by 8th April, 1879, the charter lapses for non-user.

Chap. 58.—Incorporates, as the HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC HALL CO., Wm. Irving, R.E. Steves, J. Scott, C. P. Warman. G. B. Willitt and J. A. Beatty. They may acquire and hold real and personal estate at the town of Hillsborough, and may erect a hall or other building there, and will sell property held by said Co., and; may borrow money on mortgage; capital, \$5,000 in 500 shares of \$10 each.

Chap. 59.—Amends the charter of the SAINT JOHN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Co., authorizing the Directors to sell their; lands in the city of St. John and building materials thereon, the proceeds to be divided among the shareholders *pro ratâ*.

Chap. 60.—Incorporates, as the YORK & CARLETON STEAMBOAT CO., C. E. Hill, M. Doherty, J. Anderson, J. K. Pinder, G.W. Boyer, J. McGaffigan and others for the purpose of plying one or more Steamboats on the River St. John. Capital \$15,000 in 750 shares of \$20 each, with power to increase to \$20,000.

Chap. 61.—Incorporates, as the ST. JOHN RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, the Mayor and Aldermen of St. John for the time being, S. Z. Earle. W. H. Tuck, J. A. Harding, G. E. King and others. All moneys and goods subscribed in aid and for the relief of sufferers by the fire of 20th June, 1877, are vested in said corporation.

Chap. 62.—Incorporates, as the Sr. JOHN LAW SOCIETY, win. Jack, Q, C., D. S. Kerr. Q., C., J.J. Kay, Q, C., C. Doherty. A L.Palmer, Q C., Barristers and Attorneys of the supreme Court of the Prov of N.B., having their offices in the city and county of St. John, for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a Law Library in said city, with suitable rooms in connection therewith. Annual subscription \$10. A member upon payment of \$100 shall become a life member. Society may borrow money at 6 p.c., repayable in 10 yrs, to the extent of \$5,000 for the purchase of a Library.

Chap. 63.—Authorizes the COUNTY COUNCIL of NORTHUMBERLAND to assess upon the Fire District of the Town of Chatham, a sum not exceeding \$200 in any year for erecting and repairing Engine Houses, for purchasing or repairing fire apparatus to be collected as other Parish rates, and to be paid to the Fire wards.

Chap. 64.—Defines NORTHERN SIDE line of QUEEN'S SQUARE in the City of St. John.

Chap. 65.—Authorizes the inhabitants of SAINT MARY'S Village in the County of York, to assess themselves for protection against fires and for procuring a supply of water.

Chap. 66.—Authorizes the School Trustees of District No. 2, in the PARISH of NEWCASTLE, Northumberland, to sell a lot situate in said Parish, and to apply the proceeds towards other school purposes.

Chap. 67.—Authorizes the COUNTY COUNCIL of YORK to issue debentures to the amount of \$11,000 of 6 p c. debentures, for the purpose of taking up the debentures to the sum of \$10,000 issued by said Municipality, on 1st August, 1858, under the authority of 30 V. c. 66.

Chap. 68.—Declares certain lands in the Parish of WELFORD, Kent, vested in the Trustees of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, RICHIBUCTO, in connexion with "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," and authorizes them to lease or sell said lands, and appropriate or invest the proceeds for the benefit of said church.

Chap. 69.—Authorizes the Corporation of ST. JOHN to purchase or pay for improvements, on award of appraisers, on lots of land owned by said Corporation in that part of the city lying on the eastern side of the harbour upon the expiration of any lease having a covenant for renewal thereof, or payment for improvements. Said Corporation may borrow money from time to time, for the purchase of and payment for such improvements, the whole not to exceed \$30,000.

Chap. 70.—Authorizes the municipality of the COUNTY OF YORK to sell and dispose of lands in the Parish of Canterbury for school purposes only.

Chap. 71.—Authorizes the County Council of CARLETON to give \$1,000 to aid the sufferers by the St. John fire and to issue debentures to raise the money.

Chap. 72.—Empowers the CHIEF ENGINEER of the City of ST. JOHN to appoint and displace all officers and members of the Fire Department for that part of said city, lying upon the eastern side of the harbour. Corporation of the city can make by-laws, ordinances, &c., for the government of the Fire Dept. and enforce discipline.

Chap. 73.—Authorizes the BISHOP OF FREDERICTON to sell certain lands in the Parish of CANTERBURY, in York, and invest the proceeds for the benefit of the Parish.

Chap. 74.—Further amends an Act to incorporate the TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN.

Chap. 75.—Makes provision for the maintenance of the HIGHWAYS in the Parishes of SIMONDS, SAINT MARTINS, LANCASTER and MUSQUASH, in the City and County of Saint John.

Chap. 76.—Authorizes Robert R. Call and John C. Miller to erect a TELEPHONE between Newcastle and Indiantown, in North umber land.

Chap. 77.—Authorizes the County Council of MADAWASKA to exempt capital In-vested, during the next 10 yrs., in that County, in mills and factories, from taxation.

Chap. 78.—Authorizes the Municipal Council of KING'S to exempt banking institutions from taxation within that County for a period not exceeding 10 yrs.

Chap. 79.—Authorizes the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church in the Parish of FREDERICTON to sell lands in the Parish of NEW MARYLAND, in York, and on King street, Fredericton.

Chap. 80.—Authorizes the Corporation of ST. JOHN to assess in the present year upon that part of said city lying on the eastern side of the harbour, the sum of \$20,000, in addition to amount already ordered to be assessed.

Chap. 81.—Authorized the Revisors of Electoral lists for the PARISH OF ACADIEVILLE, in Kent, to make a list of electors for that Parish for the year 1878.

Chap. 82.—Amends the Act Incorporating the Town of MONCTON, in reference to the collection of taxes.

Chap. 83.—Forbids burials in the old BURIAL GROUND in Carleton Ward, FREDERICTON, after the 1st August, 1878, under penalty of \$400. The land purchased by the Fredericton Cemetery Co., in King's Ward, in said city shall be exempt from all taxes.

Chap. 84.—Enables the Trustees of the GERMAN STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL in Saint John to mortgage certain property situate on the north-east corner of Germain and Queen Streets in said city.

Chap. 85.—Authorizes the City Council of FREDERICTON to exempt the property and income of joint stock companies or individuals establishing any manufacturing or industrial enterprise, within said city, from taxation for 15 yrs.

Chap. 86.—Authorizes the Town of MONCTON to contract with the Moncton Gas Light and Water Co. for water and gas for a term of years.

Chap. 87.—Directs the Revisors of Electors Lists for the Parishes of MADAWASKA to prepare a list of qualified voters for the election of a member of the House of Assembly.

Chap. 88.—Authorizes the Town Council of MONCTON to borrow money for the construction of public buildings, and to aid in the construction of sewers.

Chap. 89.—Further amends the law for the better prevention of CONFLAGRATIONS in the City of Sr. JOHN, repealing the Act of the 35th Victoria.

Chap. 90.—Authorizes the Corporation of FREDERICTON to issue \$20,000 of 6 p. c. debentures for the purpose of taking up the railway debentures issued by said corporation under authority of 34 v., c. 41.

Chap. 91.—Amends the Act authorizing the erection of a BOOM across the JACQUET RIVER, in Restigouche, by authorizing the parties named to transfer the rights bestowed upon them.

Chap. 92.—Incorporates "The ST. JOHN AND MAINE RAILWAY CO." with G. Wedd, A. Wark, F. Giles, D. W. Hill, A. G. Thomson, S. L. Tilley and E. R. Burpee as directors. Capital, £550,000 sterling, in 5,500 shares of £100 sterling each.

Chap. 93.—Revives and amends the CARAQUET RAILWAY CO. charter; said railway to be commenced within 5 and completed within 8 yrs from 18th April, 1878; K. F. Burns, M.P.P., P. C. Ryan, M.P.P., J. E. O'Brien, J. W. Lowe and others, are declared to be incorporators.

Chap. 94.—Incorporates, as "The ALBERT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.", Wright, E. Copp, C. Anderson J. A. Smith, A. McRae, and others. Capital \$150,000, in shares of £50 each, with power to increase to \$250,000. The lands and property of said Co. used for Railway purposes shall be exempt from local taxation for 10 years after completion of Railway. Road to be commenced within four and completed within six years.

Chap. 95.—Revives and amends the charter of the NORTHERN RAILWAY CO. It is to be commenced within six and finished within ten years.

Chap. 96.—Amends the charter of the NEW BRUNSWICK and CANADA RAILWAY Co., and declares and defines the rights of holders of various classes of debentures and mortgages.

Chap. 97.—Revives the charter of the NEW BRUNSWICK and PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY Co.; said Railway to be commenced within 4 and completed within 5 years.

Chap. 98.—Incorporates, as "The HARVEY BRANCH Ry. Co.", S. Turner, G. Vernon, C. A. Peck, J. W. Stevens, W. Robinson, and others. Capital \$60,000, in shares of \$50 each, with power to increase to \$100,000.

Chap. 99.—Incorporates, as the SAINT ANDREWS and SAINT CROIX Ry. Co., C. M. Gove, T. T. Odell, C. E. O. Hatheway, and others Capital \$50,000, in shares of \$25 each, with power to increase to \$75,000.

Chap. 100.—The SAINT MARTINS and UPHAM RAILWAY shall be completed within one year from 18th April, 1878.

Chap. 101.—The name of "The PETITCODIAC and ELGIN BRANCH Ry. Co." is changed to "The Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock Ry. Co." It may continue its line to a point at or near Havelock Corner, in King's County. It may borrow money on mortgage bonds or debentures, to amount of \$40,000.

Chap. 102.—Provides for the lease or purchase of a suitable building, farm and lands in the vicinity of the Town of BATHURST for an ALMSHOUSE and Workhouse, to be vested in "The Almshouse Comrs. of the Parish of Bathurst." If a building is erected its cost is not to exceed \$3,000. The County Council is authorized to assess the Parish for that amount.

Chap. 103.—Authorizes the corporation of ST. JOHN to borrow, upon 40 years 6 pc.: debentures, \$30,000 to be applied in restoring property of civic departments destroyed by the fire of 20th June, 1877.

Chap. 104.—Upon the completion as a Gaol of the building now being erected at Edmundston, Madawaska, the L. G. may by proclamation, fix a day on and after which the portion intended to be used as a Gaol, shall be the common Gaol for said County.

Chap. 105.—No person may vote at a CIVIC ELECTION in SAINT JOHN, unless he has not only paid all taxes &c., for the current year, but all arrears of previous years.

Chap. 106.—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to establish a Board of Health for MONCTON. to consist of 5 residents of the town. The provisions of ss. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 of Consol. Stat, c. 104 apply to said Board

of Health.

Chap. 107.—Authorizes the corporation of ST JOHN to issue new 20 yrs' 6 p.c. debentures to amount of \$18,000 to retire those issued under provisions of 30 V., c. 24, for the extension of St. John street, said corporation may also borrow upon debentures \$3,000 for the equipment of a salvage corps.

Chap. 108.—Fixes the annual salary of the POLICE MAGISTRATE of the Town of PORTLAND at \$1,400.

Chap. 109.—Authorizes the corporation of ST. JOHN to extend CANTERBURY STREET, from St. James Street to Britain Street, and borrow money therefor on 40 yrs' 6 p c. debentures.

Chap. 110.—Authorizes the City Council of FREDERICTON to raise \$6,000 on debentures, for the erection of a permanent Exhibition Building, for next Provincial Exhibition and levy a rate or assessment, not exceeding \$1,000 yearly, for the purpose of payment.

Chap. 111.—The sole power of establishing and maintaining FERRIES across the RIVER ST. JOHN between Portland and Lancaster is vested in a Board of 5 persons, to be known as the Indiantown and Lancaster Ferry Comrs., a constituted body corporate and politic for the purpose. The 2 Councillors representing Lancaster in the County Council shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board; the Town Council of Portland shall elect 2 members, and these 4 shall agree upon a 5th.

Polling Places.

Chap. 112.—Provides additional polling places in Shediac, Dorchester. Salisbury, Horton and Botsford, in Westmoreland; in St. Mary's, Kent; in Shippegan, Gloucester; in Brighton, Carleton; and in Sussex, Kings'. And, an election occurring before new lists are made up in the usual form, the sheriff furnishes the presiding officers, with such list of Voters. There is to be but one polling place in Wellington Ward, St. John.

Chap. 113.—Authorizes J. E. Whittaker, Trustee under the last WILL and Testament of Charles WHITTAKER, deceased, to convey a lot of land on the south side of King Street, Saint John, by way of mortgage, to secure the repayment of moneys loaned to him for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon.

Members of the Government and Legislatures.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada.'

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the MARQUIS OF LORNE), one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Gov.-General's Secretary,
Major DE WINTON, R.A.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

THE CABINET.

- The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B., Premier and Minister of the Interior.
- The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Finance.
- The Hon. A. CAMPBELL, Receiver General.
- The Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B., Post Master General.
- The Hon. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.
- The Hon. CHAS. TUPPER, C.B., Minister of Public Works.
- The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
- The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the Council.
- The Hon. JAMES McDONALD, Minister of Justice.
- The Hon. L. F. R. MASSON, Minister of Militia and Defence.
- The Hon. JAS. C. POPE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
- The Hon. MCKENZIE BOWELL, Ministers Customs.
- The Hon. L. F. G. BABY, Minister of Inland Revenue.

- The Hon R. D. WILMOT.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding Cabinet office.

- The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C. M. G.
- The Hon. WILLIAM MCDUGALL, C. B., M. P.
- The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C. B.
- The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, C.M.G.
- The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.
- The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Senator.
- The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.
- The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., G.C M.G.
- The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, C. B., K. C. M. G.
- The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
- The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
- The Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M. P.
- The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
- The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.
- The Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.
- The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION.
- The Hon. E. BLAKE.
- The Hon. Sir A. J. SMITH, M.P.
- The Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.
- The Hon R. J. CARTWRIGHT, M.P.
- The Hon. D. LAIRD.
- The Hon. D. CHRISTIE, Senator.
- The Hon. I. BURPEE, M.P.
- The Hon. D. A MACDONALD.
- The Hon. T. COFFIN.
- The Hon. T. FOURNIER.
- The Hon. W. ROSS.
- The Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Senator.
- The Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON, M.P.
- The Hon. F. GEOFFRION, M.P.
- The Hon. W. B VAIL.
- The Hon. JOS. E. CAUCHON.
- The Hon. D. MILLS, M.P.
- The Hon. R. LAFLAMME.
- The Hon. C. A. P. PELLETIER Senator.
- The Hon. W. LAURIER, M.P.

Parliament of Canada.

The Senate.

- *Speaker*—Hon. R. D. WILMOT.
- *Clerk*—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.
- *Law Clerk*—E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq.

The House of Commons.

- *Speaker*— The Hon.
- *Clerk*— ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.
- *Law Clerk*— G. W. WICKSTEED, ESQ.
Berthier E O Cuthbert Berthier en haut.

Provincial Legislatures.

Province of Ontario.

Lieutenant-Governor.

- His Honour, The Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, P. C., Toronto.

Executive Council.

- Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General.
- Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education.
- Hon A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary.
- Hon. S. C. Wood, Treasurer.
- Hon. C F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.
- Hon T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

House of Assembly.

- Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells.
 - (C. T. GILLMOR, Esq., Clerk.)
- Constituencies Members. Post Office Address.

Province of Quebec.

Lieutenant Governor.

- His Honour The Hon. L. LETELLIER EE ST. JUST, P. C—Quebec.

Executive Council.

- Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier and Minister of Agriculture and P. Works.
- Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- Hon. F. C. S. Treasurer.
- Hon. F. G. Marchand, Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
- Hon. H. Starnes, Speaker Leg. Council.
- Hon. D. Ross, Attorney General.
- Hon. A. Chauveau, Solicitor General.

Legislative Council.

- Speaker—The Hon. H. STARNES.
- (G. B. DEBOUCHERVILLE, ESQ., Clerk.)

Legislative Assembly.

- Speaker—Hon. A. TURCOTTE.
- (G. M. MUIR, ESQ., Clerk.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR—His Honour The Hon. Adams George Archibald, C.M.G., P.C.

Executive Council.

- Hon. S. H. Holmes, Prov. Secy, and Premier.

- Hon. J. S. D. Thomson, Attorney General.
- Hon. Saml. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines and Works.
- Hon. N. W. White, Member of Council.
- Hon. W. B. Troop, Member of Council.
- Hon. Chas. J. McDonald, Member of Council.
- Hon. Chas. J. Townshend, Member of Council.
- Hon. James S. McDonald, Member of Council.
- Hon. H. F. McDougall, Member of Council.

Legislative Council.

- Hon. JOHN CREIGHTON, President.
- (JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Esq, Clerk.)

Name and P. O. Address.

- Hon. R M Cutler, Guysboro'
- Hon. W C Whitman, Annap's
- Hon. Freeman Tupper, Liverpool
- Hon. J McKInnon, Antign'she
- Hon. Peter Smyth, Port Hood
- Hon. S Creelman, Stewiacke
- Hon D McN Parker, Halifax
- Hon. James Fraser, Pictou
- Hon. Wm Annand, London, England
- Hon. Thos F Morrison
- Hon. H Martell, Arichat
- Hon Chas Dickie, Cornwallis
- Hon. Robt Boak, Jr. Halifax
- Hon. E R Oakes, Digby
- Hon. A McN Cochran, Maitland
- Hon. Jas Butler, Halifax

Province of New Brunswick.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, The Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, Q.C.

Executive Council.

- Hon John James Fraser, Q.C., Attorney-General.
- Hon William Wedderburn, Q. C., Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General.
- Hon Pierre A Landry, Chief Commissioner Board of Works.
- Hon Michael Adams, Surveyor General.
- Hon Robert Young, President of the Council.
- Hon Benjamin R Stevenson, Member of Council.
- Hon John H Crawford, Member of Council.
- Hon William E Perley, Member of Council.
- Hon Daniel L. Hannington, Member of Council.

Legislative Council.

- President, (Not yet elected.)
- (G. BOTSFORD, ESQ., Clerk.

House of Assembly.

- Speaker, (Not yet elected.)
- G. J. BLISS, Clerk.

Province of Manitoba.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour, The Hon Joseph E. Cauchon, P.C.

Executive Council.

- Treasurer, Hon J Norquay, (Premier.)
- Prov. Secy., Hon C P Brown.
- Minister of Public Work, Hon J Royal.
- Attorney-General, Hon D M Walker.

Legislative Assembly.

- Speaker, (vacant.)
- THOMAS SPENCE, ESQ., Clerk.)

N. W. Territories.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour The Hon. DAVID LAIRD, P.C.

Council—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut. Col. James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Member of Council, specially appointed.

Lieut. Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor. William James Scott, Registrar.

Province of British Columbia.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour The Hon. A. N. RICHARDS.

Executive Council.

- Attorney-Genl. & Chief Comr L. & W.—Hon George A Walkem
- Prov.-Secy—Hon T Basil Humphreys
- Min. Finance—Hon Robt Beaven

Province of Prince Edward Island.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour, Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight.

Executive Council.

- Hon Louis H Davies, Attorney-General.
- Hon W D Stewart, Commissioner of Public Works.
- Hon Thomas W Dodd, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.
- Hon John Yeo, Member of Council.
- Hon Alexander Laird, Member of Council.
- Hon Dr. James Robertson, Member of Council

Legislative Council.

- Hon. JOHN BALDERSON, President.
- (JOHN BALL, Esq., Clerk.)
- *Queen's Co. Charlottetown and Royalty*—Hon Thomas W Dodd
- *Queen's 1st District*- Hon A B McKenzie
- *Queen's District*—Hon John Balderson
- *Queen's 2nd District*—Hon McMillan
- *Queen's 2nd District*—Hon R Munn
- *King's Co 1st Dis*—Hon L Kirkham
- *King's Co Dis*— Hon Simon Bulger
- *King's 2nd Dis*—Hon Joseph Wightman
- *King's 2nd Dis*—Hon T Annear
- *Prince Co 1st Dis*—Richard B Reid
- *Prince 1st*—B Rogers
- *Prince 2nd Dis*—Hon Alexander Laird
- *Prince 2nd*-Hon P Burns

Banking and Currency of Canada.

We continue from the *Year Book* of 1878, statements of the Statistics of the Banks of Canada, as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Canada Gazette*, for the Fiscal year ended June 30th, 1878.

Bank Statement for 1877-78.

Months. Paid up Capital. NOTES IN CIRCULATION. Deposits. Specie and Dominion Notes. Discounts. Payable on Demand. Payable after Notice. 1877. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ July* 62,097,673 18,188,330 41,261,980 33,538,696 15,364,038 118,611,985 August†..... 63,235,998 18,786,422 40,967,952 33,805,297 16,191,507 120,568,516 September†..... 63,455,798 22,394,782 41,086,513 32,740,102 14,437,951 121,146,783 October†..... 64,310,310 24,832,368 39,772,826 32,606,882 14,072,976 124,092,350 November§..... 61,397,904 21,726,465 40,229,946 28,515,198 14,780,014 15,990,708 December..... * 63,656,861 21,794,212 41,260,793 30,187,795 15,024,194 116,475,030 1878. January†..... 63,165,731 20,420,973 38,756,772 30,032,235 14,383,990 114,231,192 February†..... 62,772,588 20,193,504 38,560,766 30,716,314 14,164,820 115,431,389 March†..... 64,324,453 20,193,193 37,979,689 31,871,986 14,211,413 118,195,651 April†..... 63,654,326 19,946,565 38,511,967 31,429,354 14,063,205 117,724,797 May†..... 62,565,995 18,925,363 38,869,554 31,210,883 11,182,257 116,008,720 June†..... 63,387,034 19,351,309 40,348,164 31,552,031 13,839,526 116,508,782 * Eight Banks not returned. † Seven " " ‡ Five " " § Ten " " Six " "

Returns from Ontario and Quebec complete during year.

None from B. Columbia, & P. E. Island. From Nova Scotia, & New Brunswick, incomplete.

If the deposits in Building Societies are added to the above totals, we have an aggregate of \$92,968,186 of deposits; or about \$23 per head of the population of the Dominion.

Permanent Building Societies In Canada, 1877.

Societies. Capital Stock. Liabilities to Stockholders. Deposits. Liabilities to Public. Total Liabilities. Assets: Loans Secured. Assets: Property Owned. Total Assets. Amt. of Subscribed Stock. Dividend.

Ontario Building & savings Society, Kingston..... 80,350 141,043 69,562 69,617 210,660 174,881 35,779 210,660 182,500 7 do

Dominion and Provincial Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures hold during Fiscal Year 1877-78.

Months. Dominion Government Circulation. Provincial Notes. Total Government circulation including Fractional Notes. Specie held. British Columbia. Ontario. Quebec. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. 1877. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ July..... 24,532 3,201,506 50 4,688,513 50 915,732 75 1,468,341 50 387,976 72 10,802,898 95 2,767,634 31 August..... 30,366 3,489,674 50 4,785,825 50 930,532 75 1,498,002 50 332,433 65 11,182,313 13 3,088,623 16 September..... 30,338 3,569,468 50 4,881,034 00 927,229 25 1,545,170 00 327,752 08 51,395,548 06 3,223,108 37 October..... 17,900 3,545,638 50 5,027,609 50 928,454 25 1,600,291 50 325,104 95 11,558,715 68 3,307,126 57 November..... 17,345 3,480,170 00 5,054,555 00 925,902 25 1,621,836 50 320,889 41 11,536,563 39 3,219,723 02 December..... 11,716 3,468,158 00 5,108,476 00 920,996 25 1,638,179 00 317,175 41 11,584,159 39 3,211,481 00 1878. January..... 11,662 3,556,443 00 4,920,161 50 919,703 25 1,582,169 00 307,585 68 11,415,214 91 3,100,625 32 February..... 11,627 3,393,920 00 4,702,545 50 818,560 25 1,591,538 00 801,509 58 10,936,206 06 2,857,743 02 March..... 11,586 3,375,866 00 4,701,766 50 732,134 25 1,477,067 00 299,466 61 10,713,548 34 2,664,492 04 April..... 11,549 3,402,934 00 4,610,252 00 729,538 25 1,491,703 50 293,294 14 10,656,862 12 2,663,366 13 May..... 11,514 3,429,069 00 4,512,779 50 712,466 75 1,470,489 50 290,052 21 10,573 986 94 2,596,586 82 June..... 11,468 3,417,778 00 4413,485 50 711,290 75 1,477,143 50 286 099 08 10,435 039 81 2,569 845 63

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

Statistics of Insolvency.

For the Year Ending 30th Sept., 1876, In Accordance With Statute 39 Vic., Cap. 30. Table I.

Districts. No. of Insolvents. Liabilities as given by Insolvents. Claims Proved. AMOUNT RECEIVED BY ASSIGNEE. Amounts promised, paid or secured under composition. Claims proved on which no dividends or composition has been declared. Expenses, Commission, Law. Miscellaneous Expenses.

Districts. No. of Insolvents. Liabilities as given by Insolvents. Claims Proved. Amount received by Assignee. Amounts promised, paid or secured under composition. Claims proved on which no dividends or composition has been declared. Expenses, Commission, Law. Miscellaneous Expenses.

Extract From Report.

"Serious difficulties and long delays have been encountered in collecting correcting and completing the information sought for in these Records especially in procuring the complement of statements from the two different sources, namely, the official Assignees and Creditors Assignees.

"The working of this new machinery is. however becoming every day easier and more perfect although of a nature permanently retaining the character of heavy labour. Such as shewn by this first statement, notwithstanding some defects, and the absence of a few returns of little consequence, the result may safely be taken as a general shewing of the Insolvency operations of the year concerned.

"A further remark is necessary as regards the columns of the above tables respectively headed. Assignee's Commission, Law and Miscellaneous Expenses to the effect that the amount does not represent the entire costs of the whole of the transactions, for this reason, that many of the estates are still undergoing the process of liquidation, and therefore only a portion of the expenses is accounted for.

"Preferential and second claims are included under miscellaneous expenses."

Table II. Statistics of Insolvency for the Year Ending 30th September, 1876, In Accordance With Statute 39 Vic., C. 30.

Ontario. Quebec. N. Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Manitoba. British Columbia. Total.

Imports and Exports.

The following table is compiled from the *Canada Gazette*:

Goods Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada,

(Exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878.

Articles. Value, January to June, 1877. Value, July to Dec. 1877. Value, Jan. to June, 1878. Total for fiscal year.

The preceding Table compiled from the *Canada Gazette* is exclusive of British Columbia. The total value of Goods entered for Consumption according to the official return of the Commissioner of Customs for the whole Dominion is \$91,199,597, against a total of \$88,871,301 as shown by the above Table.

Precisely the same remark may be made as respects the Table of Exports subjoined. For the whole Dominion, according to the Commissioner of Customs, the total amount for the Fiscal Year was \$79,523,667, while, according to the Totals from the monthly publications in the *Canada Gazette*, the figures, excluding British Columbia, are \$74,732,994.

It is right to observe that the monthly figures of the *Gazette* are subject to revision and correction, but they may be accepted as approximately correct.

Exports.

(Compiled from *Canada Gazette*.)

GOODS EXPORTED from the DOMINION OF CANADA (exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for the fiscal year 1877-78.

Monthly Values of Exports From Canada

For fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878.

Total Trade of Dominion of Canada

Since Confederation, corrected by official figures.

Exports.

Countries.	Value of Exports by Countries.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Great Britain																																																																																																			
.....	38,743,848	45,003,882	40,032,902	40,723,477	41,567,469	45,941,539	United States	42,072,526	36,244,311	29,911,983	31,933,459	25,775,245	25,244,898																																																																																																		
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	553,935	319,330	369,391	Germany	76,553	65,511	91,019	125,768	34,324	122,254	Spain	25,080	960	7,300	9,417	62,659	47,816	Portugal	191,156	193,463	170,784	127,540	129,960	164,028	Italy	177,232	190,211	170,408	142,787	213,692	151,861	Holland	13,142	14,905	28,724	30,816	94,303	53,750	Belgium	17,754	240,494	59,563	13,825	66,912	49,998	B. N. A. Provinces	2,800,555	1,569,079	1,901,831	1,900,891	2,112,106	2,094,682	British West Indies	1,969,548	1,997,078	2,283,973	2,148,491	2,194,649	1,950,144	Spanish do	1,624,191	1,255,121	1,042,001	1,146,129	1,284,375	1,039,807	French do	299,809	380,609	371,477	292,995	160,212	216,738	Other West India Islands	94,950	145,988	248,055	87,705	149,622	127,458	South America	1,285,434	1,212,978	785,797	688,209	651,625	654,357	China and Japan	46,466	39,222	87,046	23,075	37,149	102,568	Australia

The above figures may be subject to slight correction on final revision But they may be accepted as showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the last fiscal year.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year Ended June 30th, 1877.

Receipts. Amount. Total.

Payments. Amount. Total.

The following is a Detailed Comparative Statement of the Total Liabilities of the Dominion of Canada, on July 1st, 1876 and 1877.

Funded and Unfunded Debt—Payable in London. \$ cts. \$ cts.

The following is a Detailed Comparative Statement of the Assets of the Dominion of Canada, at July 1st, 1876, and 1877.

Investments. \$ cts. \$ cts. Sinking Fund, Consolidated Canadian Loan, 5 per cent. 3,665,855 14 3,655,855 14

Recapitulation. 1876 1877 Total Debt.....	\$161,204,687 86
\$174,675,834 97 Total Assets.....	35,653,173 98 41,467,140 52 Net
Debt.....	124,553,493 88 133,208,694 45 Interest on Public
Debt.....	6,753,171 89 7,132,408 11 Interest on
Assets.....	673,955 49 648,680 89 Net
Interest.....	6,079,216 40 6,483,727 22 Average
Interest.....	4 88 4 86

Immigration.

In continuing; the statistics of Immigration from the *Year Book* of 1878, it may be remarked, the fact was then chronicled, that the influx of immigrants to this continent had reached its minimum, and that the outflow from the United States to Europe had actually been greater than the inflow. As respects Canada the influx of Immigrant settlers from Europe had reached the lowest point; but there was a considerable net gain. We have this year to record a considerable gain in the number of Immigrants coming from Europe to this continent, both to the United States and Canada.

The following is a continuation of the figures from the *Year Book* of 1878, of the numbers of immigrant settlers in Canada, and immigrant passengers who have passed through Canada, for the United States, since 1866:—

The figures for the year 1878, cannot be obtained at the time these statements are compiled (in November.)

As showing the movement by the St. Lawrence the following total arrivals at Quebec are given:—

The following table shows the nationalities of the immigrants arrived at (Quebec for the last five years.

(The nationalities of those who arrive at the inland ports cannot be ascertained):—

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec for the last five years. (This classification is only made at the port of Quebec):—

The arrivals of immigrants in the Dominion by sea, for the last five years, are as follow:—

The arrivals at the inland ports of the Dominion may be [unclear: sated] as follow for the corresponding five years:

The two preceding tables include all immigrants, that is both settlers in Canada and passengers through Canada for the Western States.

The following table shows the movements as respects immigrant settlers in Canada for 1873 to 1877 inclusive:—

The following corresponding figures as respects the United States for the same years:—

And the following are corresponding figures as respecting emigration from the United Kingdom for the same years:—

The following table, continued from previous *Year Books* shows the movement of immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1877 inclusive:

Allan Line of Steamers.—Return of Passages

and Number of Passengers carried from 8th Nov., 1877, to 4th May, 1878

Steamers. Captains. Left Liverpool Arrived Halifax. Passage. No. of Passangers. Left Halifax. Arrived Liver pool. Passage. No. of Passangers.

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried from April 18, to 23 Nov., 1878.

Steamers. Captains. Left Liverpool Arrived Halifax. Passage. No. of Passangers. Left Halifax. Arrived Liver pool. Passage. No. of Passangers.

Post Office of the Dominion.

Rates of Postage.

The following are the latest corrections of the rates of Canada Postage:

Letter Postage.

Rates within Dominion of Canada and United States.

Prepaid in Stamps. Postage in sufficiently paid. cents Letters not more than ½ oz..... 3 " over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz 9 " over 1 " 1½ 9 " over 1½ " 2 12 " over 2 " 2½ 15 Double The Deficient Postage.

and so on. 3 cents being charged for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of ½ oz.

pointing hand All letters must be prepaid by stamp.

pointing hand All letters for the United states must be fully paid by stamp and *vice versa*. Letters mailed in the United States for Canada, insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead letter office.

pointing hand Letters *posted unpaid* sent to Dead Letter office, unless for the United Kingdom and one or two other exceptions, for which enquire at the Post Office. Letters mailed for the United Kingdom unpaid will be charged *double postage*

pointing hand On affixing postage stamps always ascertain the *exact weight*. If the half ounce be exceeded even by the turning of the balance double postage will be charged.

pointing hand Letters misdirected will be forwarded from one Post Office to another, without additional postage.

pointing hand Letters or parcels containing contraband or dutiable goods will be detained.

pointing hand Letters posted *insufficiently paid*, but with one 3 cent stamp attached, will be forwarded, and the deficient postage charged *double*.

pointing hand Neither British, United States nor any Foreign Stamps can be affixed to Letters mailed in Canada.

Drop Letters.

1 cent per ½ oz., in all cases prepaid by stamp.

Postage Cards.

1 cent to Canada and United States.

United States post cards cannot be mailed in Canada; and Canadian post cards cannot be mailed in the United States.

Post Cards to the United Kingdom, 2 cents.

Stamped Envelopes.

Are to be sold by Postmasters and Stamp vendors at the following prices:—

In other words, all lesser numbers than [*unclear*: 100] must be sold at the nearest proportional rate to the price per hundred. Additional stamps may be added to the stamped envelopes; but under no circumstances can the stamp of an envelope be cut out and used as a postage stamp.

Registration Fees.

- 2 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in Canada.
- 5 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United states.
- 8 cents prepaid by stamp, for places in United Kingdom

Registered Stamps cannot be used for prepayment of letter postage. They can only be used for payment of registration fees.

Canada and Newfoundland.

Letters 6 cents per ½ oz. Registration same as in Dominion.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Letters same as within Dominion, but subject to charge on delivery. Registration same as in Dominion.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Letters by Canadian Mail 5 cents per ½ oz.

Letters New York Mail 5 cents per ½ oz.

Postal Cards 2 cents.

pointing hand All Letters and postal matter desired to be sent by steamers from New York, must be *viâ New York*.

pointing hand All Letters sent to the United Kingdom should be prepaid, or they will be charged double postage, or double any portion of the amount unpaid.

Franking and Free Mail Matter.

All mail matter sent by or to the Governor-General or his Secretary or Office at Ottawa, is free.

All mail matter sent to or by Ministers or officers of Government Departments at Ottawa, is free

All mail matter sent to or by the Senate or House of Commons is free.

Books from the Library of Parliament are free of postage sent to or from Members of either House.

Prepayment Is not required on letters sent to any of the Imperial Departments of State

Members of the Senate or House of Commons may mail Parliamentary documents free during the recess; and Mem- bers of the Local Legislatures have the same privilege as respects documents printed by order of such Legislatures.

Petitions and addresses to the Local Legislatures may be sent free.

Miscellaneous Matter.

Between places within Canada and the United States.

Pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, rices current, handbills, book and newspaper manuscript, printer's proofs, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs not on glass, or in cases containing glass, music written or printed, documents wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns, or other documents of like nature, may be sent through the post office at the rate of 1 cent per 4oz. prepaid by stamps. All such documents must be left open at the sides, so as to admit of easy examination by the Postal officers. If enclosed in sealed envelopes, notched at the ends or sides

or with the corners cut, full postal rates will be charged.

If such packages contain any letter or communication to serve the purpose of a letter, full postal rates will be charged.

No book or packet of printed matter must exceed 5 lbs. in weight 24 inches in length, 12 inches in breadth or depth.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts 1 cent per 4 oz. prepaid by postage stamp Limit of weight 24 oz.

Printed or lithographed circulars, prices current, hand bills, and other matter of a like character, 1 cent per 4 oz. prepaid by stamps.

Miscellaneous matter as above described cannot, under the present postal regulations, be sent to the United Kingdom as such, but the greater part of such matter may be forwarded to the United Kingdom by Book Post.

Book Post.

Between places in Canada, the United States and to or from Newfoundland.

Every book packet must be posted so as to be open at the ends to enable it to be examined. But for security, string may be placed across the ends, which the postal officers are authorised to cut to examine They will, however afterwards retie. It must not contain any writing or enclosure to serve as a letter.

It must not exceed 5 lbs in weight nor 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft in width or depth.

It must be prepaid by postage stamps.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of art, maps or prints, photographs not in glass or frames of glass, drawings, engravings, lithographs, music printed or written, deeds and any quantity of paper vellum or parchment.

All legitimate binding, mounting or covering whether loose or attached, also rollers for maps and prints or whatever is necessary for safe transition, will be held to form part of the book packet.

If such book packet or any part of it be closed, so that it cannot be inspected, it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office

Book post between Canada and the United, Kingdom and to foreign countries through the United Kingdom.

Books, newspapers, printed papers, and other similar articles must be placed under bands or in an open envelope, or simply folded, so as to admit of easy examination, and must contain no writing or mark whatever except as follows:—Proofs of printing or music may have corrections with the pen, and the manuscript of the proofs may be sent with them. Circulars, notices, Ac, may have the signature of the sender with his trade or profession, place mailed from and date Books may have a manuscript dedication or complimentary inscription from the author. Passages in the text may be marked with a simple stroke of the pencil or pen. Printed or lithographed share or stock lists may have prices added in writing or by any other mode.

Newspapers and other printed matter may bear a printed card containing the name, calling, and place of business of the sender; no other kind of marks or writing except the foregoing will be allowed under penalty of charging full letter postage.

Under the Treaty of Berne, legal and commercial documents embrace all kinds of Acts and deeds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, documents on service of Ins. Cos., copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music and all manuscript papers and documents not belonging to actual and personal correspondence. Such documents to be sent under a moveable band and to admit of easy examination, or to be treated as unpaid letters, and charged accordingly

Rates chargeable on Book Packet under this heading are given in the Table of Rates.

Limits of weight and size as follow:—

Weight.

For the United Kingdom 5 lbs; France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, Azores, Madeira, Denmark and Switzerland, 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Size.

For the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland, 21 inches long and 12 inches breadth and depth.

For France, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, 18 inches long and 12 inches breadth and depth. Water coloured

drawings not allowed to be sent by Book Post to France or Algeria.

No writing or manuscript mark, whatever beyond the name and address of the person to whom sent is admissible on any packet forwarded *viâ* France, to the S. American States, Mexico, Hayti and St. Thomas.

Pattern and Sample Post.

Between places in the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Patterns or samples of merchandise not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be sent prepaid by postage stamp at the rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order however small or articles sent from one private individual to another, are not admissible, this post being restricted to *bona fide* patterns and samples. If the package is insufficiently paid, it will be rated with the deficient postage, and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages can be registered for 5 cents extra.

Between Canada and the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries viâ the United Kingdom.

For rates see Table Page 00.

They must be prepaid by Postage Stamp, must be sent in covers easy of examination, no writing allowed except the address, trade mark or number and price of the articles.

They must not be of intrinsic value or dangerous to the mails, such as knives, scissors. &c. There are some prohibitions to France and Germany, for which see Post Office. Limit of weight to United Kingdom 5 lbs.

To all other European countries $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Size must not exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 in breadth and depth.

Parcel Post.

Parcels closed at the ends and sides not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight, may be mailed to places within the Dominion of Canada, except those in B. Columbia and Manitoba *viâ* the United States, in which case the parcels cannot exceed in weight the postal union limit, namely 2 lbs 3 oz.

Rates as follow—

They must be prepaid by stamps. No letters must be enclosed, and no liquid or explosive substance likely to injure the mails, size not to exceed two feet in length and one in breadth and thickness

The words "By Parcel Post" must be plainly written over the address. The name and address of the sender should be written on the parcel, and in case of failure to deliver from any cause, the parcel will be sent back to him from the Dead Letter Office on payment of a second parcel rate. If the parcel is Insufficiently prepaid, the amount deficient will be rated unpaid with a fine of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Parcel may be registered for a fee of 5 cents prepaid by stamp.

Parcels may contain books, daguerreotypes, photographs, written or printed matter, deeds, returns, legal documents, &c., not being strictly letters.

Enclosing a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve as a letter in a parcel, is a misdemeanor.

If it is ascertained that a parcel posted contains a letter or letters, the stamps affixed will be cancelled and parcel charged full letter rates.

Report of Operations of the Post Office of Dominion.

In the number of letters passing through the post in 1877, there was a slight decrease as compared with 1876. In all other postal operations there was an increase. Three-fourths of the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is now served by the Canadian Mails. The two gaps are between Thunder Bay and Fort Francis and between Fort Edmonton and the post routes of British Columbia. The following table shows the extent of the Postal service of Canada for 1877, at January 1st.

By an arrangement concluded with the Post Office of Germany, Closed mails have for the past year been exchanged between Canada and Germany, the rates and regulations being those of the Postal Union. The postage on Newfoundland letters has been reduced from 6 cents to 5 and the charge on registered letters to and from the United Kingdom from 8 cents to 5. The landing the mails at Rimouski in summer and Halifax in winter proved a very satisfactory arrangement. The No. of Letters conveyed between Canada and the United Kingdom in the year ending 30th Nov., 1877, was [*unclear*: 2,28,748;] of Newspapers [*unclear*: 2,744,04;] of Books, 32,370; and of samples, 36,344. These figures do not include Letters, &c., sent from United States through Canada.

The Free Delivery System shows a large increase. The weekly average of letters delivered in December, 1876, was 120,796, and in 1877, 49,468, an increase of 23½ per cent. The free delivery of newspapers increased from [unclear: 163,32,] to 202,268. The No. of carriers was increased by 14, making a total of 144 employed in the service at the close of the year 1877. The revenue derived from the "City Letters" delivered by the carriers is estimated at \$26,000.

There was no material variation in the Railway Mail Service. There was an increase of 90½ in the No. of miles of Railway on which mails were carried, but only 6 miles increase of daily service, 16,512½ miles of railway being passed over daily.

Registered Letters.

Out of the 1,842,000 registered letters which passed through the mails in 1877, 64 miscarried from various causes, and 72 were stated not to have the amounts when received said to have been enclosed.

Dead Letters.

563,484 letters, circulars and post cards were received at the Dead letter Office, 58,811 were returned from Great Britain, U.S., and other places as having failed in delivery. 5,888 of these dead letters were registered, and in the unregistered. 3,929 contained valuable inclosures. 131,485 letters were returned to the writers, but only 99,970 were taken out by the persons to whom they were so returned.

Postage Stamps. Post Bands and Post Cards.

The following Tables show the number of these issued during the fiscal year 1876-77, together with the value of the issue by Provinces:— Denomination. Issued to Post-masters during the year. STAMPS ON HAND 30TH JUNE, '77. Total Number of Stamps, Post Bands and Post Cards. Cents. ½ 424,600 128,800 554,190 1 14,384,00 1,987,800 16,381,126 2 2,293,900 206,500 2,507,986 3 32,083,800 4,131,200 86,236,236 5 1,294,050 39,550 1,689,966 6 362,650 21,550 385,416 10 11,950 82,500 224,651 12½ 72,100 808,400 881,247 15 53,950 23,200 77,270 20 1,408,250 279,800 1,689,629 50 135,150 58,600 194,658 8 Registered 17,200 35,900 53,373 P. Bands 213,980 947,900 1,192,104 1 cent P. Cards 5,522,689 872,900 6,396,455 2 cent P. Cards 98,300 101,900 200,230

Value of Issue during the year, to 30th June. 1877:—

Money Orders.

The following Table shows the Money Order business for the fiscal year:—

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDED:30TH JUNE, 1877.

Number of Money Order Offices 1st Jan., 1878. Amount of Money Orders issued in year ended 30th June. 1877. \$ CTS. The business for the last six months of 1877 amounted to \$8,127,941. 439 3,568,509 86 112 631,113 94 83 876,115 21 109 1,418,650 47 2 28,350 25 6 143,59 08 5 190,518 32 756 6,856 837 13

After 1st July, 1877, a change was made in the mode of paying Money orders, they being, after having been certified and stamped by the Postmasters, paid at the Bank counters without a Postmasters cheque being necessary as formerly. The total issues and payments on orders exchanged with the United States for 11 months of the fiscal year 1875-76, was \$868,270. The business for the fiscal year 1876-77 was as follows:—

Post Office Savings Banks.

9 additional Post Offices were made savings bank Offices during the year, and 5 were closed. On 1st January, 1878, 282 were in operation. During the 3 years ending 30th June, 1877, the withdrawals from these Banks exceeded the deposits, but during the last 6 mos of 1877, the reverse was the case, there having been an increase in the number of depositors of 793, and in the amt. of deposits of 113,917.

The following table shows the business for the Fiscal Year:

P.O. Savings Bank, year ending June 30,'77.

Numbers of Savings Bank Offices 1st Jan. 1878. Numbers of Depositors 30th June, 1877. Total Amount deposited during year to 30th June 1877. Amount of Deposits & Interest to credit of Depositors, 30th June, 1877. \$ cts. \$ cts. 233 24,074 1,521,000 00 2,639,937 47 43 1 232 24,074 1,521,000 00 2,639,937 47

Revenue and Expenditure.

There was an increase in the Revenue of the Department ever that of the preceding Fiscal Year, mainly derived from the sale of Postage stamps, of \$10,248. There were increased charges for Postal Service for the year

The Revenue and Expenditure by Provinces is shown by the following Table:

Postal Revenue and Expenditure.

Rates of Postage Chargeable in Canada on Letters, News Papers. &c., to the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES. Rates for LETTERS. See Refs. c.& a. Postal Cards each, be prepaid. Fee for REGISTRATION. Ref. e. NEWSPAPERS Must be prepaid. Other PRINTED MATTER must be prepaid. Samples of MERCHANDISE Must be prepaid.

China, Hong Kong, Amoy, Canton, Foo-Chow, Swatow, Kiung-Chow, Ningpo and Hankow via San Francisco

Rates of Postage Chargeable in Canada on Letters, Newspapers, &c.-

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES. Rates for Letters. See Refs. c.& a. Postal Cards each, be prepaid. Fee for Registration. Ref. e. Newspapers Must be prepaid. Other Printed Matter must be prepaid. Samples of Merchandise Must be prepaid.

do by Private Ship

List of Post Offices in Canada.

Arranged Alphabetically.

Corrected to 1st of September, 1878.

The Offices marked 1 are authorized to Grant and Pay Money Orders.

The Offices marked 2 are Savings Bank Offices.

The letters "W.O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."

The Capital letters after the names indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion:—O. for Ontario; Q. for Quebec; for New Brunswick; Ns. for Nova Scotia; M. for Manitoba; Bc. for British Columbia; Pei. for Prince Edward Island.

HENRI, MOUNIER & Co's.

Cognac.

Orders Solicited, Received on Best Terms and attended promptly

Julen Baillargeon,

OFFICE: 76 ST. PETER STREET, P. O. Box 94, QUEBEC.

Agent for the Dominion.

Royal Canadian Insurance Company.
Fire and Marine.
Head Office: 150 & 160 St. James Steeet, Montreal.

Manager Canada Fire Department:

- JAMES DAVISON.

Marine Underwriter and Manager:

- HENRY STEWART.

Secretary-Treasurer:

- ARTHUR GAGNON.
Losses Promptly Settled;
those for Marine, payable at the Bank of Montreal, London, (Eng.), when required.

Index.

Chester's CURE, AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, He that fails to try this Remedy, will suffer when sure relief is at hand. Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1 Per large box; small box, 50 cts. Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Hoarseness. Sent free by mail on receipt one dollar. Also CHESTER'S STOMACH and LIVER TONIC especially adapted to DYSPEPTIC (The above Cut shows the method of using this Remedy.)

cases, and those peculiar and distressing symptoms of Gastric Derangement so common with asthmatic patients. It increases the appetite, aids the digestion and assimilation of food, &c.; prevents vomiting when due to sympathetic irritation. Sold in pint bottles at \$1 each, with full directions. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has not got it, order directly from the proprietor. Manufactured by William E. Chester, 389 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal; and for sale by all druggists.

Ottawa Advertisements.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, (Successors to Lewis & Pinhey) Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c., No. no WELLINGTON-ST., OTTAWA, ONT C. H. Pinhey. Alex. J. Christie. H. P. Hill.

COCKBURN, WRIGHT & McCAUL Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Parlaimentary Agents, dec. VICTORIA CHAMBERS, Cor. Wellington & O'Connor-Sts., Ottawa. James Cockburn, Q C. W. McKay Wright. G. Lefroy McCaul.

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MR. LEGGO, (Late Master in Chancery, Hamilton.) Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, etc., No. 5 Elgin-St., opposite Free Press Office. Residence: Dr. Wood's, No. 165 Maria-St.

J. W. W. WARD, BARRISTER, &c., OTTAWA,—CANADA. OFFICE: CORNER SUSSEX AND YORK STREETS, (Near Lower Town Market.)

To INVENTORS. HENRY GRIST, OTTAWA, CANADA. PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS Expediously and properly secured in Canada, the United States of America and Europe. Seventeen years' practice. Attorney for two thousand inventors. Trade Marks Registered. Send for Book of Instructions, Tariff of Fees, &c.

1879. MINERAL LAND OFFICE. 1879. ———:o:——— A. GARRETT, AGENT AND DEALER IN MINES AND MINERALS. Ores of Gold, Silver, Platinum, Tin, Zinc, Nickel, Antimony, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Arsenic, Cobalt, Mica, Bog Ore, Coal, Phosphate of Lime, Plumbago, Gems, Pearls, &c., &c. Agent for Wright's Peat Manufactory. OFFICE: NO. 138 *WELLINGTON STREET, - - - VICTORIA BUILDING. OTTAWA, ONT.

Frontispiece - Sketch of British Columbia

British Columbia Information for Emigrants VIEW NEAR VICTORIA, FROM A SKETCH BY A. G. DALLAS, ESQ.

ISSUED BY-THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE PROVINCE,
4 Lime Street Square, E.C., London, England.
Emigration Map of British Columbia

British Columbia.

Information for Emigrants.

THE Agent-General for British Columbia thinks it necessary to furnish the following information for the assistance of persons desirous of emigrating to that province:—

Now that there is a certainty of the Canadian Pacific Railway being made through British Columbia, the province attracts renewed attention, and settlers are coming into it to take up land for farms. There are many good places open for settlement, but the man of small means, particularly, cannot spend his time and money in visiting all parts of the province, in order to find the place that will best suit his wants and circumstances. This Handbook will give, among other information, some general idea of the different sections of the province that have been tested by *practical farmers*.

The occupation of gold-mining exists still as the principal industry of British Columbia and as an unfailing attraction to population—4½ millions sterling having been exported within ten years—but other industries have appeared, and promise well. The chief of these has been coal. Within ten years 330,395 tons of coal have been shipped from Nanaimo. Many articles of provincial produce, besides gold and coal,—namely, lumber (sawn wood), furs, hides, wool, fish, cranberries, &c.—figure now in the [*unclear: tst*] of exports. A small settlement of practical *experienced* men is found in nearly every district that is suitable for farming. Such men know, in some degree, what their own land will produce or support, and they also have a general idea of the extent of similar land near to them. Availing myself of the wider sources of information thus opened, I hope to be able to give a picture of the province which is neither underdrawn nor overdrawn. Truth, not exaggeration, is the basis of these pages. The information that will be laid before the reader, on each point, will be fully borne out by that best of tests—Experience.

It has been somewhat unfortunate that the rich gold-fields of Cariboo are among rough mountains, with a severe climate, and that the trunk road to Cariboo runs for a long way through an unprepossessing part of the province. Several persons who have travelled on this road only, and have afterwards left the country, have in good faith tried to describe British Columbia. These writers I do not complain of, though their position is like that of a foreigner who should attempt to describe England after travelling through Wales on a public coach. I complain of another class of writers—writers who are deficient in fairness and candour. In the earlier days of British Columbia, as of all young British colonies, certain persons came into the country who had a strong desire to make a living without taking off their coats—a desire which could not be gratified. The friends of these persons at home sent them money, which they put into silly investments. They rode to the diggings, and rode back again. They hung, like mendicants, round the doors of the Government offices. They croaked in the streets, spent their time idly in bar-rooms, and finally disappeared. Having in some manner got back to England, several of these persons wrote scraps in magazines, or vamped up books about British Columbia. I might collect these wails of the unsuitable into a list, but it is enough simply to state that nobody of any position in British Columbia—no settler worth his salt—has ever written against the country. On the contrary, persons who are there, settled comfortably after overcoming early difficulties, write to their friends to join them.

The intending emigrant may read the following books about the province as good books written by honest writers:—

- 1862.—'Prize Essay on Vancouver Island.' By Charles Forbes, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), late Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy.
- 1863.—'Prize Essay on British Columbia.' By the Rev. R. C. Lundin Brown, M.A., formerly Minister at Lillooet.
- 1872.—'Prize Essay on British Columbia' (after its union with Canada). By A. C. Anderson, Esq., J.P., formerly a partner of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 'Vancouver Island Explorations, and Papers relating to the British Columbian Botanical Expedition;' 'Studies of the Forests and Forest Life of North-west America.' By Robert Brown, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S.,

F.R.G.S., President of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.

- 'Vancouver Island and British Columbia.' By Matthew Macfie, Esq., F.R.G.S.
- 'Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia.' By J. D. Pemberton, Esq.
- 'Vancouver Island.' By Dr. Rattray, R.N.
- 'Four Years in British Columbia.' By Captain R. C. Mayne, R.N., C.B.
- 'Report on British Columbia.' By the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

I wish to express myself very carefully, but I believe that the recommendations of British Columbia by the 'Times' ten years ago, were, upon the whole, well based, and that the country will justify what was said of it by that far-seeing journal. "British Columbia abounds with every natural and material "wealth. It enjoys law and order. There you will find elbow-room, a fair "field and no favour. Go to British Columbia and be a free man."

Many circumstances, however (some of which will be learned from this Handbook), require that emigration to the province should at present be undertaken very prudently, and with clear notions of what settling in a young country really means. One of the duties of the office of Agent-General, which I hold, is to give information to intending emigrants, so that they may not make any large mistakes. If unsuitable persons go to the province and do not succeed, they must blame their own folly. The province, unquestionably, is a very desirable place for suitable settlers, compared with any other territory on the North American continent.

A few Facts.

Every reader, perhaps, may not be aware that there is a strange contrast between the surface, soil, climate, &c., of the countries on the Atlantic side of the continent, and the countries on the Pacific Ocean side of the continent. British Columbia (English), Oregon, and California (American) are the three principal countries on the Pacific side. These are fine countries, but of course each has advantages and disadvantages. I know all of them, and in my opinion British Columbia, upon the whole, has been most favoured by nature, and is the best of the three countries for securing a homestead in—for the following substantial reasons.

Taking the whole year round, or taking a series of years, the climate is better for farming, and more healthy and enjoyable. The wheat, barley, and hops of British Columbia beat those of California, and her root-crops beat those of Oregon. British Columbia has more coal and better coal, finer harbours, superior fish, sounder trees. It is reasonably believed, and partly proved, that her mineral lands, containing precious metals, are very extensive. The public domain (which is at the disposal of the people of the province) is sold more cheaply; the taxation is immensely less; the laws are better carried out; the people have as much political freedom as men can desire.

These are facts which ignorance only can lead any person to gainsay, and I state them, at the outset, so that they may be examined and appreciated.

British Columbia not Remote.

Men frequently call at my office in London who, twenty days before, were in British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Railway will bring the province within *a fortnight's travel* from England.

The Great Snow Question.

British Columbia has not a snowy winter. There is snow, but not much snow. In cold countries they have a saying that snow is "the poor man's manure," because if there is too little of it his wheat may be "winterkilled." Gold miners, also, in some places, find snow so useful in their work that they say, gratefully, "snow is gold." Still, the world in general is prejudiced against snow, and I therefore record here:—

- That the great mountain ranges in Oregon and California have deeper snow than is found upon the same ranges in British Columbia.
- That *British Columbia has not a snowy winter such as Eastern Canada and the Northern States of the Union have. The British Columbian winter is the winter of England and of France.* (See "Climate," p. 13.)

A Foreigner's First Impression on landing in British Columbia.

An American traveller, writing in 1872 to the Boston (United States) 'Globe,' said:—

"Victoria is emphatically a beautiful city, for, unlike the majority of "Pacific Coast towns, it deserves the name. The harbour is the prettiest on the

"Pacific Coast. Coming up the harbour, you see the main part of the city "ahead of you extending into suburbs on both sides. The shores are rocky and "picturesque, and the houses and grounds around them have

an air of neatness "rarely seen in so new a country. You are immediately struck on landing with "the fact that everything is English—the people have the unmistakable "English look about them, and the flag and arms of England stare you in the "face at every turn."

Victoria has nine hotels, making up 534 beds, besides several suburban hotels. The resident population is about 5000. Visitors are numerous at all seasons.

What the United States Government thinks of British Columbian Coal.

By a late order of the War Department at Washington, United States, it was decreed that one "cord" (8 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet) of merchantable oak wood should be considered equal to:—

- 1800 lbs. Nanaimo (Vancouver Island) coal
- 2200 lbs. Bellingham Bay Coals produced in the United States.
- 2400 lbs. Seattle Coals produced in the United States.
- 2500 lbs. Rocky Mountain Coals produced in the United States.
- 2600 lbs. Coos Coals produced in the United States.
- 2600 lbs. Mount Diablo Coals produced in the United States.

What Farmers have Produced in British Columbia.

Beef, from natural grass, equal to the best Aberdeen stall-fed; mutton, as choice as prime South of England; fine wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn, timothy hay, potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, musk-melons, water-melons, grape-vine, tobacco, broom-corn, sweet almond, castor-oil plant, peach, and all fruits of the temperate climes, exuberantly.

Minerals.

Country abounds in minerals of a high character; Actual mining industries—gold, coal, and silver (see p. 76); copper very promising; indications of many of the base metals everywhere.

Investments waiting for Men and Money.

- Farming—*dairy—mixed—cattle —sheep* (see pp. 39, 48, 57, 70, 83, 84).
- Gold mining (see p. 74).
- Coal mining (see p. 77).
- Saw-milling (see p. 80).
- Fishing (see p. 86).
- Beet-sugar making (see p. 89).
- Flax (see p. 90).
- Tobacco (see p. 91).

The Country—its History and Natural Divisions.

The country is divided into two perfectly distinct parts—Vancouver Island and the Mainland. These were constituted colonies, the first in 1849, and the second in 1858; they were then united in 1866, under the name of British Columbia, and so continued until the 20th July, 1871, at which date the colony became one of the provinces of the flourishing Dominion of Canada.

With greater correctness, perhaps, it may be said that the province is divided into *three* instead of into two distinct parts.

The Rocky Mountains form the eastern boundary of the province. A long and massive uplift on the Mainland, called the Cascade Range, runs parallel to the Rocky Range, and divides the country between it and the Pacific Ocean into two divisions, namely, the "East Cascade Region," and the "West Cascade Region."

The islands of Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, &c., might be considered to make a third division, though, climatically, they belong to the West Cascade Region.

Population (excluding Indians).

About 15,000. Nationalities—British Isles (many Scotch and Welsh), Eastern Province of Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. Coloured, 750; Chinamen, 1500.

Indians.

Probably about 30,000, quite quiet, over the whole mainland and island; rather saucy on west coast of Vancouver Island and in Queen Charlotte Island; useful as common labourers, and not without capabilities as artisans; some take to fanning and have cattle, others carry on mining with "rockers" on the Thompson and Eraser Rivers; altogether, the Indians contribute very Largely to the trade of the province. They use large quantities of flour.

Public Lands.

Land can be had by the actual settler (not by the "speculator") for almost nothing, and on many years' credit, and can be secured against seizure for Debt.

pointing hand Settle in British Columbia, and Register Your Homestead. pointing hand

The soil of British Columbia is, as above said, at the disposal of the Parliament of the Province, not of the General Government as in the United States.

Surveyed Land.

One dollar (4s. English) per acre; none in market at present, but the Government is engaged in making extensive and accurate surveys of those districts in the province most available for settlement.

Unsurveyed Land.

Unsurveyed land is disposed of under a system called "Pre-emption," specially meant to meet the case of the settler with small means. Under this system a man over eighteen years may *get a right* to land many years before he has to pay the money for it. The quantity he can get is 320 acres in one part of the province, and 160 acres in other parts.

The settler chooses his land; gives rough plan to Government: pays record fee, 2 dollars (8s. English); puts in corner posts, and, personally or by licensed substitute, occupies the place for four years; leave of absence two months, or special leave of four months in a year; if he dies without a will, heirs step into his shoes, widow holds during minority of children, or while she is unmarried; a settler can sell to another his "pre-emption claim" to the land, if land has been improved to the extent of 2 dollars 50 cents (10s. English) per acre.

No payment for the land has to be made by a settler, or his heirs, until the Government survey reach it. This may not be for years. The price is not to be more than 1 dollar (4s. English) per acre. The Government will not ask for this money immediately on the survey of the land having been made. The payment may be spread over four years further ahead. The settler does not pay interest.

Tracts of land near the land actually occupied can be *leased for grazing purposes*, on terms designed to be liberal to the pre-emptor. Such leased land is liable to be "pre-empted" by others; but, in that case, the lessee's rent is reduced proportionately.

Land covered with wild hay can also be leased in the above way, but not more than 500 acres of it to any one person, and not for longer than five years.

Mining and timber leases will be named under their proper heads further on.

The Government is authorised to make free or partially *free grants of land*, and to sell lands, in large quantities, for purposes of colonisation. Certain needful arrangements connected with the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the province have delayed until July, 1873, the much desired extension of a system of free grants to settlers; but the Provincial Parliament has already authorised this extension, and will otherwise offer even greater inducements to real settlers than now exist.

Military and naval officers in her Majesty's service are entitled to free grants on certain conditions. The Agent-General will give information.

Homestead Act.

Most important Act. If a settler have a wife and children, this Act must be dear to him; the farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free up to a value not greater than 2500 dollars (500*l.* English); goods and chattels are also free up to 150 dollars (30*l.* English); cattle

"farmed on shares" are also protected by an Exemption Act.

Farm lands in private hands may be bought at almost any price, from 5 dollars (20s. English) to 40 dollars (8*l.* English) per acre, according to situation and improvement. Terms of purchase are as agreed—generally a portion in cash, and the balance at stated future periods, bearing interest.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Puget Sound Agricultural Association, and the English Coal Company at Nanaimo, which companies own land in the province, are anxious to promote settlement on their lands on fair terms. I believe that the latter company, in the case of working-men, will exchange town lots in the thriving town of Nanaimo for land elsewhere in the province, in order to stimulate the growth of a town destined to be important. It is a cheering sign, when all persons in the province recognise more clearly the great truth that they have a common interest.

1873—New Law—Free Grants of Land, 250 Acres to each Settler!!!

Popular Names for Lands—a Word to Intending Settlers.

Most countries have peculiar names of their own for agricultural lands, and the immigrant, on arriving in British Columbia, will hear men talking of "prairies," beaver-dam lands," "bottom lands," "tide lands," and "flats." A few words to explain these terms may assist him in selecting a proper location. The term "prairie," on the "Pacific slope," does not mean the treeless sea of grass which is called by that name in the centre of America, east from the Rocky range. The Pacific slope prairies may be classed, broadly, as "wet" and "dry" prairies.

"Wet prairies" are level spaces at the meeting (forks) of rivers. They are often overflowed in early summer by river "freshets." This kind of prairie is also found at the mouths of tidal rivers, where the land is overflowed in winter by high tides raised by wind. Extensive specimens of both these kinds of "wet prairie" may be seen on the lower part of Fraser River. They are generally free of timber, except perhaps some alder shrubs, and produce a coarse grass called "swamp hay." Cattle do well on the wet prairies, but cows not so well on the salt-water marsh. These prairies need dyking and draining in some parts. The soil generally is very rich, and they are considered desirable "locations." In British Columbia they are free from malaria and ague.

The choice pieces of land scattered through forests, and known as "alder land" (or easily-drained swamp), seem to be, in fact, "wet prairies," on which the alder bushes have grown to be trees. Another kind of "wet prairie" is "beaver-dam land," that is, flat land made marshy by beavers having dammed small streams which run through it. This is very good land generally. Small marshes also are common at the head-waters of streams—grassy spots among the rough mountains, which are very pleasant to the traveller and to his horse. We may also class as "wet prairies" the open marshes ("tide lands" or "flats") where the sea-coast is low and shelves back. These appear to be portions of the raised coast-line. The sand-drift encroaches on the wet ground, and the plants of the two localities grow almost together. It is sometimes difficult to get fresh water for cattle on these "tide lands."

"Dry prairies" are open spaces generally near rivers. Some have very rich soil, but they are not generally so rich as the wet prairies. They have fine grass, beautiful flowers, and often a dense crop of ferns not liked" by farmers. The pine forest bounds them abruptly like a regiment of trees called to a halt, suggesting to the observer that the "dry prairie" is the remnant of larger open tracts which existed in some age with a different climate, and that the pines have encroached. The dry prairies are seldom extensive in the West Cascade region.

"Bottom lands" are flat lands in river-valleys or adjoining rivers, dry enough to be classed as "dry prairie" land. They generally bear such trees as the maple, ash, crab apple, with a stray fir. These trees are easily cleared, and as the alluvial soil of the bottom lands is often highly productive, these lands are desirable places to settle upon.

The term "dry prairie," or simply "prairie," seems to be popularly applied in the East Cascade region (comparatively an unwooded region) to any open flat tract, not distinctively a valley, and not large enough to be called a plain or plateau. The "Grand Prairie," north-west from Okanagan Lake, is 16 miles long, and about 2 miles wide, bounded on either side by mountains, between which flows a river. It is in fact the piece of a valley, and would be called one, were it longer.

I need not mention names given to the high lands in British Columbia, as there is nothing peculiar in these name except, perhaps, the term "bench," which is applied to the raised level spaces, or terraces, in some of the river-valleys. These terraces run at intervals along both sides of the rivers for miles in length; and they recede where the mountains retire, for distances back varying from a few acres to a few miles in breadth. They are objects of curiosity and speculation, and, from the regularity and evenness of their structure, add much to the beauty of the rude scenes in which they occur. They generally appear on both sides of the river, and in some places are multiplied into several successive level plateaux, rising one above the other as they recede from the bank.

Names of places in this Handbook are spelt as in the Map of the Province, 9th May, 1870, with additions January 1871.

Transport and Travel.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

There are no really navigable rivers nor trunk-roads in the island. Several district roads are good, particularly near Victoria. The sea is the main highway at present. A Government steamer goes weekly to Cowichan, Maple Bay, Admiral Island, Chemanis, and Nanaimo, and to Comox fortnightly. The rates of fare are as follows:—

From Victoria to—

Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Admiral Island, single ticket, two dollars and fifty cents (10s. English), return ditto, four dollars (16s. English).

Chemanis, single ticket, three dollars (12s. English), return ditto, five dollars (20s. English).

Nanaimo, single ticket, four dollars (16s. English), return ditto, six dollars and fifty cents. (26s. English).

Comox, single ticket, six dollars (24s. English), return ditto, ten dollars (40s. English).

Breakfast and tea, 50 cents (2s. English) each meal; dinner, 75 cents (3s. English).

Freight.—To all places between Victoria and Nanaimo, three dollars (12s. English) per ton of forty feet.

From Victoria to Comox four dollars (16s. English) per ton.

All cattle to Cowichan, Maple Bay, and Admiral Island, three dollars (12s. English) per head.

To Chemanis, four dollars (16s. English); Nanaimo, five dollars (20s. English); and to Comox, six dollars (24s. English).

Small animals, such as calves, sheep, pigs, &c., from fifty cents (2s. English) to one dollar and fifty cents (6s. English).

Mileage.—From Victoria to Cowichan, 36 miles; thence to Maple Bay, 9 miles; thence to Admiral Island, 5 miles; thence to Chemanis, 7 miles; thence to Nanaimo, 22 miles; and thence to Comox, 55 miles.

A second steamer runs along the East Coast, when the traffic seems to require an additional one.

VICTORIA (IN VANCOUVER ISLAND) AND NEW WESTMINSTER (ON MAINLAND).

A steamer goes regularly twice a week, at least, between Victoria and New Westminster; running time, 6 hours.

NEW WESTMINSTER TO YALE (HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON FRASER RIVER FROM SEA).

Stern-wheel steamers, which frequently take a day or more according to state of the stream. Sleigh-road for winter, when sleighing is possible.

YALE TO THE INTERIOR.

(See Roads on the Map.)

Stage coaches make weekly journeys from Yale (head of steamboat navigation on the Fraser) to Barkerville, Cariboo, and coaches also run weekly from Cache Creek (near the meeting of the Bonaparte and Thompson Rivers) to Okanagan, in close connection, at Cache Creek, with the above coaches from Yale to Barkerville. The coach-owners carry passengers and freight, deliver parcels, make collections, and execute commissions.

TOTAL COST OF ROADS.

About £300,000 English (\$1,500,000).

LAST YEAR'S VOTE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE FOR ROADS.

Repairs to Roads and Trails throughout the Province:—

TAXES FOR DISTRICT ROADS.

There is a yearly road-tax on land of 4 cents (2d. English) per acre. Every man who does not pay the 4-cent

tax pays 2 dollars (8s. English) a year for road-tax. The money is spent where collected.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. (See p. 72.)

May alter the value of some of these roads, but, owing to the nature of the country, is not likely to do so importantly.

DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIAN WAGGON-ROADS.

Superior to the public roads of most young countries. They are 18 feet wide, the surface being covered with broken stone, where (as in most parts along the Eraser and Thompson Rivers) such material is at hand, or with gravel well cambered up in the centre, with ditches on one or both sides where required.

With the exception of some short pitches as steep as one foot in ten, the sharpest inclines throughout the trunk waggon-road from Yale to Savona's Ferry are of 1 foot in 12, the curves being easy, and the bridges and culverts substantially built of timber.

Loads of 7 and 8 tons are hauled along them, by mules or oxen, at an average draught load of 1200 lbs. to 1300 lbs. to each animal, and the mail coach, drawn by six horses, travels between Yale and Cariboo at the rate of 9 miles an hour.

THE YOUNG-COUNTRY ROAD GRIEVANCE.

This is the grievance of settlers in all countries, but with less reason in British Columbia than in many other places. Considering the newness of the country, there are excellent roads both on the island and mainland. It is inevitable, in all young countries, that fine districts should be unoccupied for want of roads. The cure takes a long time. In wooded countries especially, the want of roads and the difficulty and expense of making roads and keeping them open, are great drawbacks to settlement. When settlers go back from the road already made the obstruction and expense begin anew. Fortunately, British Columbia, in addition to her fertile wooded lands, has alluvial flats, prairies, and extensive irrigable valleys, open or partly open, through which roads can be made without excessive difficulty, when needed and the province is able to make them.

RIVER AND LAKE NAVIGATION.

Steamboats can run up from New Westminster to Douglas, the head of steamboat navigation on Harrison Lake (50 miles from mouth of Harrison River), as well as from New Westminster to Yale, but the Douglas route to the interior is not at present used.

The Fraser River, above Yale, is not available for much navigation. A steamer relieves transport on the waggon road when required, from Soda Creek, 20 miles below Alexandria, to Quesnel (see Map), 40 miles above that point; or some 20 miles higher when necessary. The navigation is then interrupted by a rapid, the ascent of which is not attempted. Above this point there is clear navigation for steamers for a distance of 60 miles, to within 20 miles of Fort George, where another rapid, impracticable for steamers, occurs. From this point upwards, both by the Stuart and Fraser Lake branches, and in the direction of Tête Jaune's Cache, there are stretches very favourable for steam navigation; but the occasional breaks are a great drawback. Nevertheless, with the extension of mining operations these portions of the river will doubtless in time be made available, in parts, so as to meet the increased demand for transport; and inducements for settlement will thus arise in the upper portion of the province which do not at present exist.

There is a useful stretch of navigation on the Thompson River. From Savona's, at the lower (western) end of Kamloops Lake, uninterrupted steamboat navigation extends through Kamloops Lake, and up the South Thompson River to the upper (eastern) end of Great Shuswap Lake, a distance of 115 miles, and also up the North Branch of Thompson River, which joins the South Thompson at Fort Kamloops, to a distance of 85 miles from the latter post.

The Columbia, Nasse, and Skena Rivers are navigable for short distances by light steamboats. So also, of course, are the Okanagan and other lakes.

Travelling may be said to be at present very expensive in British Columbia, whether by steamboat or coach, compared with the cost of travel in Eastern Canada or England.

Climate.

This is perhaps the main point in choosing a place for a home. Parents will agree with me that fair fields and meadows are little to the emigrant, if they generate fever-producing miasm and vapour. What are soft

breezes if they waft the seeds of pestilence? What cares a man for golden grain and mellow fruits, or indeed for all that this world can yield, if disease annually visit his dwelling? British Columbia may be said to be the very land of health—for man, for beast, for tree. This fact will have a mighty influence on her future.

General Characteristics of Climate.

The fine climate should be known everywhere—variable, but healthful and agreeable—nights cool, very suitable to the Anglo-Saxon constitution, and, indeed, to all races and temperaments—the altitude, irregularity of surface, serene air and absence of marshy plains, promise health and long life to the settler—no malaria or ague—good in cases of functional and nervous debility—makes people feel vigorous and wide awake—the climate of a large part of the East Cascade region not unfavourable for chest affections. Over a great portion of the province the climate is that of England, with rather agreeable differences—no biting east winds, for instance. Over another portion, the climate resembles that of France. The larger lakes do not freeze over, nor do the large rivers ever close entirely up. Severe winters seem to come about once every eight or ten years, but what we call "severe winters" are less severe than the ordinary winters in Eastern Canada or the Northern States of the Union. Elevated districts, of course, have the climate that everywhere belongs to them, but even the roughest mountain climate in British Columbia is healthful.

Climatic Divisions.

WEST CASCADE REGION.

Near the sea—say, west of Cascade Range generally, and in Vancouver Island, seldom over 80° Fahrenheit in shade on the hottest day in summer, and rarely falling to 20° Fahrenheit in winter. Genial, though rather humid; humidity increases as you go north. Summer beautiful, with some rainy days; autumn, bright and fine; winter, frosty and rainy by turns; the spring very wet. Snow falls to the depth of several inches, rarely to the depth of a foot—melts quickly. When the atmosphere is clear, heavy dews fall at nights, and fogs are common during October and November; summer mists rare, partial, and transitory; no tornadoes, such as sweep over Illinois and other Northern States of the Union, and occasionally visit New England. Brilliant weather in winter, sometimes for a month at a time. I include Vancouver Island above as part of the "West Cascade region," because the climate is similar. Of course, were the matter gone into exhaustively, the island climate would present insular peculiarities.

EAST CASCADE REGION.

Climate different from the climate west of Cascade Range. Heat and cold greater; almost continuously hot in summer, but not so as to destroy vegetation. Little rain; warm rains, perhaps, April and May—again, but not always, in August and September. Winter changeable; November frosty, December, January, and February cold and wintry, but generally clear and sunny; little ice; snow say a foot deep on an average of years—melts quickly, winds melt it, and often leave ground bare for weeks. March and April variable; plains then begin to show grass. Hill-sides, in some places, show green grass in March. Irrigation generally required in this region.

The above description applies to an immense territory in the southern portion of the "East Cascade region." The description must be modified as regards certain districts. Approximation to the Rocky Range, or to the rugged Cariboo and other mountains, has its natural effect; trees abound, more rain falls, snow is deeper. On the upper parts of the Fraser River, the winter is capricious; very severe cold for a few days, then fluctuating near freezing point; another interval of intense cold, and then perhaps spring comes all at once. In the south-eastern corner of the province, a re-modification takes place. The effect of approximation to the Rocky Range is there mitigated by the influence of approximation to the border of the Great American Desert which stretches south to Mexico. About the headwaters of the Columbia, the climate is delightful; extremes are rare; snow generally goes as it falls. The scenery is very grand, and it is therefore probable that, when made accessible, this region will be the resort of thousands of invalids. Again, where depressions in the Rocky Range occur, towards which we may suppose that the Pacific Ocean winds are drawn in their passage eastward, approximation to the Range does not injure the climate. For instance, near Jasper House, and for some distance in the Athabasca Valley (see map), snow never accumulates; there is constant grass; warm rains sometimes fall in January. The same may be said of other parts.

Public Debt.

The Province has no public debt.

Taxation.

The settler in British Columbia at present pays no taxes except the road-tax, and a tax which is paid indirectly to the General Government of Canada, averaging about 12½ per cent, on imports. The Government of the Province is supported by an annual fixed subsidy from the General Government of Canada. Moderate taxation may be imposed in future in the province by the Provincial Legislature, to enable improvements to be made for the advantage of settlers.

This is a contrast to the heavy Federal and State taxes, and burdensome indirect taxes paid by settlers in the United States.

The advantage which a settler in British Columbia has, in respect of taxation, over a settler in Washington territory, Oregon, California, or other States of the Union, is, that the British Columbian settler pays about 12½ per cent, all round on what he consumes, and the United States settler pays about as follows:—

The farmer in the United States is taxed for trousers he wears 60 per cent.; flannel shirt, 65 per cent.; vest, 60 per cent.; on the cloth for an overcoat, 60 per cent.; for the buttons, 40; braid, 60; lining, 60; padding, 150; boots, 35; coal, 60; 150 per cent, on the stove-pipe; stove, 55; 40 per cent, on the saucepan. His dinner plate is taxed 45 per cent.; his knife and fork, 35 per cent. His hat is taxed 70 per cent.; cigar, 150 per cent.; horse-shoe nails are taxed 67 per cent.; plough, 45 per cent.; chains, 100 per cent.; and harness, 35 per cent. His pocket handkerchief, 35 per cent.; shawls for his wife and daughter, 200 per cent.; silk dress for Sunday and holiday, 60 per cent.; woollen dress, 100 per cent.; wife and daughter's hats, 40 per cent.; stockings for his family, 75 per cent.; female boots, 35 per cent.; ribbon bow for neck, 60 per cent.; umbrella, 60 per cent.; rice, 82; soap, 70 per cent.; candles, 40 per cent.; paint, 25 per cent.; starch, 50 per cent.; needles, 25 per cent.; thread, 73 per cent.; steel pen, 70 per cent.; pins, 35 per cent.; books, 25 per cent. His fowling-piece is taxed 35 per cent.; window curtains, 80 per cent.; window shades, 35 per cent.; window glass, 55 per cent.; wall paper, 32 per cent.; wash basin, 40 per cent.; sheeting, 55 per cent.; blanket, 540 per cent.!! His bedstead is taxed 20 per cent.; if sick and needs quinine, it is taxed 45 per cent., besides the glass phial in which he buys it. His axe is taxed 45 per cent.; hammer, 50 per cent.; watering-pot for garden, 35 per cent.; pocket-knife, 50 per cent.; scythe, 50 per cent.; screws, 150 per cent.; garden and farm implements, 45 per cent.; dinner-can, 35 per cent.; well-bucket, 60 per cent.; hand-saw, 75 per cent.; and his produce is carried to market on steel rails taxed at 3000 dollars a mile, and which he must pay for in exorbitant freight. The iron car in which his crop is conveyed is taxed 40 per cent., and the locomotive which draws it all, and which draws so much unnecessary profits from his crop, is taxed 45 per cent.

The United States settler, additionally, has to pay a State tax, which each State collects for State purposes. In New York State this amounts to 11½ dollars (46 shillings English) per head. In British Columbia, there are, as above said, no provincial taxes at present except a trifling tax for roads.

The British Columbian farmer gets higher prices for his farm produce than the average price obtained in the United States.

Average Wages in British Columbia.

These are the highest rates of wages in Vancouver Island, and the New Westminster district. In the interior of the Mainland, wages are higher still, and at the mines the wages of labourers reach 32s. and 40s. a day at times; but the mining season lasts only for a portion of the year.

Compare the above wages with the wages in the eastern portions of the Dominion, which are about as follows:

Agricultural labourers in Eastern Canada are paid from 25l. to 30l. a year, with board; and from 50l. to 60l. a year, without board.

Skilled farm hands are paid from 30l. to 40l. a year with board.

Common labourers receive from 5s. to 6s. a day, and find their own food.

Mechanics are paid from 6s. to 16s. a day.

The wages of female servants vary from 16s. to 2l. a month, with board; but higher rates are paid according to capacity, very common rates being from 24s. to 32s. a month.

Boys in situations receive from 16s. to 2l. a month, with board, according to age and capacity.

The wages in British Columbia are, therefore, attractive; but it must be clearly understood by the emigrant that the country is so young at present that the prospect of *continuous* day-by-day employment cannot be very confidently held out to a number of skilled artizans, or even to common labourers if numbered by thousands. The province has not at present the resources of a large settled population, whose varied wants multiply

indefinitely the chances of employment. We want producers specially at this time—men of large and men of small capital—and we hope the employer and the labourer will come together.

The demand for labour is comparatively small, because there is not as yet sufficient capital to employ a very large number of labourers. When it is brought, the field of labour will be seen to be unbounded. The number of situations is increasing every month, and will be, of course, very considerable when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is begun. But it were best that no great "rush" of emigrants took place. The Agent-General will always be ready to give the best information which he possesses without any colouring. The country is sure to go a-head—*the whole north-west of America is moving*—but sound judgment dictates at present that British Columbia be peopled little by little. Any man with confidence in himself, however, may take his own course, and if the experience of other colonies may be a guide, such men, if ready for manual work at first, often "fall on their feet." A mixed emigration of employers and labourers is generally best for young countries.

The purchasing power of the above wages—the true test—is very great, as will be seen by comparing them with the prices of the common necessaries of life, and still more with the price of land. The climate, over a great part of the province, also is such as to enable a workman to work much out of doors both in summer and winter.

A thrifty man may lay past every day the price of an acre of land.

I invite every working man's attention to the following fact:—The labourer who puts his own labour into a piece of his own land in British Columbia, in reality pays himself the above high wages for farm labour, and he besides makes a home, and improves property which must rise steadily in value, and which up to 2500 dollars (500*l.* English) cannot be touched for debt (see Homestead Act).

Many farm labourers in the province put their earnings into cattle, which are allowed to run with their employers' herds. These are protected from seizure from debt by the Cattle Exemption Act.

Nothing but ignorance and unthrift keeps men from saving money in order to settle in a land where labour can soon employ itself without asking leave of capital, and where a man can be his own employer and receive exactly all he earns, be the same less or more.

Savings-Banks.

Dominion Government Savings-banks at Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster—quite safe of course—deposits not less than a dollar and multiples of a dollar (4*s.* English)—5 per cent, per annum interest added at 30th June—money returned on demand to extent of 100 dollars (20*l.* English)—seven days' notice for any sum over 100 dollars—office hours 10 to 3—Saturdays, 10 to 12.

Immigrants should put their money into the Savings, or other good Banks.

Money Table.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING BRITISH MONEY INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA MONEY, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA MONEY INTO BRITISH MONEY.

British money. Equivalent in British Columbian money. British Columbian money. British money. £ s. d.
dollars cts. dollars cts. £ s. d. 1 02 01 0½ 2 04 02 1 3 06 03 1½ 4 08 05 2½ 5 10 10 5 6 12 15 7½ 7 14 20 10 8
16 25 1 0½ 10 20 50 2 1 11 22 1 00 4 1 1 0 24 2 00 8 3 1 3 30 3 00 12 5 1 6 36 4 00 16 5 1 9 43 5 00 1 0 6½ 2 0
49 6 00 1 4 8 2 6 61 10 00 2 1 1 5 0 1 22 20 00 4 2 2½ 10 0 2 43 25 00 5 2 9 1 0 0 4 87 50 00 10 5 6¾ 5 0 0 24
33 100 00 20 10 11½ 10 0 0 48 67 500 00 102 14 9½ 25 0 0 121 67 1,000 00 205 9 7 100 0 0 486 67 5,000 00
1,027 7 11¼ 1000 0 0 4,866 67 10,000 00 2,054 15 10½

For general purposes, it will be sufficient to remember that the British Columbian cent and the English half-penny are almost the same in value.

COST OF THE COMMON ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND USE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND COMPARISON OF THE SAME WITH ENGLISH AND EASTERN CANADA PRICES IN 1872.

British Columbia. England. Eastern Provinces of Canada. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Bread, per lb.
. . . 0 2½ to 0 3 .. 0 2 0 1½ Beer, per gal lor 2 9 .. 1 4 1 2 to 1 6 Beef, per lb. 0 7 " 0 9 0
11 to 1 0 0 5 " 0 6 Bacon " 0 8 " 0 10 .. 1 0 0 6 " 0 8 Butter (fresh) 1 8 " 1 10 .. 1 10 0 8 "
0 9 Candles 0 7 " 0 9 Cheese, per lb. 1 6 .. 0 1 1 0 7 " 1 3 Coals, per ton 45

0 .. 31 3 Coffee, per lb. (ground) 1 4 " 1 6 .. 1 4 1 0 " 1 3 Eggs, per doz. 1 6 " 3 0 .. 1 4 1
 0 Firewood See page 22. Lard, per lb 0 7 " 0 9 .. 1 0 Mutton " 0 8 " 0 10 .. 0
 11 0 5 " 0 6 Pork " 0 7 " 0 9 .. 0 10½ Potatoes " 0 1¼ .. 0 1½ Rice " 0 4 ..
 0 3½ .. 0 2½ Sugar " 0 4½ " 0 6½ .. 0 4½ 0 4½ " 0 6½ Tea " 2 6 " 3 0 .. 2 7 1 8 " 3 0
 Boots 1l. a pair; trousers, 14s. to 20s. a pair; coats, 30s. to 40s.; cotton shirts, 4s.; flannel shirts, 8s.; socks, 1s.
 6d. a pair; cotton stuff 1s. 6d. a yard; dress stuff, 2s. a yard. Brandy, 20s. per gallon; whisky, 12s. per gallon;
 gin, 12s. per gallon.

The above are the prices on the seaboard of British Columbia. The prices of foreign produce are higher in the interior, owing to the high cost of land carriage, and this will probably continue so until the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished.

Weights and measures are the imperial; but by *agreement*, the American gallon, which is about one-fifth less, is sometimes used. The American ton is 2000 lbs., not 2240 lbs.

A consideration of the above prices of the principal articles of household consumption in British Columbia will show to the small farmer, to the mechanic, and to the farm labourer, and, indeed, to many others, that these prices permit a family of moderate means to have a plentiful supply of excellent food, and household and personal comforts.

There cannot be found anywhere more charming places of residence than in several towns and districts of British Columbia. It is therefore extremely likely that, as soon as communications are improved from California, visitors will reach the province from New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and other places. We expect also residents attracted by the climate, scenery, good schools, and abundance of choice meat, game, and vegetables at moderate prices.

The main difficulty at present for residents is the wages of household servants and the difficulty of getting them.

For the information of intending residents, I state here the estimated expenditure at this time on necessaries of a small family in a city in England with an income of 300*l.* a year; and I compare the same for British Columbia (seaboard districts).

ENGLAND. Per annum.

The principal difference is in *servants' wages*. The cost of *coals* and *milk* may be reduced in British Columbia, by having a place out of town with grass for a cow, and *wood-fuel* for the cost of cutting and hauling. Game and fish are much cheaper in British Columbia than in England.

The natural productions of British Columbia (berries, animals, birds, and fish) afford good help for food. Thirty thousand Indians at least have lived upon these natural productions for nobody knows how long, without, so far as we can judge, lessening their growth appreciably in the districts inhabited by Indians.

Eatable Wild Fruits.

There are hosts of these everywhere, and they attain a size and flavour such as cultivation only can impart in England. The cranberry is an article of trade.

Ten thousand dollars (2,000*l.* English) worth of cranberries exported last season—grow in swampy places—plentiful near New Westminster and Nanaimo. Picked in the proper season (towards the end of September) cranberries will keep well for more than a year, by being simply put into a watertight cask filled with water.

Beasts of the Chase.

Various, and in parts very numerous—not dangerous, except the grizzly bear.

The principal ones for food are the black-tailed deer—capital venison, sold by the joint 6 to 10 cents. to 5*d.* (English) per lb.—very numerous everywhere, but not north of Fort George—come upon low lands, or near the coast in winter. Also the Large North-Western Stag, called "Elk"—very numerous in interior of Vancouver and on the coast of the mainland, up to about 52°, for about 200 miles inland—very good food—as big as a small horse.

The Rein Deer—(Cariboo)—mountainous regions, north of 51° on the coast or 49° inland—plenty in Chilcotin—is also fine food.

Hares abound periodically on mainland east of Cascade Range—found on the Bonaparte.

Birds.

Grouse, of various kinds, are found almost everywhere in the island and mainland—in the thick fern near a tiny stream—perched on crab apple or young fir trees, or drumming on a pine top. Ordinary price of a grouse is

12½ cents (*6d.* English). Packs of prairie chickens in all the open valleys of the East Cascade region. Quails have been introduced, and are becoming numerous. Ptarmigan, on the high mountains—a stray cock of the plains (sage hen) occasionally about Osoyoos. Numerous wild geese—price 25 to 50 cents (*1s.* to *2s.* English) each. Wild ducks, 25 to 37½ cents (*1s.* to *1s.* English) a brace. Snipe and pigeons plentiful. The mouth of Fraser River a great resort of wild fowl. Capital sport.

Plumage birds very beautiful—song birds not remarkable.

Several harmless varieties of snakes. A few rattlesnakes in southern portion of East Cascade region.

Fish.

Sea fish, and lake and river fish, most abundant—one of the chief resources of the province for consumption and exportation.

Salmon, very numerous at various periods, from early spring to end of summer. All the larger streams along the coast abound with salmon; they also go 700 miles up the Fraser. At the regular shops, salmon and other fine fish are sold at 6 to 8 cents (*3d.* to *4d.* English) per lb.; but the Indians frequently sell salmon at 12½ to 25 cents (*6d.* to *1s.* English) for a good-sized fish. Salted salmon are sold at about 7 dollars (*28s.* English) for barrel of 200 lbs.

Sturgeon, halibut, cod, herrings, oysters, and crabs, are plentiful in the sea-board districts, and are sold at prices that would be considered absurdly cheap in England. Good fish abound in the numerous lakes and rivers of the interior.

Housing.

Houses—commonly wooden, some brick and stone. Saw-mills in principal places—Nanaimo, New Westminster, Hope, Yale, and Lytton district; Lillooet and Clinton district; Kootenay and Columbia district. Ordinary prices of sawn wood (lumber), outside mining districts, delivered at the mill:—

- Dressed flooring per mille feet 20 dollars (*4l.* English).
- Dressed cedar per mille feet 35 dollars (*7l.* English).
- Dressed white pine per mille feet 40 dollars (*8l.* English).
- Dressed maple per mille feet 50 dollars (*10l.* English).
- Rough cedar per mille feet 25 dollars (*5l.* English).
- Rough white pine per mille feet 30 dollars (*6l.* English).
- Rough maple per mille feet 40 dollars (*8l.* English).
- Rough lumber per mille feet 12.50 dollars (*2l. 10s.* English).
- (The measure is a foot—12 inches square and 1 inch thick.)

Cost of wooden house depends, of course, on size and finishing. Three-roomed cottage, 500 dollars (*100l.* English). Rents of cottages range from 5 dollars (*1l.* English) to 25 dollars (*5l.* English) per month.

Opportunities are frequently available to workmen for purchasing a building lot and erecting a cottage, to be paid for by easy instalments. In the country, rents are much lower than in towns, and, besides, there is often the advantage of a garden, and keep of a cow, pigs, and poultry. For temporary accommodation, a man often puts up the one-roomed house, called a "shanty." Country settler, not near saw-mill, puts up a log house. Neighbours will help. Cost about 30 dollars (*6l.* English). Build for sunshine—avoid low ground. Have flowers, and also books for the children's sake. Successful settlers often speak of the happy days in the old log house.

Materials for brick and stone houses plentiful—cost not excessive. Bricks made in many places—Victoria and New Westminster, &c.—cost, 10 dollars (*2l.* English) per thousand at the kiln. Fireclay not found.

Fuel.

Coal is used to some extent in Victoria, and costs 10 to 11 dollars (*40s.* to *44s.* English) per ton. Wood is the common fuel, and farmers generally have enough on their land. The price in the seaboard towns is, say 3½ to 4 dollars (*14s.* to *16s.* English) per "cord" of firewood delivered. A cord is 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. Wood is dearer at the gold mines. It must be cut after delivery into suitable lengths for household use. This will cost about dollar (*6s.* English) per cord, but many householders themselves cut it.

Fuel in Eastern Canada is rather an expensive item; being nearly equal to the rent. Wood costs there in the country from *5s.* to *20s.* per cord, and in cities from *20s.* to *30s.*, besides the cost of sawing and chopping, which is from *4s.* to *6s.* additional. This latter item, however, can be saved, if the workman will saw and chop the wood himself, which is almost universally the case. Coal is burnt only in the cities and largest towns of Eastern Canada. The price is from *29s.* to *33s.* a ton for the ordinary soft coal, which is burnt in the open grates, and from *31s.* to *39s.* for the hard anthracite coal, which is burnt in the stoves. A cord of wood contains 128

cubic feet, the load containing a cord generally being 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. A cord of wood is usually considered equal in heating and lasting power to half a ton of coal, and lasts about a month in winter and about two months in summer.

Board and Lodging.

The Government will make special arrangements for immigrants; ordinary present advertised rates in good second-class hotels are as follows:—

Victoria—

- Board and lodging, per week, 5½ to 6½ dollars (22s. to 26s. English).
- Board and lodging, per day, 1 dollar (4s. English).
- Single meals, 37½ cents (1s. 6d. English).
- Beds, 50 cents (2s. English).
- (Cash in advance.)

New Westminster—

- Board and lodging, per week, 8 dollars (32s. English).
- Board, 6 dollars (24s. English).
- Single meals, 50 cents (2s. English).
- Beds, 50 cents (2s. English).

Clinton—

- Board and lodging, per week, 8 dollars (32s. English).
- Single meals, 75 cents (3s. English).
- Beds, 50 cents (2s. English).

At the Cariboo mines higher—I believe 12 dollars and upwards (48s. English) a week for board and lodging.

Household Servants.

Scarce; wages high, 10 dollars to 12 dollars (40s. to 48s. English) a month for nurse-girls; 20 to 25 dollars, and even 30 dollars (4l. to 5l. to 6l. English) a month with board for general house-servants, having some knowledge of cooking; a considerable number of well principled, competent women servants can be employed in respectable families—those accustomed to country work are most wanted—many men of good character and means are pining for wives in the country districts.

China women do not take servants' places. China men are employed as cooks at 20 to 25 dollars (4l. to 5l. English) a month with board. They cut fire-wood, light fires, clean boots, &c., but a good deal of the household work, nevertheless, falls on members of the family. China men are quiet, but many heads of families object to them. Indian cooks (men) are employed at 20 to 25 dollars (4l. to 5l. English) with board, and make fair servants when employers understand their character.

A good woman servant might soon make money. For men there is an open field with no favour. For women an open field full of favours. Unfortunately it has been found that some of those women who have reached the province have been fickle. Many of them have been disinclined to go to country work, and some have "tip-tilted" their noses at everything. Surely, however, the right class can be found, when wages are so good.

The best plan at present for persons of moderate means is to do without servants; getting help for wood cutting, washing, and scrubbing floors. The idea may be one to shrink from, but this plan is not burdensome in actual every-day life. A settler will find many doing this in the province who are socially his equals.

Who should go.

If a man is prosperous, healthy, and contented where he is, there let him stay among his relations and early friends. But if he cannot make the wealth-producing power of his labour available, if he is restless and uneasy about his own future and that of his children, and is prepared to emigrate, let him consider the advantages which British Columbia affords. He will find at first that the travel and change of life will raise his spirits; then will come a period of depression, under the rough task of beginning in a new country, to be followed by the feeling of security of home and subsistence, which is the most solid blessing to a man. Whatever may have been his former station, he will find that in the province, he may work in his own fields with his own hands, and neither feel it to be a degradation in his own eyes, nor in the eyes of those around him. His mind bowed down lately, perhaps, by care and anxiety, will recover its natural independence. His family, instead of being a burden, will be a solace and help to him. If he sets to work resolutely, and is sober and careful of his money, he will never regret the change of life which he has made. This is an undoubted truth, as I know from the mouths

of hundreds of settlers, who have overcome early difficulties, and settled permanently in the country; nevertheless it is not now an easy matter to answer letters which I frequently receive, asking me to state the actual advantages from different occupations and investments in the province. No man can answer such questions satisfactorily, without second sight, and the power to gauge moral dispositions. I might draw up statements on paper which might prove fallacious in practice—so much depends on the individual himself in every colonial undertaking. It will, therefore, be more prudent on my part to give general advice, the application of which to special cases must be the business of each individual himself.

We cannot at present encourage the emigration of more than a few *professional men*, such as lawyers, doctors, surveyors, and civil engineers, unless they have money beyond the expected earnings of their profession, and are prepared to take their chances after arrival. Clerks, shopmen, or those having no particular trade or calling, and men not accustomed to rough work with their hands, if without means of their own, would probably meet with disappointment, and, perhaps, hardship. Tutors, governesses, housekeepers, needlewomen, and women generally above the grade of domestic servants, should not go alone to the province at present, and they should not go at all, unless to join friends or relatives able to maintain them for some time after arrival.

Men who hang about the Government offices in search of "appointments" are nuisances in all colonies, and British Columbia has had her share of this class already. The only way to get an "appointment" in the province is by recommending oneself to one's fellow citizens, by sharing for years in the hard work and honest toil on which all young countries depend for their stability and progress.

A *smart, active, capable man*, with only a little money, but accustomed to work with his hands, is, however, sure to succeed in making a comfortable home in British Columbia. Wages, as already shown, are very high; land, food, and house materials are cheap. If such a settler has a strong heart himself, and is blessed with a commonsense wife used to country work, he may confidently look forward to becoming even rich. He need not long remain in the condition of a labourer. This certainty of rising in the social scale must stimulate the emigrant. His chances will be greatly improved if he is a *country mechanic*, who can carry on his trade and also farm for himself. Farming is often carried on in shares—the man of no capital giving his labour for a reasonable proportion of the profits.

To farmers' sons, or persons with moderate means, qualified for the life of a settler in a new country, who cannot see openings in older countries—who cannot *go up*, because the passages are blocked—who cannot *go down* because their habits and pride forbid—to such persons I say—"go to the province, set to work at something—no matter what; give up old country notions: by-and-by take up a farm; grow fields of grain; have an orchard; establish a dairy; rear pigs and poultry, get a band of cattle or a flock of sheep; subscribe to a library; avoid whisky; be industrious and patient, and success in your case also is certain. If you feel faint-hearted at any time under the new conditions of your life, bear in mind that the men who tackled the wilderness, and made homes out of the primitive forests of Eastern Canada, New England, and Pennsylvania, had little money in their pockets. They paid more for their land than you will have to pay for land in British Columbia; they worked in a far inferior climate; they sold their produce at much lower rates. You can do what they did, if you will, and with far less privation than confronted them."

Tenant farmers themselves, with limited capital, may accept the above advice. They should have at least sufficient capital to be independent for twelve months. It is often best for the father to go out and pave the way for the little folks.

Opportunities are still good in British Columbia, and just a little *enterprise* would give to many a family now poor and discouraged, comfort, hope, and a new life.

Farmers or other persons with larger means, will also find either tillage farming, or cattle or sheep farming in British Columbia an agreeable and profitable occupation. The natural pastures of the country are practically inexhaustible. They will feed several millions of cattle, and at present there are only about 25,000 in the country. The East Cascade region of British Columbia was made by nature to supply the cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard with beef, butter, and wool. Why should an English farmer continue to pay rent, and remain under the control of a landlord as a lease-holder or yearly tenant, when, with one year's rental, he can purchase a partially prepared farm with buildings on it, in the thoroughly British province of British Columbia?

Farms cannot be made in a day, and it is evident that the demand for farm produce, which the steady growth of the country, also the Canadian Pacific Railway and other undertakings, will create in British Columbia, cannot be supplied from existing farms.

The province may be recommended generally to all properly qualified persons, with some means, and not disposed to croak, who may desire a perfectly natural, genuine, and above-board life, in a land which has the virgin attractions of great space and freedom, a superb climate, varied resources, and a bright future.

But for the scarcity of domestic servants, I could recommend British Columbia as a charming place of residence for *families with fixed incomes*. They would find, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the Mother Country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting

their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can get from 8 to 12 per cent, on good security.

The invalid will find that a visit to the province will brace him up.

The tourist who can command sufficient means and leisure, might well exchange for a time the beaten tracks of European travel, for a tour of exploration and adventure, where the world assumes a new and to some minds not unattractive phase. To the observant traveller nothing could be more instructive than to witness the beginnings of a noble country—the Pacific Ocean stronghold of the Empire. In the magnificent scenery of British Columbia the lover of nature would see much that would remind him of Switzerland and the Rhine. The naturalist and botanist would find specimens not known in Europe. The geologist would witness a panorama to which the old world presents no parallel. The sportsman would find abundance of adventure, and game of all kinds. If he wants a new sporting sensation, let him try the reindeer on the Chilcotin foot-hills. For general tourists the novelty of roughing it in the bush, or traversing the fine open East Cascade country would possess singular charms. In the principal towns he can have as good a dinner as in Paris.

What I wish to enforce is, that British Columbia is not a country with only "one string to its bow;" it is not agricultural and grazing only; it is also a mining country, whose surface has hardly been scratched by miners, though about 3000 miners are profitably employed in mining; it has fine forests, and teeming ocean, river, and lake fisheries, a coast line studded with harbours and coal fields, besides a position in the world very favourable for commerce. The country is on the highway of civilized nations; it stands to America on the Pacific Ocean, as Great Britain stands to Europe on the Atlantic. The 'Alta California' newspaper, says, "That these new settle-ments (British Columbia) are yet to become competitors for the trade of the "east, if not the commercial supremacy of the Pacific, it were useless to "deny." (See Canadian Pacific Railway, p. 72.)

The urgent requirements of the province at the present time are *men and money—the large and the small capitalist*—to employ the labourer who also must come with his strong hands, to bring out for conveyance to market the treasures that are hidden in the soil or merely adorning its surface. The population of the province at present is far too small to utilise their valuable domain. We have mines to be worked, railways to be made, roads to be opened, water power to be used, fish to be caught, grain, mutton, beef, and wool to be produced, and for all of them we have requirements and markets.

How to reach British Columbia.

A first-class passenger can go from England to British Columbia in about 3 weeks, if the connections meet at the proper times. A third-class passenger will take 10 or 15 days longer. The spring season is the best time to arrive.

Passengers from England may go round Cape Horn by sailing-vessel, or by steamer, *viâ* Panama to San Francisco, and thence to British Columbia, but the ordinary route will probably be as follows:—

- By steamer across the Atlantic to Canada (Quebec in summer; Portland, Maine, U.S., in winter).
- Thence by rail across the Continent to San Francisco.
- San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, by steamer.

The Atlantic passage takes 10 to 12 days; the railway trip across the Continent about the same time, and the steamer from San Francisco to Victoria 3 to 5 days.

It is best to take "*through*" tickets to Victoria. Third-class passengers should provide food for themselves for the railway trip across America, as provisions at the wayside stations are expensive, and the "through" ticket price does not include provisions except in the steamers.

The steamer goes from San Francisco to Victoria only twice a month at present, and it is therefore desirable that, as far as possible, third-class emigrants especially should leave England in parties, so as to reach San Francisco about the proper time, and save the tedium and expense of remaining over.

The Agent-General in England, No. 4, Lime Street Square, London, E.C. will arrange this, if communicated with.

An immigration officer of the British Columbian Government is also stationed in San Francisco, at 315, California Street. Persons residing in Eastern Canada, or in the United States, can write to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Victoria, British Columbia, for information about the province.

While passing through Eastern Canada, and until Detroit is reached, emigrants from England for British Columbia will apply, in case of need, to the Immigration Officers of the Dominion of Canada.

Messrs. Allan, Brothers, and Co., James Street, Liverpool, give the following advice to emigrants:—

"Take passage by the Allan Line of Royal Mail Steamers which leave Liverpool every Tuesday and Thursday for Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter. In connection with this line through tickets are issued, either *viâ* Quebec or Portland to Victoria, the chief town of British Columbia. Trains leave Quebec and Portland twice a day, which connect at Detroit, Chicago, and Omaha, with through express trains over the

Union and Central Pacific roads to San Francisco. From this point to Victoria, a distance of 753 English miles, the communication is by water, steamers leaving San Francisco twice a month.

pointing hand For rates of passage between Liverpool and Quebec, or Portland, refer to advertisement on the back page of this book. "From Quebec or Portland to San Francisco the rates are—1st class rail, 26*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Emigrant class, 11*l.*; Children—Between 4 and 12 years, half price; under 4 years, free. "From San Francisco to Victoria the rates are—1st class, 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Emigrant class, 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Children—6 to 12, half fare; from 3 to 6, quarter fare; under 3 years, free. "Baggage—100 lbs. free for each full passenger."

The Atlantic passage for steerage passengers approved by Mr. Sproat, 4 Lime Street Square, or by Mr. Dixon, Canadian Government Emigration Offices, Adam Street, Strand, London, may be reduced by Government aid from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*

pointing hand

The "through" passage money to British Columbia is, therefore, for this year, 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per adult passenger.

Messrs. Flinn and Co., Chapel Street, Liverpool (Agents of the Dominion Line of Steamships from Liverpool); Messrs. Temperleys, Carter, and Darke, Billiter Street, London (Agents of the Temperley Line of Steamships from London and Plymouth), invite the attention of the reader to their advertisements in this handbook. (See last pages of the book.)

So also do the following agents of lines of sailing vessels to British Columbia:—

- Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 1, Billiter Court, London, E.C.
- The Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, Lime Street, London, E.C.
- Messrs. G. H. Fletcher, and Co., The Albany, Liverpool.

Money (Coin) in British Columbia.

- The sovereign current at 4 dollars 85 cents.
- The half-sovereign current 2 dollars 42½ cents.
- The half-crown current 62½ cents.
- The florin current 37½ cents.
- The shilling current 25 cents.
- The sixpence current 12½ cents.
- The threepenny-piece current 6 cents.

British money is not much used in British Columbia. Business is done, and accounts kept, in dollars and cents, and the coins principally used are United States coins, as follows:—

GOLD.

- 20 dollar piece
- 10 dollar piece
- 5 dollar piece
- 2½ dollar piece

SILVER.

- 1 dollar piece
- ½ dollar piece
- ¼ dollar piece
- Dime (called a "bit").

The United States coins are more uniform in value in British Columbia than British coins, as the United States have a mint in California (which is close to the province).

MONEY (PAPER) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The paper money of the bank of British Columbia, and of the bank of British North America, passes freely in the province in notes from 1 to 50 dollars. These notes are payable in gold.

United States paper money is not used in the province. If the emigrant should see any United States *paper* money he must remember that it varies in price, not being payable in gold.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

- Bills at sight 5 dollars 15 cents per £1.
- Bills 30 days' sight 5 dollars 10 cents per £1.
- Bills 60 days' sight 5 dollars 10 cents per £1.

ON NEW YORK.

4 to 5 per cent, premium.

ON SAN FRANCISCO.

1 per cent, premium.

HOW TO SEND MONEY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The emigrant is not recommended to take British coin to British Columbia. He should pay that portion of his money not wanted on the passage to the Post Office in Great Britain, and get a money order for it payable in Victoria, or he may pay his money either to the Bank of British Columbia, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., (the bankers for the Government of British Columbia) or to the Bank of British North America, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., and get from the bank, in exchange for his money, an order payable on demand from its Branch Bank in Victoria, British Columbia, for the equivalent of his money in dollars and cents.

The equivalents at present given for money thus deposited are about as follows:—

The emigrant, on paying his money to the Bank, must sign his name on a separate piece of paper, and ask the Bank to send the signature to their Branch Bank in Victoria, so that the person who applies for the money in Victoria may be known to be the proper person. If this is neglected, the emigrant may not be able to get his money in Victoria readily.

The above banks have agents in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Bank of British North America has its own branches in the Dominion of Canada, New York, and San Francisco. The Bank of Montreal is the agent of the Bank of British Columbia throughout Canada and New York, and the Bank of British Columbia has its own branches in San Francisco, and in Portland (Oregon). Both banks have correspondents in Mexico, Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

The American Express and Banking House of Wells, Fargo, and Co., which has branches in many parts of the United States, has a branch in Victoria, British Columbia.

Words of Advice after Arrival.

Emigrants are recommended not to linger about the towns at which they may arrive, but to proceed with as little delay as possible, either to their friends, if they have any in the province, or to the localities where they are likely to meet with employment. To ascertain where their services are most in demand, they should consult the Government Immigration Agent at the port of arrival, who will assist them with information and advice that can be relied on. They should be cautious in trusting strangers, and particularly should avoid the bar-room idler, and the croaker in the street, whose note in every colony always is that "times are bad—no work for men—country not worth a cent." These idlers and croakers, together with office-seekers, are nuisances everywhere—in Australia, New Zealand, and also in young American states.

If seeking employment, immigrants should at once accept any fair offer of work, although the wages may be less than they anticipated. They should remember that until they get into the ways of the country they are of much less use to their employers than they will be afterwards.

If the emigrant wishes to farm, he should not invest all his capital in land, but reserve sufficient to stock and work it. Let him be careful of his cash capital, and not put it into investments hastily.

Small capitalists are recommended not to buy land before they have become acquainted with its character, and the kind of labour required in a new country; and further, if possible, to purchase or rent a farm with some improvements on it, rather than to go upon untouched land. This last advice more particularly refers to emigrants from Europe, whose previous training necessarily has not so well adapted them to the settlement of wild lands as persons brought up in America. Partially-cleared farms, with buildings erected on them, may be bought in some districts of British Columbia on easy terms of payment, owing to the disposition pioneers have to sell old settlements, and take up more extensive new ones. The price of such farms depends, as already said, much on their situation, ranging probably from 14 to 35 dollars (2*l.* 16*s.* to 7*l.* English) per acre, within from 5 to 50 miles of Victoria.

It is better for a small capitalist, possessing from 100*l.* to 1000*l.*, to *place his money, on first arrived, in the*

savings or other banks allowing interest; to take lodgings, and to work for wages for a year or more, in order to gain a knowledge of colonial life and modes of management; or he may rent a piece of land in or near the locality in which he expects to settle, raise a crop, and look round quietly for a suitable place for a home.

By pursuing the plan suggested the emigrant, at the end of a few years, will probably be far in advance of him who, on his arrival "went at it with a rush," as beginners are apt to do.

Special Advice to Young British Columbian Farmers.

- Get a wife.
- Keep no spirits in the house.
- Laugh at croakers.
- Hold on to your cash capital.
- Don't buy poor stock—a runt is dear at any price.
- Feed your land, and it will feed you.
- Do not buy one extra plough or harrow.
- Buy as little as possible secondhand.
- Don't improve—except slowly.
- Don't employ a lot of hands at first, building, fencing, draining, &c.
- Only good farming pays.
- Don't hunger for a "big" farm.
- Give up old-country notions.
- Don't think you are very much wiser than your neighbours.
- Make your house pretty with shrubs and flowers.
- Go to church.
- Work a little—rest a little, but be always about your place.

Aliens.

Aliens may hold and transmit land as fully as British subjects—may be naturalised after one year's residence—alien women are naturalised by marriage. We invite emigrants from all nations.

Public Schools

are in the hands of the people—free to all, without distinction of race or creed—attendance not compulsory yet—strictly non-sectarian—highest morality inculcated—no religious dogmas or creeds taught—uniform text-books—Public School Fund voted every year by the Provincial Chamber—General Board of Education for the whole Province—a Superintendent of Education, who visits and inspects—School Districts wherever population is sufficient—the people choose every year from among themselves 3 School Trustees to manage schools—Trustees get money from "Public School Fund," on application endorsed by Superintendent of Education—Teachers (3 grades) paid, from 40 to 100 dollars (8*l.* to 20*l.* English) a month—appointed or removed by Board of Education—must have certificates of qualification from the Board.

The settler will well know how to estimate the capabilities of this school system. The St. John's (New Brunswick) 'Telegraph' newspaper says—"Let us take care that the young sister province on the Pacific does not lead "New Brunswick in education."

There are very good church schools and private schools, for both sexes, in several of the larger towns. An education befitting the children of gentlemen can be obtained for both boys and girls at Victoria and New Westminster on reasonable terms.

The following are the terms of a Collegiate School established on the plan of the Grammar Schools in England, viz.:—

- 4 dollars (16*s.* English) per month.
- French, 1 dollar (4*s.* English) per month.
- Boarders, from 30 to 40 dollars (6*l.* to 8*l.* English) per month, according to age.

In other good schools the prices are somewhat less.

Churches.

No State Church—no tithes, but religious wants not neglected—Sunday well kept—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Hebrew communities have churches and clergymen in the larger towns—churches built also in some small towns and country districts—other places are visited by

ministers.

As soon as an infant settlement is formed, the inevitable minister appears, generally before even the newspaper correspondent. One of the settlers in a settlement of about 20 families on the "North arm," near the mouth of Fraser River, writes—"We have two churches already, and a third is "talked of."

Religious societies may take a conveyance of land for certain specified purposes by appointing trustees and registering the title deeds.

Newspapers.

Numerous and well conducted—receive constantly news by telegraph—the wants and opinions of settlers in remote districts are made known through the press to their fellow settlers and to the Government.

Post-Office.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters per half oz. Papers each. Book Post, Lowest Rate. England 6 cents 2 cents 9 cents per 4 oz. Throughout the Province and Dominion 3 " 1 " 1 cent per 1 oz. United States 6 " 2 " 1 " " Germany 23 " 6 " 6 cents per 2 oz. France 34 " 5 " 5 " " Australia 16 " 4 " 2 cents per 1 oz. New Zealand 16 " 4 " 2 " " China 16 " 4 " 2 " " Money Orders with Canada and England.

LOCAL POST-OFFICES.

- Ashcroft.
- Barkerville.
- Burrard Inlet.
- Cache Creek.
- Chemanis.
- Clinton.
- Comox.
- Cowichan.
- Chilliwack.
- Dunkeld.
- Duck and Pringle's.
- Esquimalt.
- Hope.
- Kamloops.
- Kootenay.
- Lake La Hache.
- Langley.
- Lillooet.
- Lytton.
- Maple Bay.
- Nanaimo.
- New Westminster.
- Nicola Lake.
- Okanagan.
- Okanagan Mission.
- Omineca.
- 150 Mile House.
- Pavilion.
- Quesnel.
- Skena.
- Soda Creek.
- Sooke.
- Spence's Bridge.
- Sumass.

- Van Winkle.
- Victoria.
- Yale.

Administration of Justice.

This has always been wholesome. There is very little "rowdiness" in British Columbia. Life, limb, and property are secured by just laws *well carried out*. The courts do not ask whether accused parties are Indians or white men. The San Francisco (California) 'Bulletin' said, lately—"It is well that our citizens should note that our neighbours in British Columbia "do not deal so leniently with those who take life as we on this side of the "border line."

Local Self-Government.

The people of a locality with over 30 male residents may be formed into a "municipality," and elect from among themselves Councillors and a Warden to manage all local affairs.

Provincial Self-Government.

The old system of government has been quite done away with. There is now one Legislative Chamber only—elected for four years by the voters—three, or not more than five of its members form the "responsible advisers" or "ministry" of the Lieutenant-Governor—hold office while they have the confidence of a majority of the chamber—municipal councils are steppingstones to Legislative Assembly—no social obstacles whatsoever in any man's way—nobody asks where a settler comes from, nor whose son he is. Among measures passed last year were the Qualification of Voters Bill, which invites every *bonâ fide* resident British subject to take an active part in the great work of self-government; the School Bill, which places a free education within reach of every child in the land; the Municipal Bill, which enables every settlement to manage its own local affairs, and thus educate the people in the art of self-government; the Inheritance Bill, which divides equally amongst the children or nearest of kin the property of persons dying intestate; the Road Tolls Repeal Bill, which throws open, free as the high seas to all comers, the main trunk road of the Province.

The political constitution of the province, as part of the great Dominion of Canada, is impressed with the stability of the British system of government, combined with the freedom, elasticity, and progressive energy of Republican institutions.

The people of the Province may amend or alter their political constitution in any way not inconsistent with the general constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

Exports.

The gold shipped from British Columbia by banks, and carried out of the country by miners, has not been less in value than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling during the 10 years from 1862. Other exports than gold, namely, lumber (sawn wood), coal, furs, fish, fish oil, wool, cranberries, &c., average about 75,000*l.* per annum, and are yearly increasing in quantity and value. (See Gold Mining, page 74.)

The exports of coal from the Nanaimo coal mine, during the above ten years, has been 330,395 tons.

Several new coal mines are about to be opened and worked. (See Coal Mining, page 77.)

Manufactories.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

- 3 Saw mills—can cut 183,000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Grist mill—can grind 30 barrels per day.
- 1 Distillery—distils 300 to 400 gallons per month.
- 1 Beet sugar factory.
- Brick works.

HOPE, YALE, AND LYTTON.

- 2 Saw mills—can cut 7000 feet of lumber per day.
- 5 Flour mills—2 can grind 23 barrels, the others 10 barrels per day each.

LILLOOET AND CLINTON.

- 1 Saw and Flour mill (combined)—can grind 60 barrels of flour per day, and cut 12,000 feet of lumber.
- 1 Flour mill on Dog Creek—can grind 2000 pounds of wheat per day.
- 1 Saw mill at Lillooet—can cut 5000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Saw mill at Clinton—can cut 2000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Flour mill at Lillooet—can grind 120 sacks in twelve hours.

KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA.

- 1 Saw mill, water-power—in process of construction.
- 1 Bed Rock Flume—in process of construction.

CARIBOO.

- 1 Steam Saw mill, on William's Creek, 20-horse power—can cut 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Steam Saw mill, on Ditton Lightning Creek—can cut 20,000 feet of lumber per day.
- 1 Quartz Mill, on William's Creek, 3-horse power, 4 stamps of 450 lbs. each—can crush 4 tons a day.
- 1 Flour mill, 20-horse power—can grind 50 barrels of flour per day.
- 1 Flour mill, Soda Creek, water-power—can grind 40 barrels of flour per day.
- 1 Saw mill, Quesnel, water power—can cut 2500 feet of lumber per day.

NANAIMO.

- 1 Saw mill.

COWICHAN.

- 1 Saw mill.

VICTORIA.

- 1 Iron Foundry.
- 2 Sash Factories.
- Gas Works.
- 4 Breweries.
- 2 Distilleries.
- 1 Soap Factory.
- 2 Tanneries.
- Boot and Shoe Factory.
- Brick Works.
- 1 Ship Yard.
- 2 Lumber Yards.
- 2 Waggon-makers.

Trade.

The estimated value of exports and imports for 1870 was as follows:—Exports, including gold, 1,848,803 dollars; imports, 1,605,809; balance of trade in our favour, 242,994 dollars. The exports, besides gold, were supplied by twenty-one articles of home produce. Here are the germs of productive manufactures, lucrative trades and of an active commerce.

Tonnage for 1871.

The vessels—sea going—that entered the ports of British Columbia for the year 1871, numbered 292, with a tonnage of 131,696. Cleared, 285, with a tonnage of 129,864.

Hospitals.

There are three Public Hospitals in the Province, supported by private contributions with Government aid. One at Victoria, another at New Westminster, the third in Cariboo.

In addition to these, there is the Naval Hospital at Esquimalt for the accommodation of H.M.'s fleet; and, in Victoria, a private hospital supported by the French Benevolent Society.

Telegraph Lines.

British Columbia is connected with England by telegraphic wires. Telegraph lines extend from Swinomish, in Washington Territory (United States), to Barkerville, at the extremity of the Cariboo Road. There is, besides, a branch from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet *via* New Westminster, in addition to a telegraphic right of way over the line belonging to the *Western Union Telegraph Company*, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises two submarine cables. This line of telegraph is 569 miles long, in addition to the submarine portion, which is a mile and a quarter in length; it originally cost 170,000 dollars. Besides this line, there is that from the mouth of the Quesnel to the Babine, but the line has not been kept up, and is abandoned.

Public Works.

The Canadian Pacific Railway (see page 72) to be begun this year; also a first-class Graving Dock at Esquimalt; additional light-houses; improvement of the River Fraser; Marine Hospital; Penitentiary; Post-office and Custom Houses. Among existing public buildings and property are fixed light-houses on Race Rock and Fisgard, and a floating light at the mouth of the Fraser River, postal-service steamer, harbour dredge, Mint, Court-houses and jails, Governors' residences, Legislative and Departmental buildings, &c.

Harbours.

On Vancouver Island: Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Barclay Sound. On the mainland: Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Millbank Sound, River Skena, River Nasse. These harbours, being open all the year round, and, generally speaking, easy of access, sheltered and capacious, give a distinctive value to the province, which the course of events on the North American continent will every year make more apparent.

Part of Government-street, Victoria. From a photograph.

Vancouver Island.

Area, 12,000 square miles; length, 300 miles; average breadth, 30 to 50 miles. Surface very mountainous and woody—flattens at both ends, and for part of its eastern side—most mountainous region in the interior—highest mountains (6000 feet) towards north of island—no "back-bone range," such as some describers say exists—width of arable valleys, from one to six miles—whole country full of lakes, streams, and waterfalls—(the water-power is generally some distance inland from the coast)—shores boldly picturesque—promontories, cliffs, harbours, coves, and beaches.

West coast, cut up by arms and inlets, margined by rugged mountains, bearing fir, hemlock, and cedar—here and there shore is skirted by lower wooded hills, among which, and along streams, small patches of open or wooded flat land are found.

No inlets on *north and east* coasts, but in other respects the above description applies also to them—near Johnstone's Straits, shore-line is even more continuously mountainous and abrupt than on west coast. Farther down *east* coast, and also in *south-eastern* part of island, the coast is lower, and the proportion of flat or gently undulating land, good for farming, increases, some of which is open or thinly timbered.

Prevailing timber—fir, near the coast—hemlock, inland—great cedars on the mountains—shrubs, berries, and flowers everywhere—grasses, sweet grass, reed meadow, bent spear—white clover, wild timothy, wild oats, broad-leaved rush, cowslip, &c.

Fern in the open lands, troublesome to farmers.

Resident Population.

There are three Farmers' Societies in the island.

Her Majesty's Fleet at Esquimalt adds an average of about 500 to the population of the Victoria district, which is also considerably increased, temporarily, by visitors at all seasons of the year, and by crews of vessels.

Soils.

These, being everything to the farming immigrant, will first be mentioned.

Derivation of Vancouver Island Soils.

Four chief sources—disintegration of underlying rocks—deposit of the sands, gravels, and clays of the great Northern Drift—alluvial deposits—decay of vegetable matter on the surface.

Distribution of Soils.

The nature of the underlying rocks has produced in various parts of the *south* of the island (which the immigrant first sees) *gravelly* soil, with a thin coating of vegetable mould.

Further north, along the *eastern* shore, where the rocks alter in character, rich loams are found, due to the decomposition of the limestone rocks in their neighbourhood. Good specimens in Cowichan valley and at Comox. These soils are always ready for cultivation.

The Northern Drift sands, gravels, and clays, are spread out over the whole undulating surface of the *east coast*. The sandy gravels form the soil generally, from which the forests spring, while the clay will be found chiefly in the open undulating grounds as a retentive subsoil with a thick top soil of vegetable mould. This latter clay-vegetable soil is a most valuable soil—colour, rich brownish-black. It fills up hollows and swampy bottoms, and forms the sides of gentle slopes. In some localities the clay forms the only soil.

The above clay-vegetable soil is mixed with alluvium in some localities, namely, deltas of rivers, near inlets and in valleys.

The alluvial deposits are not extensive, the streams being short watercourses. The brown earth, or "Humus," resulting from the decay of vegetable matter, is abundant, and mixes with the other soils in various proportions in different localities.

Value of these Soils.

The gravelly soil, found as above stated in various parts of the south of the island, is poor, from its inability to retain moisture. The rains are drained off into lagoons, and the sun dries up the surface. This soil produces large timber and coarse grass.

Wheat could no doubt be cultivated upon nearly all the other soils with proper culture.

The clay-vegetable soil, above-mentioned, is very valuable, particularly where it has been mixed with alluvium. With subsoil drainage this soil would carry the heaviest possible crops of wheat and other cereals.

The clay, when found by itself, would, like all heavy land, require special treatment.

The sandy and gravelly loams are eligible for barley, oats, rye, buckwheat beans, peas, root and leaf crops, &c., &c.

The deep loamy soils everywhere are especially eligible for fruit culture. The alluvial deposits in the valleys are in many places very valuable. Mixed with the decayed, and the decaying, vegetable matter brought down by the numerous streams from watersheds, they form a rich black soil, many feet thick.

The brown earth, or "Humus," forms soils of great value, according to the materials with which it mixes. Though light and porous, many soils, so formed in the valleys and plains of the eastern coast, are well constituted for absorbing and retaining moisture as well as heat. The brown earth appears to be rich, when resting, with a depth of 2 to 3 feet, on a gravelly, or even sandy, subsoil, if we may judge from the successive crops of potatoes which the Indians have raised from such soil.

Hilly, partly wooded, grazing tracts are interspersed among the prairies and benches. Often, near arable farms, rocky hills rise 1000, 2000, and even 3000 feet—surface, craggy—patches of thin soil with grass. Sheep and cattle like these hills in summer.

Water.

Running streams numerous; springs excellent. In places, however, where the clay forms the top-soil, the water runs off, and unless you bore through the clay the water must be looked for at some little distance, where the clay is overlaid by a porous material. Many springs resemble the Bath waters, but are not unpleasant to the taste. In one place there are "brine" springs.

Estimated Quantity of Farming Land.

Extract, condensed from 'British Colonist,' Victoria, August 7th, 1872.

"Near Victoria.—Say 100,000 acres, all occupied or owned. Some farms "can be bought or let; terms higher than in places farther from the capital.

"Saanich peninsula.—37 square miles; 64,000 acres. 200 settlers, with "farms from 50 to 1500 acres each.

"Sooke.—Out of five square miles, 3750 acres fairly good, open land; re-"mainder tolerably level wood-land.

"Cowichan.—Portions surveyed (including Shawnigan, Quamichan, So-"menos, Comiaken) 100,000 acres, of which half considered superior.

"Salt Spring Island—area, 90 square miles; 5750 acres, good. 80 settlers.

"Nanaimo district (Mountain, Cranberry, and Cedar districts). 45,000 "acres; a fair proportion superior, some light and sandy.

"Comox.—50,000 acres; none better in the world.

"The above gives sufficient area for 30,000 country people, at least, and it "is known that towards Alberni and in other directions there is land available "for settlement."

Much of the above land is covered with fine large timber. Many of the best farm-locations near existing roads—at least the best to the eye—may be expected to be already taken up or occupied; but there certainly is room yet for numerous settlers. This will be more clearly seen as communications are improved. It is said that Victoria buys a quantity of beef every year from the opposite American territory, and that butter can be imported from Montreal at a profit. The facilities for dairy farming are excellent in British Columbia. The truth is that many farms are occupied by non-practical farmers, who are merely waiting to sell their farms. The climate, scenery, and abundance of game and fish, have had the effect of making this class of land-holder rather numerous. They will give place in time to the right class—as pictured by Franklin:—

*"Farmer at the plough,
Wife milking cow,
Daughters spinning yarn,
Boys thrashing in the barn,
All happy as a charm."*

Land here must continue to rise in value, and the practical farmer is sure of a good yield from his farm, and a market for what he produces. The settlers are hospitable, and will give anyone a warm welcome, particularly if he is disposed to help himself.

Interior of the Island.

I do not think there is much farming land in the interior of the island anywhere in mass, though detached pieces near lakes and in valleys would, no doubt, make a considerable area, if all were put together. The mountains in the interior cross and re-cross, interlaced by valleys, generally wooded. Many of the larger lakes have steep sides; the streams are rapid, and often have rocky banks. Nearly all the smaller lakes and rivers, however, have a good deal of low land near them, swampy or liable to overflow, but capable of being brought into cultivation. In hollows among the hills also are marshy tracts, easily drained, which, if there is a subsoil, will make fine farms.

Mode of clearing Land.

The immigrant is often attracted by a fern-covered prairie, or by "brush" land, covered only with alders, willows, &c.

The fern is troublesome, and is only entirely removed by successive cropping. It is cut year after year in early summer, and the land then ploughed and cross ploughed. Some use tiles for wet fern lands. In reclaiming "brush" land, one way is to make an open ditch, three feet wide, and as deep as the drainage will admit. Next summer the vegetable matter on the surface will burn, which kills the roots, and frequently lays the brush as though it had been "slashed;" burn again the following summer, and with a little labour the land will be ready for winter wheat. Another way which is adopted often on bottom land, timbered with maple, ash, and only a few firs, is to "slash" (cut small growth) all but the large growth, felling all one way as much as possible. The best time to do this is through the months of June or July, when the sap is at its highest. After the trees have lain one or two months fire is set to them in different places. When there is much small brush, it should be piled upon the larger growth. Care must be taken before fire is set that there is no brush or other inflammable

substance near the dwelling or outbuildings. Some farmers cut the vine-maple off about six feet from the ground; take a yoke of cattle, "hitch on" to the top of these stubs, and "snake" them out. The soil being loose and the main roots near the top of the ground, it is not difficult to cut with an axe any root that may hold fast. I have seen patches of excellent wheat, the ground for which had never been ploughed up.

The farmer stated that after "snaking" out the roots and sowing the wheat he took a yoke of cattle and dragged a large brush, made of branches, over the ground, to smooth it down and cover the wheat. The crop on one of the patches (a few acres) was a volunteer crop (second year without sowing), and promised to be good.

The large trees on a heavily wooded farm are usually felled in the following way:—Take a long shanked auger, and in a standing tree bore two holes, one above the other, at an angle, so that they will meet some distance inside. Introduce lighted pitch faggots into the upper hole. The flame draws air from the lower hole, and acts like a blow pipe. The inside of the tree beneath the sap burns quickly, and in a short time a huge furnace roars, which can often be heard at a considerable distance. The sappy outside does not burn, and thus a mere shell of the tree is left. This shell is chopped through on the side of the tree on which it is desired it should fall, and the tree comes down with a crash.

The usual price for "slashing" is from ten to twelve dollars (40s. to 48s. English) per acre, cutting all down (except the large growth) and piling it up ready for burning.

The best and cheapest team a farmer can have is a good yoke of cattle. They can make their own living, and it costs but little to rig them for work. They are the best adapted for the kind of work usually done on a new farm.

Course of Cropping.

After breaking up new land, perhaps a first crop of peas or oats is put in, or it is left as a summer fallow until the early part of October, when wheat is put into the ground. The crops commonly raised are—wheat, barley, oats, and peas. The green crops are—turnips (swedes), mangel-wurzel, vetches, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables; cabbages and pumpkins attaining a very great size. Of the cereals, wheat does best; of the leguminous plants, peas are the most profitable.

Nowhere does the potato flourish more, or have a better flavour; it is grown in great quantities by the natives.

The rotation of crops in virgin soil is, wheat after fallow, then a crop of peas; wheat again, or oats; and then a fallow is made for turnips; and by this time the land will be pretty clean. After turnips, a crop of barley or oats (spring sown) is raised and followed by potatoes, the land being well manured, and thus mended. After this, farming operations are conducted on the same rotation four-course system as in Great Britain.

The above rotation, however, may be exchanged for whatever expediency dictates.

The following are the usual quantities of seed sown per acre:—of wheat, 1½ bushels; barley, 2½ bushels; oats, 2½ to 3 bushels; peas, 2 to 2½ bushels, vetches, 2½ bushels. The sowing times for oats, barley, peas, and tares are from middle of March to end of April. These crops are harvested 1st of August to end of September. Potatoes are planted in March and April, and are gathered early part of November. Turnips sown between 1st June and middle of July, and are gathered with the potatoes. Autumn cultivation not yet common. Clovers, lucerne, and trefoil are good fodder plants. Sown in October, they give bulky spring crops. Alsike clover the best perennial; crimson clover should be cut in flower. Lucerne likes light sandy soil, with calcareous subsoil—8 years' successive crops. Trefoil, dry, elevated pastures, deep roots, remains green long; cattle like it. Other plants, sainfoin, tares, rye-grass, fescue grasses, do well sown in autumn.

PRODUCTION ON GOOD FARMS IN SOUTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND IN 1872.

- Wheat from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.
- Barley from 40 to 45 bushels per acre.
- Oats from 50 to 60 bushels per acre.
- Pease from 40 to 45 bushels per acre.
- Potatoes from 150 to 200 bushels per acre.
- Turnips from 20 to 25 tons per acre.
- Timothy hay about 2 tons per acre.

Hops (equal to the best Kentish), 1000 to 1700 lbs. per acre.

Butter, per cow, after feeding calf, about 150 lbs. per annum.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, white and red raspberries, red, white, and black currants, and most kinds of fruit thrive remarkably well. Apples have measured 13 inches in circumference, and weighed 19 ounces, and

been well flavoured and good for cooking or eating. Pears, many of them 11 inches in circumference, juicy, and fine flavour.

Common winter cabbage have grown 3 to 4 feet in circumference. Red cabbage and cauliflower equally large and sound. Carrots, parsnips, onions large. Tomatoes equal to the best English.

Cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and poultry do well; sheep (South Down), mutton choice, fleeces light, wool good; pigs easily reared; wolves and panthers (not dangerous to man) sometimes kill pigs and sheep.

The average production, of course, is not likely to be so good as the above over a number of years, even if an intelligent system of farming should be the rule; but the emigrant may see from the above the capabilities of the soil.

In England it is believed that the average production is—wheat, 28 to 30 bushels; barley, 35 to 40 bushels; potatoes, about 160 bushels, or 4 tons. The following Table will show to the reader the

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD, PER STATUTE ACRE, OF THE PRINCIPAL CORN CROPS, AND OF POTATOES IN VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES.

COLONIES. Years (ended 31st March in some Colonies). Wheat Barley. Oats. Maize. Potatoes. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Tons. New South Wales.. .. 1869—70 16.90 16.24 23.16 38.12 3.16 Victoria 1869-70 19.75 24.65 25.98 20.50 3.10 1870—71 10.10 12.26 14.98 19.75 3.27 South Australia .. 1869—70 5.74 8.90 14.82 .. 3.60 1870—71 11.51 14.74 14.28 .. 2.83 Tasmania 1869—70 16.10 23.09 25.71 .. 3.63 1870—71 15.63 21.23 22.34 .. 3.67 New Zealand 1869—70 27.27 31.14 33.47 .. 5.44 1870—71 23.56 25.26 31.21 .. 5.14 Natal 1869 12.27 The produce of these crops is partly cut green for fodder. Bushels. 131.3 Cape of Good Hope .. 1865 6.87 8.92 4.35 6.48 ..

I may also invite attention to the

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD, PER STATUTE ACRE, OF THE PRINCIPAL CORN CROPS, AND OF POTATOES, IN IMPERIAL BUSHELS, IN VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES. Date of Returns Wheat and Spelt. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans and Peas. Maize. Potatoes. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Bushels. Sweden 1869 10.4 .. 91.2 Norway 1865 22.8 28.4 35.8 22.3 19.6 .. 236.1 Prussia 1867 17.1 25.1 32.9 16.7 17.5 Wurtemberg 1870 40.0 23.6 26.2 20.1 14.1 .. 162.7 Holland 1869 25.7 41.7 39.3 20.6 24.4 .. 151.1 Belgium 1866 22.8 34.9 41.2 24.6 23.2 France 1869 17.1 20.9 25.6 15.5 13.8 17.1 111.3 Portugal 1865 8.9 11.1 18.6 6.7 .. 20.0 .. Spain 1857 23.3 24.3 .. 8.4 Austria 1870 14.3 16.1 18.1 14.6 10.1 .. 108.5 Greece 1867 13.2 18.8 19.0 17.4 .. United States 1869 13.2 27.1 29.6 13.2 .. 22.9 106.3

As regards the *United States*, 17 bushels of wheat per acre may be assumed as the wheat average of Minnesota; Ohio, 9.96; Illinois from year to year not more than 8 bushels. Four States only, by the census of 1850, reached *an average* of 15 bushels per acre. Oats average, say 19 to 30 bushels. Potatoes 75 to 120 bushels per acre.

The following ARTICLES of PRODUCE and STOCK were EXHIBITED at the PROVINCIAL FARMING SHOW, VICTORIA, 1872, also at the SAANICH SHOW (close to VICTORIA), and at the COWICHAN, CHEMANIS, and SALT SPRING SHOW, held at MAPLE BAY (up the east coast, 45 miles from VICTORIA).

Pure Short-horn Durham bull; other bulls; bull-calves; work oxen; cows; rams; ewes; boars; sows; stallions; brood mares; saddle, carriage, and draught horses.

Wheat; barley; oats; peas; hops.

Turnips (Swedish and white); mangel-wurzel; carrots; beet; cattle-cabbage.

Turkeys; geese; ducks; dorking-fowls; pigeons; eggs; butter salt and fresh; cheese.

Apples; pears; peaches; plums.

Potatoes; cabbages; lettuces; parsnips; vegetable-marrows; cauliflowers; celery; beets; onions; melons; tomatoes; pumpkins; squashes; cucumbers.

The same as the above, in quantity per acre, and in quality can be produced by the district of Nanaimo—(a flourishing coal port, 79 miles from Victoria) and by Comox district, farther up the east coast, 134 miles from Victoria.

Comox is a picturesque settlement—in one locality 12,000 acres well watered and dotted with oaks and alders—fine stock and crops at Comox—also church, school, &c.

Comox looks much to Nanaimo as a market.

Prices of Farm Stock.

VICTORIA MARKET, 1872.

Prices of Farm Stock (presumed "in gold"), in 1872, at Olympia (140 miles by sea from VICTORIA), on the UNITED STATES Territory, whence Stock reaches VICTORIA MARKET, paying 10 per cent, *ad valorem* duty. Beef cattle on foot 8 to 10 cents per lb. market well stocked.

Work-horses, 150 dollars (30*l.* English) each for good ones; common, 30 to 40 dollars (6*l.* to 8*l.*).

Prices of Farm Produce.

VICTORIA MARKET, 1872.

Cents. S. d. lbs. Wheat, per lb., 2¼ to 3, or English (at 3 cents), 7 9 per bushel, 62 Barley " 2½ " " 5 2 " 50 Oats " 2 to 2½ " (at 2½ cents), 4 2 " 40 Pease " 2½ " " 6 7 " 63 Potatoes " 1½ to 2 " (at 2 cents), 4 8 per sack, 56 Carrots " 2 " " 14 0 " 168 Turnips " 2 " " 9 4 " 112 Beets " 3 " " about 1½*d.* per lb.

Mangel-Wurzel, per lb., 2 cents, or English, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton of 2240 lbs. Hay, per ton of 2000 lbs., 20 to 30 dollars, or 4*l.* to 6*l.* per load of 18 cwts. (2016 lbs.).

AVERAGE WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES OF MEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN for 3 years ending 1870—per stone of 8 lbs. sinking offal. English. British Dollars. Columbia. Dollars. S. d. s. d. Cattle, 4 qualities, ranging from .. 3 3¼ to 5 4 or 0.82 to 1.33 Calves, 2 " " .. 4 2¼ " 5 5 " 1.05 " 1.35 Sheep, 4 " " .. 3 5¾ " 5 7¼ " 0.87 " 1.39 Lambs, 1 quality " .. 6 2½ " 6 10 " 1.55 " 1.70 Pigs, 2 qualities " .. 3 6¼ " 5 8¼ " 0.88 " 1.41

Cost of Labour on Farms—with a few words on that subject.

All labour is dear in British Columbia.

An ordinary unskilled labourer, such as one would employ to dig or cut fire-wood, receives 1.50 dollar (6*s.* English) a day; if he can lay claim to skill enough to qualify him to attend to a garden or an orchard, he readily commands 2 dollars (8*s.* English), or 2.50 dollars (10*s.* English) a day.

Farm servants, engaged by the month, are paid at wages from 20 to 40 dollars (4*l.* to 8*l.* English) per month, with board and lodging, according to the kind of work required of them, and the responsibility of their positions. A few Indians are employed in the seaboard districts, at 15 to 20 dollars (3*l.* to 4*l.* English) per month, with board and lodging, by farmers who understand their character. In the interior Indians are largely employed as herders and for general farm work. In Vancouver Island and the New Westminster district, it may be said that a dollar (4*s.* English) a day, with board and lodging, is the pay of the farm labourer. Higher wages are paid in the interior.

However strong and active a man may be, he cannot expect the highest wage until he knows his work and the ways of the country. At the above high wages, farmers, of course, employ as little labour as possible; indeed, the item of *labour is the great leak* in the farming business in British Columbia, as it is in most young countries.

The farmer in British Columbia can get good land for nothing, or almost nothing; and he gets as high prices for much of his produce as the English farmer gets. The British Columbian farmer pays no rent, but his labour bill may be set off, to some extent, against the rent of the English farmer.

If the British Columbian farmer can, himself and by his family, do a large share of the farm work, he must make money quickly. That is the point.

Winter Care of Stock.

Nothing strikes a British Columbian farmer more, who visits Eastern Canada, New England, or even Scotland, than the enormous haymows on the farms, and the small number of cattle to eat them. The cost of rearing cattle in some of these countries exceeds their value when reared. It must cost ten times as much to winter an animal in these countries as in British Columbia at present; and the value of the animal when sold to the butcher, is not largely different in the two places.

The winter *food* question is not a very important one in Vancouver Island. Some shelter, protection from excessive rain, and a dry bed are what cattle need in winter in Vancouver Island more than stored food. The undergrowth in the neighbouring forest generally enables cattle to find food for themselves; still it is best (and

particularly as you get north from Victoria) to have a moderate supply of hay and straw for winter food, if only to entice the cattle to approach the homestead. They then drop manure within reach, and

The average prices of wheat, barley, and oats, in England and Wales, for 3 years ending 1872, were—

Agricultural implements cost about one-third more in British Columbia than in England become tame. A dry bed is important. With so much wood at hand, rough sheds can easily be built. The roof may be "shakes" (splitwood). Ferns cut in early summer and stored, or branches of firs, make beds. If the site is exposed, and the locality is one affording a sale for fire-wood, piles of firewood will afford protecting walls. Milk cows and calves, or sick cattle, may want closer sheds. When all is said upon this subject, cattle require very much less attention in winter in Vancouver Island than in England and Scotland. A little care will make them even improve between December and April.

These remarks on Winter food, or care of stock, apply to the whole West Cascade Region of the province. pointing hand Luck Policy in Farming is Bad. pointing hand

Part of Columbia-street, New Westminster. From a photograph.

West Cascade Region.

British Columbia—Mainland portion; vast country—really not much known yet—length from corner to corner 800 miles; length by straight north and south line, about 420 miles; greatest breadth, about 400 miles.

The Rocky Mountain Range forms the eastern boundary of the province.

The Cascade Range is almost parallel to Rocky Range, between Rocky Range and coast (see Map); very ramified, its own average breadth from 15 to 50 miles; average height, 7000 feet, with towering volcanic peaks; sends down in westerly and southerly directions niggled mountain spurs to the sea; deep, gloomy sea inlets run up between these giant spurs; inlets on coast braced together by high mountains, sometimes called a "Coast Range." Fine scenery on the whole Mainland coast; the overflow of lakes pours down the steep declivities; avalanches have cut lines down the forest from mountain summits to water's edge, green timber growing where the descents are old; crevices here and there filled with snow; through rifts and gorges on the elevated shores are seen mountains far inland, some domed, others peaked.

The Cascade Range runs south into American territory, is broken up in Oregon and Northern California into spurs, known as Siskiyou Range, then extends to the east by connecting ranges, and forms the famous Sierra Nevadas of California.

The reader will be good enough to fix his eye upon this Cascade Range (see Map), for, as already said, it divides British Columbia into two grand divisions—the *humid forest region*, west of the Cascade Range (that is, between the Cascade Range and the sea), and the *dry grazing region*, east of the Cascade Range (that is, between the Cascade Range and the Rocky Range).

The West Cascade Region, particularly that portion lying opposite to Van-couver Island, is similar in climate and productions, and also in contour to the island, but has grander features. The island is, in fact, a piece broken off from this Mainland Region. The soil of the West Cascade Region is moist and loamy, with luxuriant vegetation.

The East Cascade Region is more open, with extensive plains and valleys, though mountainous still; climate dry, timber scarce and rather poor; soil light; herbage excellent.

Soils of Mainland.

I cannot accurately describe these: the geological survey now in progress will enable better information to be given in subsequent editions. One description, by a well-informed gentleman, states that the soil in the lower country, and again north of Quesnel River, and generally in the Cascade and Selkirk Ranges, is moist, well wooded, and mixed with, perhaps mainly constituted of, decomposed organic substances.

In the middle of the province, the Fraser, Thompson, and Okanagan districts, the soil is light, generally a sandy loam of no great depth, usually immediately superimposed on gravel beds (northern drift), occasionally of very great thickness, and always affording perfect drainage.

Another gentleman says that the soil of the Mainland is of three kinds. The first is rich and loamy, consisting of decayed vegetable matter and alluvial deposits. This is the character of the soil by the banks of the streams or lakes, and in the bottoms of valleys, and wherever land has been formed of deposits brought down by the streams from the mountains.

The second kind of soil (characterising the basin of the River Fraser, but not the country near its mouth) is

lighter and more sandy. Being formed by the disintegration and decomposition of rocks (a process that may be seen any rainy day), it contains a great deal of lime (the mountains being frequently limestone). To this fact, together with the strong sun, is probably to be ascribed its fertility, notwithstanding its lightness. It is found to a depth varying from 1 to 3 feet, and beneath it is a subsoil of gravel, sometimes of clay.

The third description of soil is neither so good as the first nor so light as the second; it rather resembles ordinary land in the mother country. Such is, for instance, the soil around Williams Lake, on the Brigade Trail, &c.

New Westminster District.—General Remarks.

The "West Cascade Region," above mentioned, is, as also above said, very similar to Vancouver Island in its climate and productions. Not much farming land compared with area; country not explored—probably farming land in valleys and flats (witness the Pemberton Meadows, Lake Lillooet). The rivers which flow from Cascade Range into the great sea inlets are comparatively small, and often have rocky banks; alluvial deposits (*with one grand exception*) are scanty in that portion of Cascade Region opposite to Vancouver Island, but such deposits are said to be considerable farther north, as at Skena and Nasse Rivers—the "grand exception" above named, is the low land at and near the *mouth of Fraser River*, and for some distance up it, and up tributaries of the lower portion of Fraser River (see Map).

The Fraser River does not come from Cascade Range, but from Rocky Range. It is the only river in British Columbia (except in the far north-west of the province) which has strength to cross the dry country between Rocky and Cascade Ranges, and get through the latter range to the sea. It is fed in its course by streams running from every point of the compass—a noble river, but, as already said, navigable only for considerable stretches, owing to rapids. Yale is the head of steamboat navigation from the sea. After bursting through the mountain passes at Yale and Hope, the Fraser is a tranquil, steady, clay-coloured stream for the latter part of its course.

The whole distance from Harrison Lake to the present mouth of the Fraser was probably once an estuary. This former estuary has been gradually filled up by sedimentary deposits from the river, a work still going on, protected by Vancouver Island as a breakwater. (See Map.)

This country on the lower portion of the Fraser is what I may call the *New Westminster District*. It is in general a wooded district, but has large tracts of open arable and grazing land, delicious atmosphere—no malaria or ague—water-carriage, facilities for shipment. Snow begins in January and is gone by March; not continuous; plenty of fish and game in the district; will raise anything Vancouver Island will raise and more; three large sawmills, employing 600 people; a grist-mill; distillery; a beet-sugar manufactory; farmer's society, &c.

At the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, 1872, the New Westminster District competed strongly in all exhibits with the island district, and carried away prizes for turnips, butter, melons, tomatoes, pumpkins; 2nd best potatoes, cattle-cabbage, &c.

The 'Mainland Guardian' (New Westminster Journal), said, on March, 1872:—"A minimum yield of from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, "is the ordinary average yield in the districts of Kamloops, Okanagan, Nicola, "Sumass, Chilliwack, and the Lower Fraser. Between the town of New "Westminster and the mouth of the river, a yield very much exceeding this "is often obtained, not because of better and more suitable soil, but solely due "to more careful cultivation; 50 bushels of oats and an equal yield of barley "per acre are commonly reached. Indian corn yields per acre 60 or 70 bushels. "The yield of roots and green crops is generally encouraging, being unsurpassed "by any in the world.

"On one farm the yield of potatoes was 7 tons, on another as high as 15 "tons per acre. Not a few specimens reached the enormous weight of 2½ lbs. "and even 3 lbs. Turnips give 25 tons to the acre. Onions from 4 to 6 tons; "while carrots, cabbages, beets, cauliflowers, &c., grow to a size which may "without exaggeration be described as enormous.

"Of fruits it may be enough to state, that the ordinary kinds (apples, "pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c.) found in the "eastern part of the Dominion and in England, grow luxuriantly and yield "plentifully."

CAPABILITIES OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The capabilities of this district, which contains nearly half a million acres, are not quite realised by the public. Men look at the large trees which cover a great portion of it, and shrug their shoulders. It should, however, be remembered that the New Westminster district contains the only large mass of choice agricultural land anywhere on the mainland of the Pacific slope lying actually upon the ocean, with a shipping port in its midst. A navigable river cuts it through, which is sheltered at its mouth. The river is full of salmon and other

good fish, and the district abounds with game. The climate, though somewhat humid, has neither the wetness of Western Oregon, nor the withering dryness of some of the larger Californian valleys.

Similar land to that of the New Westminster district is found immediately south of it, across the national boundary line, but, being formed by smaller rivers, it does not lie in such a mass. The land is lower, and comprises more tidelands cut up by sloughs.

I do not remember in Oregon or California any such land, so placed, as the New Westminster district. Portions of the Willamette valley, in Oregon, have as good soil, and the Willamette valley is far larger, but the nature of the approach from the sea to Portland is a drawback. In California, the transport from the interior to the shipping port adds considerably to the cost of wheat. I should be sorry to see our British Columbian settlers "crazy on wheat"—dairy or mixed farming will be best in the New Westminster district—but it is clear that the New Westminster district farmers will be less dependent on provincial markets for any wheat they may produce than farmers in other parts of the mainland. Being upon the ocean, will give them the world for a market, in case of need.

The drawbacks are not greater than have been overcome by settlers in places that do not present such general attractions of fertile soil, situation, climate, &c. A good part of the district is covered with very large timber; other parts require draining and dyking; the mosquitoes are vigorous for a few months. But go where a settler will he has to balance conditions.

Freshets and Tidal Overflows.

The Fraser River and tributaries of it overflow a portion of the prairies in this district for a short time in early summer, when the volume of water in the rivers is increased by the drainage which follows the melting of snow throughout the country. This rising of the water is called a "freshet." The whole Pacific slope—California, Oregon, Washington territory, and British Columbia,—owing to the physical structure of this part of the continent, is more or less liable to severe floods over low lying districts near rivers.

The rivers generally rise quickly.

The sea also comes over a portion of the land near the mouth of the Fraser—generally in stormy weather in winter. This happens perhaps two or three times in winter, for a few hours at each time. These tidal overflows do not interfere with cropping. The above mentioned "summer freshets" do not overflow these "tidelands."

Parliament has lately passed an Act to facilitate dyking.

New Westminster District.—Special Description.

I will describe the New Westminster district, beginning at the mouth of the river Fraser:—

We find there extensive, low, rich "tidelands or flats," free from timber, with patches of willows, rosebushes, and, about the border of higher ground, crabapples. A coarse grass, called "swamp hay," is plentiful. There are a good many salt-water sloughs, which add to the difficulty of dyking.

Farm after farm is being occupied in this section, and there is room for settlers. There are 29,000 acres of very good land in an island between the north and south arms of the Fraser.

On the north arm a small settlement of about 20 farmers; 500 acres cultivated; samples of red and white wheat described as 5½ feet high, yielding 50 bushels to the acre; average of course less. Two potatoes ("Breeley Prolific") yielded 67 lbs. Timothy hay, barley, oats, peas, &c., good. A few grasshoppers appeared in 1872.

Churches, schools, &c. Visiting clergyman lectured lately on the "Origin of the English Language."

Left bank of "south arm," land very fertile, easily cleared from brush, and drained; dykes are being made; buildings erected. 47 men, 5 women, 15 white children, and 10 half-breeds.

Mud bay—oyster-beds, great resort of wild geese and ducks.

A district exactly like this mouth of Fraser district, indeed, part of it, within the United States territory, near the mouth of the Lummi and back from Semiahmoo, is filling up with population rapidly.

Ascending the Fraser, we in no long time come to forests on each side; giant pines, cedars, maple, alders, cottonwood; real agricultural value of the land cannot be seen. Luxuriant vegetation in the forest—berry-bushes of all kinds, also ferns, ground-creepers, moss—the sweet-scented white flowers of the wild apple-tree shine among the green foliage in summer. Scenery and products altogether on a grand scale. But let the settler take heart: he is beside the sea here, no railway carriage to the seaboard; there is much good land requiring little clearing, and plenty well worth the clearing. There are in parts extensive flats covered with wild hay, also fine prairies with fertile soil; excellent crops and dairy yield; thriving farms near the town of New Westminster, and settlements also at Pitt River, Keatsey, Langley, Matsqui, &c. For instance, at Pitt River 20,000 acres of good arable land requiring no clearing—the part of it subject to freshets is good now for grazing.

At Langley a newspaper correspondent ('Daily Standard,' Victoria, November, 1872) describes farms with

"several hundred acres of alluvial soil, "black mould with clay bottom; at your feet several square miles of green "meadow land, the gleaming river beyond, and across it the dark Cascade "range; a stream full of trout meandering through the meadow." Another farm of "1000 acres, every, part cultivated, drained, and laid off into large "parks of 30 to 40 acres each: the steading in the form of a square; a "fine mansion-house." Another of "800 acres, 200 cultivated, fine black "soil, all fit for the plough, drained by a stream which skirts it." Again, "600-acre grass dairy farm; cows, Durham breed: farmer cures butter." The next, "300 acres, stock and crop owned by the blacksmith. Good "public school; neat Presbyterian church." The writer ascribes an extra-ordinary production per acre to these farms.

Higher up the river still (see Map), where the rivers Sumass and Chilukweyuk (Chilliwhack) join the Fraser, are rising settlements. Prime beef, choice butter and cheese, fine cereals; wide-spreading fertile prairies and valleys here, only thinly peopled yet; 60 to 70 farms; good dwellings, barns, stables, churches, schools, shops, grist-mill; 600 acres wheat raised last year, 40 to 50 bushels an acre; 200 acres oats: also potatoes, peas, beans, hops, fruit, and even tobacco; supply beef to Yale and Hope (Yale gets some beef also from Nicola); extent of prairies great; much good land also on the Chilliwhack above the valley that would do well when cleared. Drawback to Sumass and Chilliwhack at present, overflow in parts from river freshets; roads muddy in bad weather.

I will sketch in the Appendix one year's history of these last-named young settlements by giving extracts from local newspapers, and thus will photograph a settler's life in the New Westminster district before the mental eye of the intending emigrant. The winter was the worst known in America for forty years. (See Appendix.)

The New Westminster district and Vancouver Island district, already described, are the only two portions of the West Cascade region that are "settled." It would appear that another part of this region is worthy of attention, namely, the country in the neighbourhood of the Nasse and Skena Rivers.

Nasse-Skena District.

Steam vessels from Nanaimo now ascend the River Skena. It is one of the routes selected by miners in order to reach the district of Omineca (Peace River). This river is acquiring importance, and will probably require some lighthouses and buoys.

The River Nasse is a little further to the north than the Skena, and derives a certain amount of importance from its giving access to a more northern region than that nearer the Skena, and from there being reason to believe that that region is also rich in gold mines. Both are valuable also for their fisheries. They receive the waters from or near the Lake Alal, which is on the high lands. The River Nasse is quite close to the frontier of Alaska, which by no means detracts from its importance. The steamer 'Union' ascended it in 1865 to a distance of more than 25 miles from its mouth.

The following account is taken from the 'British Colonist,' Victoria, 17th September, 1872:—

"Messrs. Steele and Shorts, who went to Omineca by the Nasse River route and returned by the way of Fort St. James and Fraser River, are loud in their praise of the magnificent tracts of farming land over which they passed in going and coming. On the Nasse for forty miles above its mouth large grassy flats spread out like tables on either side. They were not dissimilar to the delta lands of the Fraser, except that they will not require dyking to be brought under cultivation. From the mouth to the Falls of Nasse River is forty miles. To this point, and above it again, the river may be navigated by steamers of light draught. On either side of the river are immense tracts of prairie-land; but the finest tracts in the province lie between the Nasse and Skena. The distance between the rivers is about a hundred and forty miles, and the country is a natural garden, covered with wild timothy knee high (it was in June when the travellers crossed), well watered by small brooks, and here and there belts of timber or Indian potato-patches. Thousands of acres adapted for stock-raising or farming were seen. The virgin soil is like the rich black loam of the famous Sacramento Valley, where sixty bushels of wheat used to be grown to an acre. The valley is from four to fifteen miles wide, and so level that a buggy may be driven the entire distance—the Indians having there maintained a good wide road for centuries. At several points the native suspension bridges across gulches and rivers are among the most marvellous objects yet discovered in the country. One of these bridges is four feet wide and a hundred and twenty-five feet long, and spans a ravine seventy feet above a running stream. It bears the appearance of great antiquity, but is perfectly safe and strong. At this bridge there is a wonderful spring of sweet soda-water, of which the party drank with great relish. Its medicinal qualities, as mentioned by the Indians, are astonishing. In June, Nasse River was full of oolachans and salmon. The 'catch' was simply enormous, and as evidence of the equable character of the climate and the capabilities of the country to support a large population, we may mention that the Indian tribes inhabiting this section are more numerous than in any other section of the province, and that game is very plentiful. Between Fort St. James and Nation River another magnificent country was crossed. At

the Hudson Bay Company's stations acres of wheat, oats, barley, beans, &c., were thriving in the open air, while the tables were graced with white fish and Arctic trout and game."

Another writer says:—

"There is a nice little prairie between Babine and the Forks of Skena where a hundred settlers could easily find room to locate. The soil is black vegetable loam, with red top grass, and a stream runs through it. This creek is a branch of the Aquilgate (named after a tribe of Indians who dwell in the neighbourhood, who are very peaceable and well-disposed to the whites). They are mostly Roman Catholics. Babine is, from all accounts, the best fishing station in the country; the Indians catch salmon and salmon-trout the whole year round. The timber in this section of the country is mostly spruce and black pine."

Some years ago Major Downie made similar statements in his report of an exploration of the Skena River and country. He says that, after passing the coast range, the valleys present extensive tracts of good land well suited for settlement. He took two days to traverse one of them, which he says is as fine a farming country as one could wish to see. On a large tributary on the north side, within this territory, the land is described as good and well adapted for farming; and there the Indians grow plenty of potatoes. He describes fine flats running back to the mountains, which recede four or five miles from the river; speaks of the Skena country being in parts the best-looking mineral country he had seen in British Columbia; alludes to gold which he found there; mentions that the river Skena passes through an extensive coal country, the seams cut through by the river varying from three to thirty-five feet in thickness; superior to any that he had seen in Vancouver's Island (where the mines at Nanaimo and elsewhere are already of value commercially), or in British Columbia; and in other reports he says salmon and other fish are in inconceivable abundance.

Major Pope, chief Engineer of an American Telegraph Company, who surveyed this portion of British Columbia, stated in his Reports that open, grassy plains, with trees interspersed as in a park, appeared near the Skena, particularly as its head-waters were approached.

Again, in the Victoria 'Standard,' towards the end of 1872, a writer, describing the passage from Victoria to Skena, said:—

"The entire voyage is very little different from river navigation, except in one or two places that have to be crossed; to those who think that the portion of country extending up to Stekin River is of little value, allow me to say such will soon be proved to be otherwise; that amidst the apparent desolation will spring up towns, villages, hamlets, &c., which the unthinking traveller will smile upon when you call his attention to such a possibility. Yet such will be amidst those mountain fastnesses; many a rich mineral deposit lies hidden for the present, but will be discovered and developed as man's requirements call for them Further, I am informed that north of the Omineca country will be found land for farming purposes second to none in the province, so that in a few years you will have a district even of more importance to us here than in Cariboo."

It is possible that a practical farmer might find drawbacks to settlement in this Nasse-Skena country which were not apparent to travellers passing through it at a favourable season. A part of it may be like the beautiful swampy interior of Newfoundland. The Indians might at present be troublesome. The moisture might interfere with harvesting. I must, however, add that statements of the same kind as the above were made to me in California last year by an American scientific gentleman who had spent a considerable time in that portion of British Columbia, studying the character and language of the natives. He was well acquainted with the whole Pacific coast, and appeared to think that not the least promising part of British Columbia was in the neighbourhood of the Nasse and Skena rivers—a gold-bearing territory with moderate climate, good land, fine salmon rivers, valuable timber, also beds of coal, the whole situated close to the continually open navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The climate of the district near the coast resembles that of the New Westminster district, with considerably more moisture.

Queen Charlotte Islands

Are visible on clear days from the mainland as a hazy outline. Three principal islands—Graham, Moresby, and Prevost; probably much like Vancouver Island: western side more rugged than eastern side; southern islands lower than northern ones; Moresby Island high in interior; long stretch of flat land skirting whole eastern coast; islands densely wooded, chiefly "spruce" and fine cypress; alders on the flats; undergrowth luxuriant, chiefly salal; no deer nor wolves. Natives plant potatoes and turnips; climate mild and very moist; little snow; 1st April no snow on lowlands; during that month mosquitoes and humming-birds.

Indians tall and fair complexioned; both sexes good-looking; intelligent; good artistic skill; courageous, but cruel and vindictive; are becoming more used to strangers, but not to be trusted yet.

As regards the value of these islands, it is probable that so long as better portions of British Columbia invite settlers, these islands will only attract the attention of the hunter and miner. Gold has been found on them, and anthracite coal, &c. Hunters might find it profitable to kill sea-otters, which are numerous on the western

shores. The farming capabilities of the islands, like those of Vancouver Island, will probably prove to be greater than is now supposed. But at present it is believed that the fierce character of the natives would render any attempts at permanent settlements, unless in strong parties, dangerous.

Winter Care of Stock.—West Cascade Region.

See remarks on this subject for Vancouver Island, p. 44. These apply to the whole West Cascade region of the province, as well as to Vancouver Island.

From a sketch by A. G. Dallas, Esq.

East Cascade Region.

I have described the West Cascade region of the province.

The emigrant, if he choose the West Cascade region, may either settle in Vancouver Island, or in the New Westminster district, or he may become a pioneer in the more northern Nasse-Skena district.

The East Cascade region now demands attention.

This great region, lying between the Cascade Range and the Rocky Range (see Map) is about 800 miles long from corner to corner. A straight line, north and south, would give about 420 miles in length—the breadth varying from 200 to 225 miles.

This region is not level, as might be inferred from the Emigration Map. In fact, its surface is a series of continuous upheavals, among which (to speak of the best known portion of the region), we may distinguish three generally parallel ranges, or masses, of mountains lying between the valley of the lower portion of the Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains. These ranges are—first, the Cascade, immediately east of the Fraser (at this part 3000 to 4000 feet high, and 40 to 50 miles broad); secondly, the Gold Range, east of the Columbia River (2000 to 5000 feet high); and thirdly, the Selkirk Range (7000 to 9000 feet high), lying east from the Arrow Lakes and enclosed within the "Big Bend" of the Columbia—so called because the river has to make a great bend to get round the Selkirk Range. (See Map.)

The Selkirk and Gold mountains may perhaps, broadly, be considered as flanking ridges of the Rocky Range. The Gold Range presents generally, west of the Lower Arrow Lake, a rolling hilly surface, and descends irregularly, and rather rapidly, to a sea-level of about 1100 feet round Okanagan Lake; 1000 feet round Nicola Lake; 800 to 1100 feet at Kamloops Lake.

Going towards the north, the country tends again to become higher, and the surface is marked by extensive tablelands of considerable altitude; for instance, the Bridge Creek plateau, or "divide," between the Rivers Fraser and North Thompson, is 3500 feet high.

If we cross the Fraser and advance in a north-westerly direction (see Map), we enter the extensive region watered by the Chilcotin and its tributaries—a region surfaced like the last-mentioned, and having much the same general elevation, with of course considerable depressions. The highest part of the trail from the coast, crossing the plateau, north-west of Tatla Lake, is 4360 feet above the sea-level.

Retracing our steps across the Fraser, say to about the line of the Horsefly district, and proceeding thence north and east (see Map), we find that the country quickly rises into the irregular mass of mountains (2500 to 6300 feet high) known as the Cariboo Mountains, and does not again lose its general elevation in that direction, but is merged soon in the mass of the Rocky Range.

The Fraser River has to make a great bend to get round the Cariboo Mountains, just as the Columbia River (see above) has to bend to get round the Selkirk Range.

I will not attempt to describe the immense area north and west from the headwaters of the Chilcotin, further than to say that it is believed to be somewhat less elevated than the highest Chilcotin plateau, abounding in large and small lakes, surrounded by mountains, not however without prairies and wide, park-like grassy plains (possibly somewhat swampy).

Rough Sketch of East Cascade Region.

The general features of its surface may be described in a few words—rugged *Alpine* masses, wooded on their slopes and holding lakes, swamps, and moist meadows in their embrace—arid mountain ranges and ridges crossing and recrossing—rolling wooded hills and grassy hillocks—*tablelands*, generally of high elevation, often of great extent, with and without forest—long terraced river-channels or valleys—wide, open valleys—deep, narrow, wooded valleys—short valleys (often called "prairies")—a land also of *lakes*—innumerable narrow, elongated lakes of all sizes, from the bright pond to the lake 100 miles long, often

linked by streams—some lakes steep-sided right round their margins, others wall-edged with intervening swamps, but oftener with gently shelving rims backed by open grassy hills. *Rivers*—smaller than the drainers of such mountain systems might be supposed to be (the light soil absorbs them)—generally deep-grooved and rapid—threading the whole country, bursting through rocky walls—seeking lake after lake—turning and twisting to find a way to the ocean, but for the most part unable to do so, nearly all being finally swallowed up by the Fraser and Columbia rivers. *Climate*, already described. *Trees*—An immense area in the southern part of the East Cascade region, say from the Horsefly district south to the American boundary, is generally unwooded. There are wide expanses of open land without trees, or only with belts, clumps, and dots of cone-bearing trees without underbrush—extending, however, into forests as the Rocky Mountains or their flanking ridges are approached, and again towards the northern and north-western portions of the region, say beyond the line of the Horsefly district and Williams Lake. Remotely, in the north-west, the country again becomes, in many parts, thinly wooded, and the firs are rarer. In the neighbourhood of the Skena, the maples and Cottonwood in many parts contrast cheerfully with the sombre hues of the conifers that abound in the Valley of the Fraser.

To attempt to sum up the capabilities of this great region (itself but a portion of the province of British Columbia) would, in the present condition of our knowledge of it, be an offence against common sense. We know a little about parts of the region, and may offer a few remarks accordingly.

Taking into consideration the healthfulness of the climate, with its short winters and long, bright summers, the fertile soil, vast extent of grass pasture, streams filled with fish, the abundance of minerals, and grand mountain and valley scenery—adding to these considerations the quantity of vacant public land open to settlement, and the comparatively small expense required to form a settlement, I know of no region on the continent of North America that holds out equal inducements to suitable settlers. It will be peopled by a happy and prosperous community within a few years after the opening of a railway through it, which shall supply cheap transportation for immigrants and their supplies, and for mining machinery.

The main drawback to this fine country at present is the want of quick and cheap transportation. This drawback will be removed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Farmers have produced, by the aid of a simple process of irrigation, wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, timothy hay, potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, muskmelons, watermelons, grapevine, tobacco, broom corn, sweet almond, castor-oil plant, peach, and almost all other fruits.

Fern is seldom seen in the East Cascade region. A few mosquitoes only are found along wooded watercourses. In some parts, flies trouble the animals.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is generally required for the production of grain in the East Cascade region. It is used in all parts from which a market is accessible, and sure and bountiful crops are obtained. The works consist generally of a dyke which retains the waters of a lake, or of a river, in such a way as to form a reservoir. In times of drought, once or twice during the summer this water is allowed to run through a conduit or ditch, which discharges into another ditch dug at the upper part of the fields which it is desired to irrigate. From this latter ditch proceed a large number of trenches, dug at regular distances along the fields, so that by allowing the water to remain for from 20 to 24 hours, the land between the trenches is moistened, and vegetation progresses as rapidly as if a grateful shower had watered the fields.

Even as managed now, irrigation is cheaper than clearing land in Eastern Canada. The cost of unsystematic irrigation, of course, will vary much in different parts of British Columbia. One authority says that irrigation in British Columbia costs 3 dollars (12s. English) an acre at present; but this appears to me either a high estimate, or it indicates want of skill, for irrigation (managed by individuals) costs only about 1 dollar (4s. English) per acre in Colorado, which country is not so well suited for irrigation as British Columbia. In India the cost was 2s. an acre many years ago, under a rude and cumbrous system. The cost is much less now.

The expense of irrigation is not an outlay like rent, or like the cost of clearing. Irrigation is rather to be classed as we would class manuring. The crops fully justify the outlay. The irrigating farmer has neither to clear nor to drain. His land is generally free from weeds and insects, and does not wear out. Another advantage is uniform quality of crop—the farmer being independent of seasons. The 'Rocky Mountain News' (Colorado) lately said—"Some weeks ago a shipment of flour from the Rough and Ready Mills "of Denver was made to Boston, and so highly prized there that an order "came back for fifty cart-loads. Being always grown by irrigation, it is not "surprising that it should be better than the wheat of California, which is "not irrigated, and varies in quality with different seasons."

This matter of irrigation is second in importance to none. Individuals already have done much in British Columbia; associated effort will do more, and by-and-by the province, and perhaps the Dominion, will help. The depth of the river channels is a difficulty in some parts, but this is better than having rivers that are liable to

be dried up. The country is stored with water, and its conformation makes me think that local irrigation on some considerable systematised scale will be possible—unlike California, where, owing to the structure of the country, irrigation must be on a gigantic scale, if undertaken at all.

A few words may be added to explain the general principle of irrigation to emigrants who have not tried it in their own countries. It is an ascertained fact that water contains impurities, some of which are good for vegetation. When you spread water over the earth, much of this fertilising matter settles. In open soils through which water passes, the impurities are arrested as the water goes through. It is therefore an error to suppose that the soil can only be advantageously watered when there is a clay subsoil.

The land in a dry region like the East Cascade region must be regarded as being stored with soluble fertilisers, which have not been washed away by rains into running streams, but now remain, subject to local demands under some good plan of irrigation. In watering, you must not lay on water too strongly, or you will carry away more of this fertilising matter from the soil than you deposit. A level may be used to find in what direction the water will go with the slowest possible motion. Running water is better for irrigation than spring water, because it has absorbed ammonia from the atmosphere, and spring water generally contains only mineral matter.

Grazing.

Though a large portion of the East Cascade region is arid and sterile, the country generally is preeminently fitted for grazing. The grasses are numerous and nutritious—bunch, sage, alkali, sower, redtop, sedge, with peavine, &c., &c.

In the absence of carefully-obtained statistics, it is believed there are in the province about 25,000 head of horned cattle, 5000 to 6000 horses, 12,000 to 15,000 sheep, and about 10,000 pigs—three-fourths of the cattle, and perhaps of the others also, being on the mainland. Farmers there have from 200 to 1000 cattle. Cattle multiply rapidly, and grow very large. Prices of course depend on quality to a large extent, but a rough average would give 10*l.* (50 dollars) for a cow; 20*l.* (100 dollars) for a horse; 1*l.* (5 dollars) for a pig; 1*l.* 8*s.* (7 dollars) for a sheep.

The bunch grass is a favourite grass. It grows over extensive areas—loves warm, dry localities—never ceases to grow—heart always green, though outside dried up—sugary taste perceptible—makes excellent beef—fattens cattle more quickly than stall-feeding (if weather is good)—yearling steer has been known to weigh 600 lbs. dressed—full-grown 1200 lbs. and more, fed entirely on grass—six to eight weeks on bunch grass will make the leanest beasts of burden quite fat—horses leave grain to eat bunch-grass hay—bunch grass goes more to fat than milk, so is not best for dairy purposes.

Bunch grass is delicate—roots take slight hold of powdery soil—sheep crop it too closely—large flocks in a small area will kill the grass—horses and mules cut the roots with their hoofs—cattle injure the grass least, as their hoofs are cloven, and they do not bite closely. If bunch grass is destroyed, wild sage and absinthe usually appear; these are good cattle food, especially for winter. Sheep are very fond of black sage.

Here and there in this region are alkali spots, frequently alternating with alluvial patches, on the banks of rivers. An alkali spot is not considered a drawback to a cattle "run"—helps to fatten cattle—stranger cattle sometimes lick too much—swell and sicken to death—antidote is oil or fat—alkali spots should be avoided on dairy farms—alkali makes cows lose milk. Alkali is not found, however, to hinder the growth of cereals. When mellowed by cultivation, alkali land in British Columbia produces very fine beets. In Eastern Oregon, and in Idaho, alkali lands, mostly covered with sage brush, have proved well adapted to raising grain.

A Word to the intending Cattle Farmer.

In districts grazed by large bands of cattle it is well to have summer and winter ranges. The grass thus gets time to recover. The lower lands, such as terraces of valleys, make good winter ranges—wind blows snow away and leaves knolls, flats, and even great portions of the surface quite bare. Mountain ranges are cool in summer, and the cattle get some change of food by going to them, as altitude appears to change the quality of the grass. About 10 acres per head will feed a band of cattle throughout the year.

It is not uncommon for men to buy cattle with their wages, and let them run with their employers' herds. These cattle may be exempted from seizure for debt in certain cases, when the agreement to "farm" them is registered.

A man may begin cattle-farming with a band of 25 or 30, a yoke of draught oxen, neck-yoke, logging-chain, horse, saddle, axe, grindstone, and, of course, a supply of "grub."

A beginning on a considerable scale might be made with the following stock:—

Outgoings per annum would be (say)—

The increase of stock would begin at once, and be very rapid.

It would be well to have also pigs, as they forage largely for themselves, and pork is in demand in a mining community. Interest of money is not shown in the above. The owner's own labour should be thrown in to reduce the labour bill, and all money outgoings strictly watched. The farm should be as suitably placed as possible for markets. Its suitability is increased when it has good natural boundaries; also when wild hay grows on or near it, and when it has good outdoor shelter—springs that do not freeze up—dry sleeping grounds, few slippery spots or water sloughs where cattle may injure themselves or be drowned.

The cattle, if possible, should be those accustomed to the district or climate. Get an Indian to watch them, but help him yourself at first, particularly when other bands of cattle are passing the "run," or your young ones will stray—cattle take time to know one another and their "run."

Having secured his "run" and his stock, the "stock-raiser," as the cattle farmer is called, then chops trees and prepares the framework for his steading—hauls them to the place—fixes a day for neighbours to help to put up the framework—at his leisure, afterwards covers in the roof—makes windows—daubs gaps—next he has his "corral," or cattle-fold to make—think well about this—much depends on a good, well-placed "corral."

A word on winter food here also. It is common to say that no winter food for stock is necessary in the East Cascade Region. This is true to the following extent. Generally speaking, if the grass has been spared during summer, there is enough for winter food, and the cattle can find it on the ground. A good stock-raiser, with a suitable "run"—brush shelter in—parts—may not have to feed his whole band once in ten years. But bad winters occasionally come—1862 was very bad, and so was 1872—and, therefore, it is said by experienced men, that a moderate supply, say 1½ ton a head, that is, enough for six weeks' winter—should be provided and allowed to accumulate. Cattle may hurt themselves, or get sick. The stock-raiser should have the balance of chances in his favour. A good deal depends on the cattle. They will need little looking after, in summer or winter, if they are used to the climate and know the "run," the trails, springs, dry sleeping places, &c.

Memorandum by W. H. Kay, Esq.

Bunch grass as it grows, is made by the hot sun and dry atmosphere into the best standing hay; when irrigated it will yield alternate years 2 or 3 tons per acre of very fine hay; alkali-grass cut in season makes good hay; sower-grass, when newly grown after a fire, is prized by cattle; fire will improve the aftergrowth of even sedge-grass; pea-vine and red-top grass much liked—grow on moist, good soil, on high land generally (in West Cascade Region pea-vine seeks low land); pea-vine must be cut for hay early, or will go to powder; in case of extreme need reindeer-moss, willow-sprigs, cotton-wood, and even pine-tops will take cattle through a bad winter. The varied resources of such a country as British Columbia come out well by comparison. The winter of 1871-2 was the worst in America for forty years. The cattle in British Columbia came out in good condition in spring, though the farmers had not provided winter food as they might have done. In some of the Western States of the Union, the bodies of starved buffaloes and cattle lay along the railways in great numbers.

Newspaper Accounts.

A correspondent of the 'Standard,' a Victoria newspaper, writes of the southern portion of the East Cascade Region as follows:—"Having travelled

"twice through a large portion of the farming districts of British Columbia, I "am very strongly impressed with the great advantages the country offers to "any young man who may take unto himself a better half, and settle down in "any of those lovely green valleys, and there grow his own pork and beans, "with none to make him afraid while watching his chuckle-headed calves "and big spotted steers bouncing over the hills. It is a fact that all the "country which I am about to mention is covered with abundance of bunch-"grass, pea-vine, and rye-grass, from 2 to 6 feet high. *It is a pity that people "who are looking for peaceful and prosperous homes, such as our Government "can offer, do not know more about the country.* Upon each side of the North "and South Thompson Rivers, for miles above Kamloops Lake—45 miles from "the trunk waggon-road—there are thousands of acres of good prairie-land, "with plenty of timber for building and fencing purposes. Here all kinds of "grain and vegetables can be raised simply by going to a little trouble in "irrigating. This can be done by raising water from the river with a wind-"mill attached to the top of a lofty fir tree. There is quite strong enough "wind every day in the year for the purpose. Here passes a good waggon-"road leading from the trunk-road to what is known as the immense "Okanagan country. My pen fails me to do justice to it as a farming and "stock-raising country—plenty of fish in the lakes and rivers."

Another gentleman writing in 1872 to the 'British Colonist' (Victoria newspaper), after travelling by the coach from Cache Creek to Okanagan, says, "The country is for the most part open, dotted with trees, giving it "almost the appearance of an old country park. It is so free from wood as to "enable the horseman to canter at will in almost every direction, and in some "instances no obstructions are presented to the free progress of a carriage. "The face of the country is beautiful—relieved by ever changing succession "of hill and dale. The

water system is excellent, the surface of the country "being indented by numerous lakes and rivers or smaller streams, everywhere "teeming with fish of excellent quality. A mild climate will have already "been inferred. It may be added that snow seldom falls to any depth, and "never lies long. Horses, horned-cattle, and sheep pass the winter unhoused "and uncared for, and, as a rule, come out in good condition in the spring. On "most of the grass ranges cattle shifting for themselves through winter are in "prime condition for beef in the spring. In the country thus roughly and very "imperfectly sketched, there are a few hundred settlers—we really do not "know how many. In the valleys of the Thompson, Okanagan, and Cache "Creek, there are about one hundred children. There is the making of "happy homes for tens of thousands. In truth no more desirable country "can be found, and it is not unreasonable to hope that the opening of a coach-"road leading through the heart of it, and the facilities for travel presented "by a weekly line of stages, may lead persons in search of homes to go and "see for themselves."

Healthiness for Cattle.

The healthiness of British Columbia has already been stated to be a great characteristic. I said at page 13, that the climate was good for "beast" as well as "man." I was not using rhetoric in so speaking, but had in mind the immense advantage of *healthy herds* to the province, and to the North American Continent. Glance over the world. Europe is alarmed at the spread of virulent epizootics. The Steppes of Russia are the seat of the rinderpest. Cattle bred there, and fattened in Hungary and elsewhere, are widely distributed over Europe. They reach London by rail and steam-boat. In addition to the terrible rinderpest, the English farmer also has the "foot-and-mouth disease" to contend with.

In the United States, the "Spanish Fever" or "Texas Cattle Disease" has been long known and dreaded by owners of herds in Missouri and Kansas, and to some extent in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. It became unusually serious in the track of Texas cattle beyond the Mississippi in 1867 and 1868. It broke out in Illinois in June, 1868. For a long time the Eastern States of the Union thought little of it, but when a new channel for the Texas cattle trade was opened, and the river steam-boats landed their living freight in the heart of the West, the ravages of the strange disease extended rapidly, carrying infection along the pathway of transportation to the seaboard, filling the public mind with alarm for the safety of farm stock, and even exciting apprehensions that the public health might become involved in the future progress of the disease.

I here again call attention to what I believe is a fact, namely, that British Columbia is probably the *healthiest country in the world—for man, for beast, for tree.*

Arable Farming in the East Cascade Region.

As might be expected in a mountainous country, the quantity of obviously attractive arable land is small, when compared with the whole area of the region. This is saying what might be said of Scotland, and other mountainous yet populous countries. The arable land in British Columbia is immense, compared with the present farming population. It is to be found principally in valleys of greater or less breadth bounded by hills. These valleys are so numerous that the total quantity of arable land mounts up to not a few acres. Every year shows us more land fit for tillage, and wherever the soil has been cultivated, it has been found highly productive. I have already said that irrigation is generally necessary in the East Cascade Region (see p. 56). Very good, some say the best, grass, and also in several places, excellent soil are on the high lands and even mountain tops. In these places you descend from crops and pastures among the clouds, to sterile-looking hills and benches.

Causes not yet quite understood seem to check here, in some degree, the ordinary effect of altitude upon farming. A good deal probably depends on aspect. The moist Pacific Ocean winds-blowing inland above the surface winds may modify greatly the climate of the highlands. At all events the fact is, that any visitor to the province may see fine grass and good grain growing (of course with some risk) on Pavilion Mountain 4000 feet above the sea-level; excellent grain growing and harvested, also cabbages, carrots, turnips, and potatoes, elsewhere at 2700 feet; vegetables of all kinds and grain exuberantly at 2000 feet. Jack Frost, it is true, comes occasionally, and his vagaries are noticeable, for instance potatoes have been cut off at 1200 feet, in one part sooner than at 2400 feet in a not distant part of the same district. The Chilcotin Plain or Plateau, averaging, it is said, 2000 to 2500 feet high, has been free from frost, when valleys in the *West Cascade Region*, very much lower, have had everything cut off. Another peculiarity is that low bottoms, in some places, are subject to night frosts, when the slopes that border them will be found to be free.

The fanner must leave behind him preconceived notions, and go to school again in some matters, with Dame Nature for his teacher. It is not an easy matter to select a farm where there are great differences of altitude within a few miles. We are, however, slowly learning more and more about the country. It improves the

more we know of it.

The greater part of the southern portion of the East Cascade Region (say the portion between the Fraser and Columbia Rivers, and bounded on the north by the Horsefly District, and on the south by the American Boundary Line), is highly favoured, and has been *proved by practical farmers* to be in many places good under irrigation, for tillage, and in most places unequalled for grazing.

This region comprises the fine "Thompson country," so often referred to in the evidence before the English House of Commons Committee in 1857, upon the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs.

The comparative absence of trees, and greater dryness of the atmosphere, strike the traveller at once, who, from the West Cascade Region, enters this portion of the East Cascade Region. In the best parts of the latter, there are rolling hills and table-lands, sometimes stretching out for a great distance, diversified by green hillocks clothed above a certain height with trees, showing where moisture, descending as rain or snow, has been caught from the west winds. The whole tract is well watered, in the intervals between the hills by streamlets; in the level depressions by small lakes; while the groves and scattered trees afford a grateful shade by day, and a shelter by night.

Experience of Practical Farmers in East Cascade Region.

I will mention now, in a rough diary fashion, the portions of this region that have been tested by *practical farmers* (see Map).

Leaving the already described settlements of Sumass and Chilliwack (see p. 50), the immigrant may go to Hope, and thence start eastward. *Nicolme* valley thickly timbered; *Sumallow* valley, superior land. On the *Skagit* the lands are described as beautiful and fertile, though shut in; mountains capped with snow; the narrow valleys covered with the "finest bunch-grass that man ever saw;" good bottom-land along the Skagit, and along the little winding streams flowing into it, "fringed with verdure." Before reaching *Princeton* (1650 feet above sea-level) country becomes more open; bunch-grass; firs at intervals; light soil; good pasture; little arable land; a pastoral and mining district; hot in summer; sharp cold in winter; little snow on the general surface, but occasionally deep on the mountains between Princeton and Hope; periodically a severe winter; 1872 was one.

The entire country for 160 miles along the trail from Princeton, past Osoyoos, Rock Creek, and to the great prairie at the bend of Kettle River, is almost free from timber, and abounds in food for cattle; game abundant; delightful "camping out" weather, generally, almost up to November; gold indications everywhere. A trail somewhat over forty miles in length, branches off two miles below Princeton to the Okanagan Lake. There are many spots between the Similkameen Valley and Okanagan, *specially* favourable for farming. On some of these the snow never lies, however much may be around.

Similkameen Valley.

This valley extends fifty-five miles from Princeton to the frontier (see Map). Mountains bordering the river are granite, greenstone, and quartz, capped with blue and brown clay slate; clay of slaty texture stained with iron; small quantities of blue clay; bed of river filled with boulders of granite, greenstone, and trap of all sizes; fordable except during freshets, and then it rises very rapidly; grass very good; timber scarce; sharp bends of river generally well wooded; underbrush of willow and wild cherry; near base of mountains sufficient timber for settlers; soil somewhat sandy and light; free from stones, and generally excellent for either grazing or farming; dry in summer; irrigation necessary; many large portions already well watered by streams from the mountains, with fall sufficient to facilitate any further irrigation found necessary; grass most luxuriant, also, on the little tributary streams. Valley very picturesque. "Similkameen beef" is talked of as Englishmen talk of "Southdown mutton." A settler introduced a Durham bull in 1872, which cost him 1000 dollars (2007. English): another wrote lately, "We have a "good mining and good farming district and one of the best stock-ranges on "the Pacific coast: numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The Indians "go into farming; quite quiet; keep cats."

It is unfortunate that this fine Similkameen district has not an easier western outlet in the direction of the New Westminster district.

Osoyoos Lake.

Close to the boundary line—connected with Okanagan Lake by a chain of lakes and rivers. Open land between Osoyoos and Boundary Creek (see Map). Famous Rock Creek diggings were in this neighbourhood, and no doubt all this country will be again worked by miners. Good cattle-grazing country; last Reports before me dated autumn, 1872; grain and all kinds of vegetation looking splendid, and cattle in fine condition. One settler had 200 fat steers to sell. A hurricane on the lake; broke a bridge; dismantled haystacks. Mosquitoes

troublesome. Trade with Indians good; they seemed to have plenty of money.

With the exception of a few miles, the entire road from Rock Creek to the great prairie at the head of Kettle River is, as already said, through a fine rolling prairie country, thinly wooded, and abounding in bunch grass. Gold and Selkirk ranges then intervene. Fort Shepherd is a wild barren spot—rough-trail thence over the "divide" between Columbia and Kootenay rivers to the Kootenay Valley (south from Kootenay Lake); river broad and sluggish; portion of valley quite level; rich alluvial soil as on Pitt River (New Westminster district); overflowed probably; swamp grass; rich vegetation; going still east up the Mooyie River to the lake, there is thick timber—Purcell range intervenes—beyond this range country opens out; thirty or forty miles farther, the traveller reaches the Kootenay again; grand scenery approaching the Rocky Mountains.

Kootenay.

In the arid south-east angle of the province among the flanking ridges of the Rocky range; a well-known and promising mining region (see "Mines").

Farming land—principally on alluvial bottoms—lies along Kootenay River and the head waters of the Columbia, say for about 200 miles long and 5 miles wide; good grass; timber and water privileges; heat and cold rather extreme (for British Columbia)—November 14th, 1872, six inches snow on the ground; facilities for irrigation favourable; capabilities of the soil are becoming known after trial.

Wild Horse Creek—fine dairy farm—good stock, grain, and vegetables.

Joseph's Prairie—the same—Columbia lakes the same. At the Columbia, a fine farm of 5000 acres, rented for grazing; believed to be good arable—along the streams flowing by the side of mountains crowned with perpetual snow in this district, almost all kinds of vegetables can be grown; quality excellent, particularly the potatoes. Every Chinaman has a vegetable patch. What is produced finds ready sale in the mining camps. Cattle at present in this district: 1200 head of stock and beef; 155 cows; 5 bullocks used every week; resident white men, 85; Chinamen, 200 (own 25 cows); Indians, 300 (own 30 cows); people generally orderly and contented; hopeful as regards their future; a number of persons taking up land for settlement; a water-power sawmill in course of construction. The Kootenay, Osoyoos, and Similkameen settlers sent lately 23½ dollars to the Royal Columbia Hospital at New Westminster.

Much trade done at present between Kootenay and the American town of Walla Walla (408 miles from Wild Horse Creek). Wages in Kootenay in autumn of 1872 were 3 to 5 dollars (12s. to 20s. English) per day: prices as follows:—Flour, 14 cents (7d. English) per lb.: beef, 15 to 20 cents (7½d. to 10d. English) per lb.; sugar, 33 to 40 cents (1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 8d. English); tea, dollar (6s. English) per lb.; bacon and hams, 40 to 50 cents (1s. 8d. to 2s. English) per lb.; potatoes, cabbages, and turnips, 4 to 6 cents (2d. to 3d. English) per lb.; beans, 33 cents (1s. 4¼d. English) per lb.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Oregon considers that the country about the sources of the Columbia River is of great prospective importance. It is divided into forest and prairie in proportions favourable for settlement; mining resources undoubted; birch, pine, "cedar and cypress" prevail; climate delightful; snow goes generally as it falls; a most desirable country, needing people only and road communications. Stock-owners now drive cattle to winter in neighbourhood of Columbia River lakes—will by-and-by be reached from the north, probably more easily than by the road from Hope which I have described.

Many prefer the climate of this section to the climate even at Victoria, Vancouver Island.

A Question put here to the Reader.

Before going further, I ask the reader whether this is a country to repel a settler from, looking merely to the strip of the province already described, namely, Vancouver Island, New Westminster District, and the country south of a line from Hope to the Eastern Boundary Line?

The weird, uncommon, gigantic features of the country, the grand scale on which its scenery and natural products are presented to the eye, make men at first feel dwarfed, discouraged; but there are great sources of national wealth in a territory with such a situation, with such harbours, climate, soil, and minerals. Much has to be overcome, but the future is certain.

Okanagan Country.

Very fine stock country, and will also produce grain; yields fall-wheat only without irrigation; spring wheat 1¼ to tons 1½ per acre, with irrigation; also profusely oats, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, tomatoes, musk-melons, water-melons, grapevine, tobacco. Summer warm, has shown 98° in the shade; cold is sharp in winter, but weather clear and sunny, snow seldom deep, and never lies long; cattle, horses, and sheep, as a rule, unhoused in winter; moderate preparation, however, recommended.

The lake, 70 miles long by mile wide: country to the east of it a fair sample of the best districts between Rocky and Cascade Ranges; open, grassy hills, dotted with trees like English parks, successive hills and dales; lakes, ponds, and streams full of fish; soil much the same general character as the Similkameen; rich sandy loam, substratum of clay in some valleys; stretches of "bottom" land; some alkali patches; settlers coming in fast and taking up land since Canadian Pacific Railway survey began. Those who would have "sold out" a year ago are now tilling and improving their land. It is said that in Okanagan and adjoining districts, there is room for a farming population of 10,000 souls (allowing 160 acres for nine persons). Roman Catholic mission-post (1100 feet above sea-level) on the east side of the lake; fine country behind it. On the west side of the lake, a little distance back, runs a low mountain range, from which detached spurs press upon the lake, and rise above the water in precipitous bluffs; excellent pasture, particularly on small spits jutting into the lake. The Cherry Creek Silver Mine has been abandoned for the present.

Near the north end of the lake is an Indian reserve of very choice land.

Kamloops-Shuswap District.

Let us enter the district from the east. Columbia River is 44 miles from Shuswap Lake, via Eagle Pass. Three Valley Lake (altitude 1912 feet) is about 34 miles from Shuswap Lake. Directly south from Three Valley Lake is a long, wide, grassy valley, which leads across a low "divide" to the headwaters of the Shuswap or Spillemeechene River. This is a gentle river flowing through a large valley, much of which has clay subsoil; fine fall-wheat without irrigation; very good and heavy crops here; only about half-a-dozen energetic settlers; large farm-buildings; well fenced fields; Indians at work on farms; fine bunch-grass on the high land, round which the river makes a southern bend.

A farmer on the Shuswap Prairie thrashed out 80 tons of wheat in 1872; two other farmers 40 tons each. Prices here of very superior extra flour, 12 dollars (48s. English) per barrel of 196 lbs.; choice bacon, 25 cents (1s. 0½d. English) per lb.; juicy beef 10 cents (5d. English) per lb.

Leaving the Shuswap or Spillemeechene River at a point, say beyond where Cherry Creek joins it, there is between that point and the head of the Okanagan Lake a district of open prairie and sparsely timbered land, abounding in rich pasturage and dotted with a few farming settlements.

From the head of Okanagan Lake to the Thompson River (south branch) is about 45 miles north-west. Leaving the open, rolling, bunch-grass valleys of Okanagan, you first ascend for about 20 miles through timber land; reach Grand Prairie—fine soil, luxuriant bunch-grass, dotted with cattle; the prairie 16 miles by 2 miles, bounded by hills; a river between; elevation (1450 feet) causes some danger from night frost. Grand Prairie to Thompson River—glittering stream through valley, bordered by alders and willows, green meadows, clumps of trees, small lakes; good soil ready for cultivation.

From the nearest point at which you strike the South Thompson River down to its meeting (forks) with its north branch is 16 miles of open grass country. At the junction stands Kamloops, a few miles from the head of Kamloops Lake—25 miles long—(see Map); rolling prairie land, with fine grass, and also some fertile valleys on southern bank of lake.

There is an open, or lightly timbered bunch-grass country along the banks of the North Thompson River, and north of Kamloops Lake, for 130 miles.

Several English gentlemen from the American side have taken a prairie of 2000 acres on the North Thompson, a short distance from Kamloops, and are making a long ditch for irrigation.

In 1871 the yield of grain on the Tranquille and north and south branches of the Thompson River was a million and a quarter pounds.

The whole Kamloops-Shuswap district is a district of table-land, with considerable depressions—abundant pasture, generally free from forests, and only interspersed with timber; summer climate dry, great heat; winter frequently very cold for a day or two, but on the whole not very sharp; snow generally lies a short time only; cattle are driven here to winter in severe seasons; Hudson's Bay Company used to "winter out" 500 horses here, including brood mares and young horses. This district will doubtless become known again as a mineral district. The first gold found in quantity by the natives was found in this district, and fair wages are still made on the Thompson River. The Thompson, near its mouth, is too full, rapid, and rocky for mining.

Kamloops itself is likely to be a distributing centre for the fine country around it, even if the Canadian Pacific Railway does not come to help the infant city; schools, visiting clergymen, three fine stores already, three hotels, two blacksmiths' shops, &c. Hudson's Bay Company building a store (60 by 40 feet), and going to keep more goods than hitherto; sawmill 20 miles up the north branch of the Thompson; good grist-mill, generally busy, on the Tranquille (flows from north into Kamloops Lake); the Tranquille Mill grinds a good deal for the North and South Thompson districts, and also portion of the Okanagan country. In 1872 wheat was sold for 2 to 2¼ cents per lb. (1d. to English), delivered to merchants at Kamloops or to the Tranquille Mill.

The higher price was towards the end of the year, and arose partly from the requirements of the Canadian Railway survey.

Nicola Country.

Directly south from Kamloops, 30 miles, is Nicola Lake (see Map). The road at present from Kamloops is a sort of natural trail over gently undulating but high open country, with fine grass. First few miles no herbage; many ravines. At the first height turn and survey the magnificent scenery of the Thompson River valleys; will give some idea of the grazing resources of the province. Can bring a waggon with light load across from Kamloops to Nicola Lake, if you take a guide, an axe, and a spade.

Nicola Lake is reached also from Lytton, which is on the trunk waggon-road (see Map). The post comes in from Lytton.

The road in this direction will doubtless be improved. At present, going from Lytton to Nicola Lake, you first skirt and look down on Thompson River.

Eleven miles on, at a break in valley, is a waterfall; diverge; steep mountain-trail 12 miles; strike Nicola River, whence 40 miles to the lake. First part of river unattractive; wild sage bushes; hot sand in summer; rattlesnakes (some say). River winds through masses of alder and willow; by-and-by plains dotted with pines; fine land; a few settlers. Rich sheltered bottoms, where the peach, castor-oil plant, sweet almond, will grow, and fine meadow-grass, grain, and root-crops; grassy hills, good for cows. Provincial Exhibition prize for cheese came to this district. Irrigate from river water; land in valley heavy black loam; no stones nor gravel near surface; "red pine" on the mountains. Coal, it is said, has been found in the Nicola district.

Nicola Lake, thus reached either from Lytton or Kamloops, is in a fine district; climate dry and warm in summer; warm rains April and May, and again August and September. Have to irrigate; can grow finest wheat, oats, barley, broom corn, and vegetables—one experienced settler says better produce than in "Vancouver Island or Oregon;" tobacco, tomatoes, and melons mature well. Winters mild; two months cold clear weather, with snow. South winds melt snow and leave ground bare for weeks. Thirty-six settlers—seven ladies—two wives coming from Scotland. Round the lake open prairie; bunch grass. Year-old steer of 600 lbs. (dressed). Seldom have to feed cattle on hay. On 2nd March, 1872, after a bad winter, cattle fat; grass green on hillsides, spring birds and wild ducks back to their haunts. Good land round the lake occupied, but room in the neighbourhood. Milk cows scarce; a few gentle cows for sale at 65 to 75 dollars (13*l.* to 15*l.* English); plenty of cattle, but young breeding stock dear. Beautiful sheep-farm a mile from lake; level plain, river on one side; sloping heights to the north, running parallel to the river. About 2000 sheep; do well.

A correspondent, "Observer," in the 'British Colonist,' Victoria, of 28th November, 1871, says:—"I predict a prosperous future to all who obtain a footing in this most delightful valley It is a fact that all kinds of animals will "not only thrive by what they can procure for themselves, but will keep fat, "so great is the quantity of vegetation and so moderate the climate."

East side of Nicola Lake, up river 10 miles, fine valley; home for fifty families, at least. Open prairie along the river; very good land, easily irrigated; timber scarce, except close to river; "pine" on mountains seven or eight miles back. As far the eye can see, a beautiful prairie of grass.

Hope, Yale, and Lytton.

Hope, 95 miles from mouth of Fraser River, was formerly an active little place, but the gold-bearing Similkameen country, to the east, having been neglected, owing to the greater attractions of Cariboo, Hope has not thriven as was expected, though it again shows signs of life. The silver mines (which are likely to be worked near Hope) will tend to increase its importance, which, prospectively, must always be considerable, as Hope is the natural outlet to the Fraser River from the fine farming and mining country of the Similkameen.

Yale., the head of navigation on Fraser River, 110 miles from its mouth, is a most picturesque and thriving little town, situated in a narrow gorge of striking grandeur. Large quantities of goods and not a few passengers pass through it daily, in the summer, to the upper country. The Fraser River "bars," near this town, yielded a large quantity of gold in 1858, and have since been reworked to advantage.

Forty-three miles above Yale the aspect of the country completely changes. The underbrush and cedars are left behind; there is much less moss upon the trees; shrubs begin to appear which belong to a drier climate. Here also begin the peculiar "benches" or terraces which mark the course of the Fraser River and its tributaries (see page 10). On one of these flats, 200 feet above the stream, is the town of *Lytton*, named after Lord Lytton. Lytton is situated at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser, 43 miles below Lillooet and 57 miles above Yale. It is a pretty town, already something more than a wayside town. The population is increasing, owing to mines and farms in its neighbourhood. The wheat ground at the Lytton mill makes very fine flour. There is a

good market for all produce. In the upper part of the town there are a school, two butcher-shops, two hotels, two livery-stables, three shops two bakers, a sawmill, blacksmith, and shoemaker. In the lower part of the town, which is chiefly inhabited by Chinese, there are four bakers, five shops, four restaurants.

Lillooet-Clinton District.

Including CACHE CREEK, BONAPARTE, also WILLIAMS LAKE, and up to QUESNEL MOUTH.

The whole district is a very fine one, and at present shows what can be done by applying capital to the soil. It is farther to the north and generally more elevated than some sections already described. The risk to crops from summer night frosts may be said to be very considerable in the entire country on the waggon-road north of Pavilion Mountain, unless farms have a south aspect or are protected from north blasts. The remark applies, of course, more particularly to farms further north than Alexandria.

It is safe to have some winter provision for stock in much of the country through which the trunk-waggon road from Yale runs. The effect, however, of the above danger is merely to add somewhat to the amount of capital required in agriculture. Farming in this district is the direct child of the Cariboo mining region, and farmers with a market at their doors (which for some articles the waggon-road gives them), can afford risks that are not excessive. That the risks under the circumstances are not considered excessive is proved by the extension of farming every year in the district by men of capital. The extent to which this will take place will depend on the continued success of the Cariboo mines, or other mines that can be conveniently supplied from this district.

The surface in so large a section of country is, of course, varied. It embraces within its area fertile river-benches (terraces), table-lands, large open valleys, immense plains, and green rolling hills.

The country near the Thompson, Bonaparte, and Hat rivers is very attractive to the eye; miles of green hills, crowning slopes, and level meadows; hardly a bush or tree; fine grass almost to the hill-tops. The climate very healthful and enjoyable; rather a want of timber in parts, also of rain generally, but there are many streams.

For grazing, the country cannot be surpassed, and its agricultural capabilities, so far as the soil is concerned, are in many parts very good. At Cache Creek and on the Bonaparte there is excellent arable land. The country through which the waggon-road passes to Williams Lake has some very good soil, with no more timber than is needed for farming purposes. The fanning land is bounded by low hills, beyond which there are prairies and valleys. These hills are undulating and brightly green, and their grassy carpet is daisied over with countless wild flowers.

The road occasionally crosses some fresh mountain-stream, whose cool clear waters invite the traveller to drink; now it winds by the bank of a lovely lake, in whose glassy depths the trees and shrubs along the margin seem to contemplate their own symmetry and face. The summer frosts, however, as above said, are rather against crop-farming in this section, except on farms favourably situated; but the frosts do not come regularly, nor with equal severity.

The great trunk-waggon road of the province goes through the district, and the farmers produce food for horses and mules largely, in addition to the flour, bacon, &c., required for the mining towns in Cariboo. The visitor here sees irrigation-flumes (water-courses) of great length, gang-ploughs, and threshing-machines; also several saw-mills, bacon and ham factories, and three flour-mills, which latter cost 60,000 dollars (12,000*l.* English). The farmers themselves, to start one flour-mill, subscribed 8000 dollars (1600*l.* English). There is a Farmers' Society at Clinton—the Northern British Columbia Agricultural Society. I believe there are in the Lillooet district about 12,000 horned cattle, 5000 sheep, 4000 pigs, and 400 horses. The average annual yield for the last five years has been about three million and a half pounds of wheat, with a large yield of other cereals, and beans, peas, onions, potatoes, &c. The above is not much to speak of; but it must be remembered that the supply has been limited by the demand. These fanning facts conclusively show the agricultural capabilities of the province, even in a section of it which in parts is liable to occasional summer frosts. Let but mining towns grow, or let a railway be made (as it will be soon) to carry surplus produce to a shipping port, and it will be seen that the agricultural capabilities of even the northern portion of the East Cascade region of British Columbia are very great.

I give in the Appendix abridged extracts from newspaper correspondence from this section during a whole year.

What has been described in the foregoing.

I have now described all the portions of British Columbia which have been tested up to this time by practical farmers.

Chilcotin, &c.

This is the country on either side of the river of that name (see Map). It is bounded on the west side by the Cascade Range, and on the east by Fraser River. Chilcotin has not yet been thoroughly tested by farmers, but the country is attracting attention.

We have different accounts of it from travellers. The probability is that a good deal of the Chilcotin country is arid and sandy, with poor timber.

Its area, however, is immense, and may include also great tracts of good grazing land. Near its numerous rivers and lakes we might expect to find superior arable land. The surface is open in parts, and timbered in others, generally presenting either rolling prairies or forest table-lands. There are many lakes and rivers, and a great valley through which the Chilcotin flows. The average elevation of the district is considerable, say 2500 feet; but the altitude of the surface varies considerably. I have already stated that the highest point of the trail, from Bentinck arm, is 3500 to 4000 feet high. From that summit on the plateau, looking west, you see the Cascade Range; to the south, lonely massive heights; to the east, an expanse of forest, broken by lakes and marshes. Reindeer are numerous on the great mountain plateau near the head of the Chilcotin River.

Soil probably light on the high land, and rich near some of the rivers and lakes. Climate hot in summer, and very sharp in winter; the slopes opposite depressions in the Cascade Range, probably will be found the most suitable for crops, as far as climate is concerned.

Another large section of the province, east of the Cascade Range, is not much known yet, namely, the section extending to a great distance north and west from the elbow which the Fraser River makes to get round the Cariboo Mountains. Some part of this country has been described in my account of the Nasse-Skena district. (See West Cascade Region.)

Hudson's Bay Company officers describe this northern region as a hunting and mining region, containing, however, large tracts of good pasture; probably a good deal of winter fodder for cattle would be required here.

Wheat has been raised at Fort George (but was liable to night frost nips); barley and vegetables at Fraser's Lake; potatoes on the lake slopes at Stewart's Lake (the hollows are liable to night frost). Humming-bird common at Stewart's Lake in summer.

A fine country is also spoken of as existing "between Fort St. James and Nation River;" good land also between Babine and the "forks" of the Skena. On the whole, though much of the above section of the country north and west from the great elbow of the Fraser is known to be mountainous and swampy, it probably is as habitable as some inhabited countries of Northern Europe.

Under the stimulus of a demand for stock or produce, such as mining-camps would produce, the district doubtless would show considerable even farming results.

Markets.

A word or two will explain the existing provincial markets for farm produce. Victoria and Cariboo are the chief markets at present for surplus stock or produce not wanted in the farmers' own locality. A farming emigrant must consider this in choosing his "location."

The Island District, also New Westminster District (after the latter has supplied the town of New Westminster, and to some extent the towns of Hope and Yale), also the Similkameen District, may be said to look largely to the Victoria market. Okanagan, Nicola, and Lillooet settlers would look partly to the Victoria market as an outlet for stock, but the roads hardly enable them to reach it. The roads are improved every year.

Osoyoos and Kootenay consume most of their own produce at present.

It is said that Victoria imports butter from the eastern provinces of Canada, and buys 15,000*l.* worth of beef-cattle every year from the American territory opposite to Vancouver Island.

Settlers in all other parts of the country than those named above, depend mainly for markets on the gold-mining localities of Cariboo, Kootenay, Omineca, &c. The consuming power of a mining-camp of hard-working gold-miners, is probably equal at least to that of a town with four or five times the number of inhabitants, composed of both sexes, and young and old.

The settler will see on the map the position of these chief consuming centres, namely, Victoria and Cariboo.

In choosing his "location" the settler further will look to the future. He will consider where it is reasonably likely that gold, coal, or silver mining land may be discovered, or where any other industry, such as cattle or sheep farming, or fishing, or saw-milling is likely to concentrate population.

For instance, think of the industries and occupations radiating from Cariboo—the mining heart of the mainland—consider the unsupplied demand for beef, butter, &c., in commercial Victoria, or reflect upon what King Coal has done at Nanaimo. A single coal-mine in full work appears to be worth an addition of at least 1500 to the population, probably more, if one considers the workmen and their families, the trades they support, the visitors in vessels, the farming districts which supply the mining neighbourhood with meat-and vegetables. If the other coal mines now being opened on the east coast of the island begin work vigorously, and a demand continues for the fine sandstone from the Newcastle Quarry, the east coast island farmers will have a home market for whatever they produce, increasing beyond their power to supply it, and Victoria must continue to look to the New Westminster district, or elsewhere, for her requirements. In the latter district, however, we find already a considerable town, flourishing saw-mills, and promising fisheries. If, additionally, the silver mines near Hope should be worked, the New Westminster district farmers themselves will have a home demand which they may not be able fully to supply. These probabilities show to the emigrant the advantages of settling in a mineral country, and particularly in a country with such varied mineral and other resources as British Columbia. So far as the first settlers are concerned, the comparative scarceness of attractive accessible tillage land is in their favour, for the land will be high-priced in course of time, in proportion to its scarcity.

Particularly at this time, the settler, in choosing a "location," must have regard to the effect of the making of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the province. The local demand for farm produce in British Columbia will be largely increased at the places where the work of making the railway is actively progressing, and the opening of the line will provide new outlets for farm produce generally.

If more farms are not started in British Columbia, the demand created by the making of the railway will benefit Oregon and California, instead of British Columbia. The temporary presence of the Canadian Railway surveyors in 1872 raised wheat one-fourth of a cent a pound in the Kamloops-Shuswap district.

There is no reason why the markets of China and England should not be used for the surplus grain of British Columbia, as soon as the farming population is increased in number, and systematic works of irrigation and reclamation aid and enable them to produce a surplus.

Under the head of sheep-farming I will mention markets for wool.

As regards cattle, it will be some time before the cattle-farmer will have to look for markets outside the province. I may point out, however, that when the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished, British Columbia will be to England the nearest extensive grazing country, capable of rearing great herds of cattle chiefly on natural grasses. Central Canada will not be able to compete in cattle rearing with her more western sister territory, owing to the long keen winter and want of shelter. Central Canada for wheat; British Columbia for beef and mutton. British Columbia will be nearer to England than the River Plate or Texas, and is a finer and healthier grazing country than either. (See p. 60, also see Appendix.)

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The only completed railway across the continent of North America is the Union and the Central Pacific, which connect Omaha with San Francisco (both these places are in the United States); but there are several other lines projected, the principal one of which is the Canadian Pacific, through British territory. This railway will connect the present railway system of Canada with a seaport in British Columbia on the shore of the Pacific Ocean. It will bring British Columbia within about a fortnight's travel from England. The Canadian Pacific railway line has extraordinary advantages over all other existing or proposed trans-continental railways in shortness, and in conditions of climate and description of country to be traversed. Under proper management it cannot fail to be a sound investment, while opening the brightest future to British Columbia, to the Dominion of Canada, and to the Empire.

The Canadian line will shorten the passage between Liverpool and China, in direct distance, more than 1000 miles. The sea-trips from its ends on both oceans will be much shorter than from the ends of the existing American line. The North American Continent also can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.

The distance from New York to San Francisco by the Union Pacific Railway is 3363 miles; but from Montreal to New Westminster it is only 2730, or 636 miles in favour of the Canadian line. The distance by the Canadian Pacific from New Westminster, British Columbia, to New York (by St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Ogdensburg and Rome, and New York Central) is 305 miles shorter than from San Francisco to New York (by the Union Pacific, Michigan Central, and New York Central). To Boston, the difference in favour of the Canadian inter-oceanic route is 335 miles. To Portland, the difference in favour of the Canadian route is 521 miles.

There can be little doubt that Europe, and particularly England, will derive vast benefit from the extended cultivation of the rich lands through which the Canadian Pacific Railway will pass. These lands, it is quite well

known, contain the best unoccupied wheat-growing tracts in North America, and are very extensive. *The comparative lowness of the surface makes the climate on the Canadian route, though farther to the north, less severe than the climate on the existing railway in the United States.*

The Government of the Dominion of Canada is bound by the terms of union with British Columbia to begin the construction of this line within British Columbia before July, 1873, and to complete it before ten years, so as to connect the Pacific seaboard with the Eastern Canada railway system. The Dominion Government has prosecuted the preliminary surveys with energy and success. A chartered company has been formed, and there is no doubt that the railway will be at once begun and its construction pushed on.

More direct railway communication with Eastern Canada will supply the great want under which the province has laboured; but long before the line shall have been completed British Columbia will have derived benefits of the most substantial character from the work of construction alone, and the Canadian Pacific Railway will prove in many ways one of the most active and efficient agencies in adding to the population of the province.

The railway company is to receive a large money subsidy from Canada, but the work will be undertaken mainly on the Land Grant system, which has been a common method of providing the means to make railways in the United States. A few words describing the working of this system in the United States will enable the intending settler in British Columbia to judge of the probable effect of the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the province.

In the United States the Government subsidises the railways by granting them immense tracts of land adjoining the lines finished and in operation. This liberality is more apparent than real. The grant extends generally, I believe, 20 miles on each side of the railway; but the Government reserves to itself every alternate section on this area, the price of which it at once raises. Thus its position as to the value of its property is just the same as before the railway was constructed; the Government grants the railway every alternate section over a certain area, and doubles the price of the half it retains. The traffic advantages afforded by the railway make the land well worth the increased price, and it settles up rapidly. Every settler brings to the railway a treble advantage. He is a consumer, and much of what he consumes must pay freight; he is a producer, and a large portion of what he produces must also pay freight; his mere settlement adjoining the railway increases the value of its land which lies all round him, for settlers are gregarious and like to have neighbours. By this system the Government, while parting with nothing in actual value, gives the railway a large subsidy, and the railway possesses two sources from which to reward its enterprising projectors—the usual source of goods and passenger traffic, and the exceptional source arising out of the increasing value of the land it obtains from the State. There are persons who object to the system on the ground that it gives away the "land of the people" to wealthy and powerful corporations; but the "lands of the people," when inaccessible, are useless to them or any one else, and unless the railways led the way, might remain unpeopled for generations to come. The railway bears the poor settler to land which he can buy for a few dollars an acre and pay for by instalments, which a little industry enables him to discharge by sales of his surplus produce; it bears the wood from the forest, where it is a nuisance, to the prairie, where it is a necessity; and it keeps up that constant stream of communication with the outer world, without which the settler might, indeed, live in rude abundance, but could get no market for his produce, could never amass wealth, and could not fail to lose many of his civilised habits to which his children would be brought up strangers. And all these advantages can be secured with incredible facility.

If there is any political danger in the existence of such powerful corporations in young countries, the law must be adapted to meet such danger. Economically, the advantages of railroad extension in these countries are apparent. Money and steam-power could not be more beneficently employed.

Mining, generally.

Under this and other heads, I am indebted for information to the Honourable C. Good's memorandum.

A large proportion of the population is engaged in mining for gold, coal, and silver. Iron, copper, lead, and almost every other mineral, including rare minerals, such as molybdenum, &c., are found; also lime, marble, freestone, slate, &c. The whole country, in fact, is full of minerals and building material of a high character. Gold-mining is, at present, the largest wage-affording industry; coal comes next; silver promises well. The best known gold and silver fields are on the mainland; the largest known good coalfield is in Vancouver island.

The laws relating to mining generally are designed to be liberal and encouraging.

The country is difficult to traverse, and the search for minerals has been conducted hitherto by extraordinary efforts on the part of individuals and small companies. The Dominion Geological Survey, now in progress, will furnish information that will enable "prospectors" to search with better judgment and happier results. Everyone believes that fresh discoveries will follow the beginning of the works of construction of the

Canadian Pacific Railway, which will run through the province.

The intending settler will know how to estimate the importance of settling in a mineral country. The interests of all classes are common, and whatever adds to the number of consumers specially benefits the farming settler, whether these settlers are engaged in mining, trading, or any other occupation.

In a great undeveloped mining country, or a country in which extensive railway works are about to be undertaken, the farming interest should always be in advance of actual needs, otherwise any additional demand created by new mines, or by vigorous prosecution of wage-paying work of any sort, could not be met, and, as a consequence, the benefit would go out of the country to help any other country that could supply the demand.

Gold Mining.

It will not be expected that, in this handbook, I should give an account of the numerous regulations respecting so special an industry as gold-mining.

The mining camps of British Columbia are as orderly as English villages. Gold claims are taken up anywhere on payment of 5 dollars (20s. English) per annum. A 25-dollar (5*l.* English) licence secures a miner in his rights. No further tax is levied. The nature and size of British Columbia gold claims are as follows:—

For "Bar diggings," a strip of land, 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water-level.

For "Dry diggings," 100 feet square.

"Creek claims," 100 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and extending in width from base to base of the hill on each side.

"Bench claims," 100 feet square.

"Quartz claims," 150 feet in length, measured along the lode or vein, with power to follow the lode or vein, and its spurs, dips, and angles, anywhere on or below the surface included between the two extremities of such length of 150 feet.

When a creek has "prospected" well for gold, it is usual for miners to form themselves into companies of from four to eight, or upwards, to take up their claims in proximity to one another, and to work the whole ground thus claimed for the benefit of the company. If rich "pay-dirt" be struck, and the mine be in a sufficiently advanced state, companies, anxious to obtain the greatest possible quantity of gold in the shortest possible space of time, will frequently employ additional working-hands, and work during the whole 24 hours.

These hired men often get high wages. Usual wages at Cariboo are as follows:—

- Carpenter 7 dollars (28s. English) per day.
- Foreman 6 dollars (24s. English) per day.
- Workman 5 dollars (20s. English) per day.
- Chinaman 3½ dollars (14s. English) per day.

The reader will remember that the mining season does not last the whole year.

The gold-bearing districts extend over several thousand miles of country (see Map). Indications of gold are also found generally in Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands; but very good paying diggings have not yet been found there.

Within twelve years nearly five millions sterling worth of gold have been exported, and unless common and scientific opinion is entirely wrong, the gold-fields of the province have hardly yet been touched. In various spots, discovered by chance, gold-miners have collected. These spots, generally, have been so remote, that the necessaries of life have been very dear; and in consequence, diggings that yielded 3 to 5 dollars (12s. to 20s. English) per day, have not been considered attractive.

The conditions of gold-mining, however, have changed of late years in several important respects. The steady improvement of communications and the growth of farming settlements in the interior have reduced the price of necessaries at the diggings. The miners themselves have long ago given up fancy-mining, and come down to economy and hard work. It would be too much to say that the shallow diggings in British Columbia are worked out as those of California and Australia have long been, but it is true that in several important gold-fields the *more easily worked places* have been exhausted.

This is a very different thing from the exhaustion of the gold-fields. It is simply saying that in those particular places in British Columbia, a stage has been reached which was reached long ago in California and Australia.

The deep channels and beds of streams must now be examined, and are being examined. The era of real "gold-digging" is about to follow the era of mere "gold-lifting." A different kind of mining is being adopted—deep mining, with more machinery, and consequently larger expense.

Cariboo.

The last Cariboo season was not so good for the mass of miners as many previous ones; but most vigorous "prospecting" of deep channels is being carried on in the various creeks, and sufficient success has been met with to justify the confidence in Cariboo which is generally felt. Cariboo will for many years be among the best paying diggings on the Pacific coast.

Kootenay.

The miners in the south-eastern angle of the province, on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers, are making good wages, and are pleased with their prospects. The hydraulic claims there will last for years yet. The miners show great activity in examining the undoubtedly gold-bearing country in their immediate neighbourhood, and also at the head waters of the Kootenay and Columbia. They have good hopes for 1873. The mining season in this part of the province is longer than in Cariboo.

Omineca.

Omineca, in the far north of the province, has not yet proved to be a high-paying gold-field. The gold is plentiful and distributed; in 1872 probably each miner made about 8 dollars (32s. English) per day during the season. The country is vast, and not much prospected. Omineca will probably be a moderate-sized camp for a time, and ultimately will support a large number of miners. Omineca is kept back at present by the high cost of labour and supplies, like many other gold-yielding places in British Columbia.

The above are gold-fields which were expected to be, or are, high-paying diggings. The immigrant will understand, however, that gold is found almost everywhere, and that numbers of Chinese and Indians are mining in all parts of the province, and are making from 1 to 5 dollars (4s. to 20s. English) per day.

At this stage of the world's history homilies are not wanted upon the risks of gold-mining in this quarter of the globe, or, indeed, elsewhere. In British Columbia the work is hard, the season is short in the northern parts of the province, the returns from the occupation are uncertain. But it must have many compensating advantages, or it would not be so attractive. One thing may be said, namely, that a gold-miner has a steady market for his produce; he has never to wait for a market for his gold, nor is it much affected by competition or over-production.

The point for the settler to note is that it is an *immense advantage to a settler to be in a mineral country*, because the mines give work to those able to undertake it, and create local markets, which otherwise might not exist for generations.

I do not think that any man living will see the exhaustion of the precious mineral deposits of British Columbia. The history of the older mining country of California shows partly what may be expected in British Columbia.

Californian Experience.

The exhaustion of the easier diggings in California has had the effect of creating new plans of management and new appliances and methods of working; and so will it be year after year in British Columbia. In California, at the present time, many small claims are thrown together, so as to be worked on a grand scale under a single business administration. Long bed rock-tunnels are made to secure outlet and drainage to deep and extensive basins of gold-bearing gravel, covering often many individual claims, none of which could otherwise have been worked. Various other labour-and money-saving expedients have been adopted to aid the effect of this co-operation of labour and consolidation of interests. Not the least remarkable fact in California is, that *new kinds of mineral deposits* have been discovered, additionally to the ordinary "placers" and "quartz veins." (In British Columbia we have not yet even begun to work our quartz veins.) Successively in California have been brought to light those singular deposits known as "gold bluffs" and "gold beaches;" the "dead rivers," with their strata of auriferous cement and gravel; the deep hydraulic banks, almost mountains of gold-bearing material; the beds of "gossan" and broad belts of slate, also auriferous; and finally, the "seam diggings," consisting of narrow veins of decomposed quartz, running irregularly through porphyritic and other formations, and which, being full of free gold, and, withal, so friable that they can be broken down with a pick, and often with even a stream of water, are likely to become the sources of extensive and profitable mining. Already a good many have embarked in the business of working these "seams."

The "dead rivers" and hydraulic banks are worked on a vast scale, being now the principal theatres of placer-mining in California. The auriferous gossans, some of which were worked quite extensively a number of years ago, are again attracting attention.

The *San Francisco Herald and Market Review*, 17th January, 1873, contains the following:—

"It is curious to observe how almost every one of those discoveries of gold which, like Fraser River (British

Columbia), &c., had come to be regarded popularly as the sheerest delusions, have all the while been the theatres of a tolerably extensive and prosperous mining industry After proceeding from one description of deposit to another, our miners return and attack those earliest discovered and which had at first been slighted, or perhaps wholly discarded, under the impression that they were unworthy of notice.

"In this manner the vast accumulations of tailings, at first abandoned without any thought that they would ever be looked after more, have since been re-washed, in some cases several times over, and are still preserved for additional operations, when sufficient gold shall have been liberated by further decomposition to warrant the same. Thus it is, certain of our diggings possess a sort of perennial existence, growing out of this power to renew themselves from time to time."

The whole of the above is a lesson to gold-mining croakers.

Coal Mining.

The presence of good coal in Vancouver Island, and its absence on other portions of the Pacific coast, are much in favour of the province. A distinguished scientific traveller, acquainted with the north-west, Dr. Robert Brown, M.A., President of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, states that the only North Pacific coal specially fitted for steaming purposes is found in the British possessions, all others being of tertiary age and very inferior in quality—slaggy and often sulphurous. "In her coal-fields," Dr. Brown says, "British Columbia has, within herself, the elements of lasting prosperity."

Distribution of Coal Fields.

The tertiary beds of inferior coal are found in California, Oregon, and Washington (United States); and tertiary croppings are also seen here and there in the southern part of the British territory of Vancouver Island, on part of the west coast of the island, and also in the southern part of the mainland. They extend east, with some interruption, right across the Rocky Mountains.

The secondary beds of the North Pacific coast, affording very good coal, situated so as to be more or less capable of being profitably worked—are believed to be confined to Vancouver Island.

The coal-fields in the Nasse-Skena district have not been carefully examined yet. Anthracitic coal is found in Queen Charlotte Island, which would be of immense value to the whole Pacific coast could it be worked profitably.

Mines at Nanaimo.

Bituminous mines at Nanaimo, on the east side of Vancouver Island, have been worked by an English company (the Vancouver Coal Mining Company) successfully for many years, and a flourishing town has grown up around the mines. The number of miners, artisans, and labourers employed in mining and delivering the coal to vessels at the date of the latest returns was 241; but the entire population of the town (numbering about 1000 souls) may be said to derive its subsistence from the miners. Nanaimo also is a market for the beautiful farming district of Comox.

The excellent quality of the coal of Vancouver Island is well established. It is in great request for gas, steam, and domestic use, and as compared with other coals mined on the Pacific coast its superiority is unquestioned.

See page 6 of this handbook for proof of the quality of the Nanaimo coal. The coal shipped by this company during the ten years ending 31st December, 1872, reached 330,395 tons, nearly one-half of which was for the San Francisco market. The production of the mines has kept pace with the demand, and the works are being freely extended at several points in view of a growing market.

Wages paid at Nanaimo are as follows:—

- Miners 3 to 4 dollars (12s. to 16s. English) per day.
- Mechanic 3¾ dollars (15s. English) per day.
- Engineer 2 to 3½ dollars (8s. to 4s. English) per day.
- Blacksmith 2 to 3¼ dollars (8s. to 13s. English) per day.
- Labourer 1¾ to 2 dollars (7s. to 8s. English) per day.
- Chinese or Indians 1 to 1 ¼ dollars (4s. to 5s. English) per day.

As the works are being extended, skilled miners would be likely to find employment, and able-bodied men also are required to act as "runners" and "loaders."

There is no fire-damp in the Nanaimo mine.

Many of the miners and artisans occupy their own dwellings. The company sells town lots at moderate prices, and is extremely desirous to promote the growth of a town of independent freeholders in this eligible

spot.

Nanaimo is pleasantly situated, and is already a busy, thriving colonial town, with churches, schools, and a member of parliament. It has none of that "dried-up," blackened appearance which colliery villages so often present in the mining districts of England. The climate is very like that of England—better than the climate of the north of England. Game and fish are abundant in the neighbourhood.

I have named the above mine because it is worked on a large scale. Subsequent editions of this handbook will describe the progress of other coal mines—one at Departure Bay, near Nanaimo, under experienced management, and others proposed to be worked in the same neighbourhood, and also at Baynes Sound, at Koskeemo, and other places.

Capital and labour are the two essentials to the almost unlimited development of coal mining in British Columbia. The existence of a fine quality of coal on the seaboard cannot fail to be of the very greatest importance when the Canadian Pacific Railway converts British Columbia into one of the world's highways. By that time, at least three trans-continental railways will connect on the Pacific coast with lines of coasting and ocean steamers, which will get steam coal from the only North Pacific district that can supply it, namely, Vancouver Island. The effect also of a supply of coal on local manufacturing industry cannot be overlooked as an element of future supremacy.

Free Stone.

About a mile from the town of Nanaimo, on Newcastle Island, a freestone quarry is worked. From this place the stone was supplied to build the new United States Mint at San Francisco, California. The stone is easily worked, hardens by exposure, and has all the appearance of a very fine grained granite.

There is plenty of marble in the province, but it has not yet been worked.

Silver Mining.

There appears to be really good prospects for silver mining in British Columbia—a branch of mining which would affect the labour market in much the same way as coal mining. Several promising leads have been found, and men are now searching the Cascade Range for more. At one silver mine, near Hope, works of a considerable extent are being carried on; a road is made from Hope to the mine itself.

The above silver mine is not the only one known to exist in the Fraser Valley, and so soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked more extensively, and shall have yielded, as is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines, situated in the same range of mountains, will likewise be worked.

The *Standard* newspaper of October, 1872, says of the neighbourhood of the town of Hope:—

"It is now established, beyond all reasonable doubt, that British Columbia is rich in silver. Our silver prospects are even better than our gold, and we should not be surprised to see, in the course of another year, not only silver mining on an extensive scale commenced, but such a rush into the interior of this country in search of silver leads, as our neighbours have witnessed in the case of Washoe, White Pine, and other localities."

Copper Mining

has been begun in many places, but not been actively prosecuted, owing to want of capital. The appearances for successful copper mining in several parts of the province are considered to be very encouraging.

Timber.

"Logging" and "saw milling" never will be industries to be much relied upon by newly-arrived emigrants from Europe, as the various descriptions of labour required are best carried on by persons who have had special training.

The West Cascade region of the province is densely wooded, chiefly with many species of gigantic conifers, but a very large part of the East Cascade region (see page 55) is generally unwooded, or but thinly wooded. Where wood exists in the East Cascade region the conifers still predominate.

The settler who is near any main line of communication should not look upon his fine timber as a valueless possession which may be wasted improvidently. The timber on his farm may, within his own lifetime, be worth as much as the soil of his farm.

In reply to many letters from Eastern Canada as to the "lumbering business" in British Columbia, I may state that it is already an important industry and capable of considerable extension. During 10 years ending

1870, about 60 million feet of rough and dressed Douglas fir lumber, with a quantity of shingles, laths, pickets, and about 3500 spars, were exported. This export has greatly increased since. Wages to woodmen range from 25 to 45 gold dollars a month with board, and the same in saw-mills, with higher wages for a few of the more skilled and responsible men. The snow is not of any use in logging in the seaboard districts. Logging roads are made through the woods, and the logs are drawn by oxen, and rolled into the water and floated to the mills. Work in the woods goes on throughout the year, but time is lost to workmen when it rains heavily in winter. Rivers are not greatly used for the conveyance of logs. The business at present is carried on almost entirely on salt water. There are 15 saw-mills throughout the province, but of these 3 only furnish cargoes for export. Logs delivered at the mill cost from 4 to 6 dollars a thousand feet superficial, and the cost of sawing adds other 5 to 7 dollars.

In British Columbia leases of unpreempted Crown lands may be obtained on very easy terms, but subject to preemption by individuals who, however, are not allowed to cut timber on the pre-empted land for sale, or for any purpose, except use upon the preemptor's farm.

As regards water power, the whole country is full of most picturesque waterfalls of all sizes, many of which might be used for local saw-mills and other mills. There is some doubt, however, whether, within the Douglas fir region, near the coast, many good water privileges can be found suitably placed, and with a sufficiently regular, powerful, all-the-year-round flow of water to drive large export saw-mills. Probably steam-power will always be found safest for large saw-mills.

With respect to the use of the British Columbian *rivers for "logging" purposes*, the lumberman must bear in mind the physical structure of the North American continent, according to which the long and gentle slopes descend from the spine of the continent—the Rocky range—towards the Atlantic Ocean, and the short and rapid slopes towards the Pacific Ocean. This gives a character to the rivers west of the Rocky range. The rivers generally are interrupted by rapids; they often flow compressed between gloomy rocky walls; they rise and fall with great rapidity. The aridness of the country east from the Cascade range in British Columbia diminishes the volume of the East Cascade rivers very much—the Fraser in fact being, as already said, the only one strong enough to get through the Cascade range to the sea.

That the Fraser River, if valuable timber grows near its upper waters, may be, by the adoption of "slides" and other improvements, made available for water carriage of logs from the East Cascade region to the seaboard for export purposes, I do not doubt, but the difficulty and expense will postpone this undertaking until the supplies of timber in the West Cascade region, both in English and American territory, are considerably exhausted. The saw-miller who proposes to cut for export must look at present for a saw-mill location and a logging ground in the West Cascade region.

The only timber exported in cargoes is that of the *Douglas fir*, commonly called "pine." It is a tough, strong wood, well adapted for beams, but good also for planks and deals. It makes excellent masts and yards, and is used for shipbuilding and housebuilding. It grows to the height of 150 to 200 feet, and attains a thickness of 5 to 8 feet at the butt. It carries its thickness well up. Dressed masts of 36 inches in diameter, at one-third from butt, and with proper proportions for the required length, have been supplied from the Douglas fir forests. This British Columbian wood is known in Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain, as "Oregon pine," though Oregon does not export it to these markets. A good growing demand for British Columbian Douglas fir timber and square timber exists in South America, Australia, and China, and a few cargoes of spars are sent annually to England.

This Douglas fir (or "Douglas pine," or "Oregon pine") predominates in the forests of the West Cascade region, but not in the arid parts of the East Cascade region. It is plentiful in Washington Territory (United States). The Douglas fir is also found in some of the Rocky Mountain valleys, on the Blue Mountains of Oregon, and here and there eastward as far as the head waters of the Platte. At present the principal seats of its manufacture for export are the coast of British Columbia, and in Puget Sound (United States). The Douglas fir does not grow in any quantity north of Millbank Sound, in lat. 52°.

The principal existing mills are in the New Westminster district, and probably that neighbourhood will continue to be the chief seat of the export of Douglas fir. The Nasse-Skena district looks like a good saw-milling country on the map, but the Douglas fir, as just said, is not found so far north. The inlets on the mainland, or some of the outlying islands between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, probably offer locations for export saw-mills, but it is not known, however, at present, that these places can be found readily. Many of the inlets are almost wall-sided, with short water-courses or torrents emptying into them the water collected among the surrounding gloomy mountains. The rivers generally which flow into these inlets are not good "logging" rivers. There is, however, a vast extent of sheltered water-line between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, and it is impossible not to believe that suitable places for large Douglas fir export saw-mills are to be found where practical saw-millers would make fortunes.

The West Cascade region is difficult to traverse, and has not been a tenth part explored by saw-mill men. If

it should prove that suitable locations for large saw-mills are few, the value of these to the possessors will be proportionately increased.

The saw-mill business in British Columbia would be greatly helped if the San Francisco market were opened by the reduction or removal of the duty on foreign lumber.

None of the other conifers in the north-west are likely to take the place of the Douglas fir for export trade, until the latter is completely exhausted in accessible situations in both English and American territory. I may, how-ever, name a few of these conifers.

Menzies' fir ("spruce fir" or "black spruce") is plentiful; smaller than the Douglas fir, but still a Titan. Merten's fir ("hemlock spruce") is also a very large tree, with a straight trunk. The wood of these trees has little export value compared with the Douglas fir. Hemlock lasts well in the ground and makes good laths. Another large fir is the "Canada fir," but the timber is inferior, though when seasoned it makes boards, scantling, and shingles. The bark is useful in tanning. The "Contorted pine"—which some call the "Scotch fir"—is found through the valley of the Fraser on the high grounds; it grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and 1 foot in diameter. On the upper parts of the Fraser this tree is plentiful, but of little value except for its resin. The white pine (the north-western representative of the *Strobus*) is a fine tall tree, with wood like the white pine of Eastern Canada, but it is not known to grow sufficiently in groves to supply large export saw-mills. For local uses the white pine will be important.

In selecting a farm, the settler will find small cedar a most valuable farm-wood for fencing and roofing. It is durable and easily split. Cedar grows scattered among the fir forests. Many fine specimens are found on the mountains, 30 to 40 feet round at the butt, and 200 feet high. The Indians use cedar for numerous purposes; I speak of the *Thuja gigantea*. It becomes rare as you go north, and ceases about 58°. There is another fine tree of the same kind, the yellow cypress (*Cupressus nutkaensis*). This grows small in Vancouver Island and in the south of the West Cascade region, but north of 53°, up to about Sitka, it is plentiful, and as large as its southern congener, the cedar. The yellow cypress is tough, light, and fragrant, and takes a fine polish. I think it likely that it will be exported in small cargoes when the Nasse-Skena district is settled.

The alder is frequently met with among the fir-forests, chiefly beside streams, or in cool, humid places. It grows to about 30 or 40 feet, with a straight smooth trunk. Alder land is generally good, and is easily cleared. Alder makes good firewood. The large-leaved maple is our best substitute for hard wood; it grows 70 feet high and 2 or 3 feet thick, generally on the banks of streams and in rich river-bottoms. The Indians make snow-shoes, spear-handles, &c., of this wood, and weave baskets, hats, and mats, from the inner bark. It is plentiful in the Nasse-Skena district, but is found scattered in the West Cascade region generally (including Vancouver Island). The crab-apple is common in swampy places, but of no great size. It is hard enough to take polish. Birch is found scattered in the Nasse-Skena, and also again in the Kootenay districts. Some say the elm grows in the last-named district.

The oak (Garry's oak) is too rare a tree in British Columbia to be of much value. It is found in some parts of Vancouver Island—for instance, near Victoria—on lands over which firs have not yet encroached. It is a small crooked tree. I need not mention the arbutus, dogwood, cottonwood, and other trees, as the immigrant does not require a complete catalogue of trees.

Sheep Farming.

The following is a rough estimate of the wool-clip of the world in 1868:—

One great reason, probably, why the supply of wool is so small, comparatively, in North America (including the United States), is that the characteristics of the soil, surface, and climate of the north-west of the continent have not been known, and that consequently sheep have not been taken to the part of the country specially suited for wool-bearing animals. Mountain-sheep and goats have fed for ages in the north-west.

Domesticated sheep thrive well in British Columbia, increase rapidly, and are profitable both for the mutton and wool they yield. A considerable population, which will eat mutton, will always be employed in mining, agricultural, and other pursuits.

Sheep—West Cascade Region.

In the humid, wooded West Cascade region there are few large ranges for sheep, and at present the wolves and panthers occasionally kill sheep, as well as pigs. If these pests would permit it, the West Cascade farmers might always advantageously add a few head of sheep to their general farming stock, as is done in Eastern Canada.

These sheep would be a benefit to the farm by eating the grass which other stocks did not consume, and by giving good manure in return. The wool also would generally command a good price, as small flocks can be

better cared for than large ones.

Sheep—East Cascade Region.

Thriving flocks of 2000 sheep are found in the East Cascade region, but "wool-growing" is yet quite in its infancy. The plains and undulating grassy table-lands of the East Cascade region are especially cattle-lands; but bold hilly land with natural features, affording shelter from wind and weather, such as the sheep-farmer likes, can be found in many parts. Lower ground also, stony and dry, would answer well in this region for sheep, except, perhaps, the alkali lands, which, it is said, cause wool to be deficient in lustre and strength.

I have already spoken of the natural pasture, bunch-grass, as a prime grass for fattening all the year round, and as also being delicate and liable to be injured by close, continuous sheep-feeding.

There are various other good grasses—black sage, for instance, which sheep are very fond of—and my belief is that these grasses are in sufficient quantity on good natural sheep-runs to justify the expectation of sheep-farming being undertaken on a great scale.

I am quite aware it is one thing to have sheep merely as an adjunct to a farm or other establishment, or as fat stock for the markets, and quite another thing to establish a wool-producing sheep-station, distinctively on a secure and self-supporting footing. It is the latter undertaking I am thinking of.

Mr. A. C. Anderson, author of a Prize Essay on the country, and who has travelled much through it as an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, says that he "can recall to mind extensive tracts which seem specially adapted for the pasturing of very extensive flocks."

The climate, though variable within certain limits, is, as already explained, on the whole, temperate in summer and winter; and, as a consequence, the grass is generally in such a state that the sheep would not lose condition. The soil in general is dry; the supply of pure water abundant.

Disease among the flocks now existing in the East Cascade region has been most rare. The sheep are not subject to that formidable enemy of the sheep-farmer, the scab.

Kind of Sheep.

The sheep, of course, must be adapted to the country. This is a fundamental principle in sheep-farming. A man may change his "run," but he cannot easily change his flock.

It is the opinion of several experienced sheep-farmers in Scotland, with whom I have consulted, that a suitable breed for the whole of British Columbia might be found in a cross between a Cheviot ewe and a Leicester ram.

The large and heavy Cheviot proper would stand the wetness of the West Cascade region, as well as the winter cold of the East Cascade region; but this sheep might not like the hot summers of the latter. Again, the Cheviot is inclined to roam, and yields comparatively little wool. Crossing a Cheviot ewe with a Leicester ram, however, would produce a sheep which probably would stand both the heat and cold of the East Cascade region; this crossing would at the same time tame the Cheviot, make the sheep more disposed to take on fat, and would almost double the fleece, while improving the quality of the wool.

While travelling in Colorado last year, where the climate somewhat resembles that of portions of British Columbia, I was told that the favourite plan there for wool-sheep was to cross imported thorough-bred Merino rams with native Mexican ewes. The latter are believed to be the old Spanish Merino breed, run out, but healthy, hardy, and acclimated.

This cross prepared the way for mutton-sheep, crossing readily with Southdown or Cotswold, and giving a large frame and fine mutton.

There are good breeds of sheep in Oregon (quite close to British Columbia)—Southdowns, Cotswolds, Merinos, and also a cross of the Merino and Leicester.

Oregon and California, which by their surface, and also climatically, do not seem to me quite so well suited for sheep as British Columbia, produced the following clips in 1871, 1870, and 1869:—

In San Francisco the receipts from foreign countries for 1871 aggregated 1139 bales, weighing 365,649 lbs. The average price obtained for wools in 1870, by the commission-houses in San Francisco, on account of consignors, was:—

These prices were not maintained in 1871 and 1872, and the California "growers" and speculators did not make much in those years. The reader will see above the difference between the value of California and Oregon wool. British Columbia would class with, probably surpass, the produce of Oregon. The price at one term in 1872, in San Francisco, for best "Northern" wool came down from a nominal price of 40 cents to about half that price.

Goats.

There is a great demand in America for the hair of the Angora goat—an animal that would probably thrive well in British Columbia.

These animals delight in stony or rocky places. They are more attached to the place where they have been bred than sheep, are more sagacious, and require less herding.

They are inclined to breed oftener than once a year, but should not be allowed to do so. They often produce twins, and having an abundance of milk, are able to rear their young well. On any farm where they thrive well, they are not liable to any disease; consequently the increase of a flock is very rapid.

Goats should lamb when there is young grass. If grass be scarce, and the goats consequently have little milk, or if their udders be tender, they will reject their kids. To make goats take to their offspring is the only difficulty connected with farming them. Young goats, more than old ones, are liable to this fault. After the kids are a month or six weeks old—during which they should not be allowed to follow the flock and get lost behind stones or heaps, or destroyed by beasts or birds of prey—neither young nor old require any particular attention. In fact, they should be left alone as much as possible. When the hair becomes loose it should be combed off for market.

General Remarks on Wool Growing.

Upon the whole, it may be said that the sheep and goat farming capabilities of British Columbia are worth the attention of practical sheep-farmers in Great Britain, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand.

I need not point out the advantage of being early in the country to start sheep-farming on the natural pastures, before sheep-farming becomes an affair of cultivated grasses and enclosures. This is a great point.

Sheep-land in New Zealand sells high, and there is but a limited quantity. Victoria, again is out of the question, as every acre of sheep-land is taken up (that is, claimed and occupied) right through to Sydney, and heavily taxed. South Australia again—there is no surface water; all well-sinking—which is very expensive. The days have gone by for an overseer or manager in these countries to get a share, or even an interest, in a run, and the colonial laws are pressing heavily on the squatters.

Wool Markets.

An almost home market for British Columbian wool exists at present in San Francisco, California, to which buyers from the Eastern States of the Union come; but the British Columbian producer can, if he please, send his wool direct, chiefly by railway, to the markets of New York, Boston, and Eastern Canada. He might find he could reach the English market.

These American markets can be reached at present in a month or six weeks, and will be brought nearer when the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished. Canadian makers of woollen and worsted goods will probably by-and-by get most of their wool from British Columbia. In 1872 nearly three-fourths of the whole Pacific coast wool went to the Atlantic States by rail from San Francisco.

Fisheries.

In speaking of the fisheries of British Columbia, one may almost be said to be speaking of something which has no existence. With the exception of a small attempt at putting up salmon in tins on the Fraser River, and one or two whaling enterprises of a few years' standing, no attempt whatever has been made to develop the *actually marvellous resources* of this province in the way of fish. I will, therefore, proceed to give a list of the fish that are to be found in quantities that would warrant the establishment of fisheries, adding a brief description of the habits, locality, and commercial utility of each class of fish.

Description of fish found in British Columbia and Vancouver Island:—Whale, sturgeon, salmon, oolachan or houlican, cod, herring, halibut, sardine, anchovy, oysters, haddock, and dog-fish.

There is no law governing fisheries in British Columbia. Fishing is carried on throughout the year without any restrictions. This state of things is well suited to a new and thinly populated country. The restrictions of a close season would be very injurious to the province at present, and for many years to come.

Whale.—On this subject the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., reports:—

"I saw one of the whalers, the 'Byzantium,' in Deep Bay. She was an English brig, commanded by Captain Calhoun, and on board of her was Captain Roys, the inventor of an explosive ball, which is used in the whale fishery, and which, on penetrating the marine monster, explodes, and throws out a harpoon. The first whale against which this projectile was used was killed in 1868. In 1869 and 1870, the company made use of a small

steam-vessel; and their success last year induced them to devote to the trade a brig of 179 tons, manned with twenty hands.

"I was assured that, if that expedition proved a success, there is room in our Pacific waters for at least fifty undertakings of a similar character. I observe that, since my return, the whaling schooner 'Industry' has arrived at Victoria with 300 barrels, or about 10,000 gallons of oil, after an absence of only five weeks. One of the whales killed during the expedition was sixty feet long, and would certainly yield nearly seventy barrels of oil.

"On this subject the Blue Book of 1870 contains the following:—

"During the year there were three whaling companies in existence (one of these has since broken down). Thirty-two whales were killed, yielding 25,800 gallons of oil, worth 50 cents per gallon. There was one vessel with boats, and there were two stations with boats, altogether employing forty-nine hands. The capital invested in this interest amounted to about 20,000 dollars.

"The dog-fish catch exceeds in importance that of the whales. 50,000 gallons of dog-fish oil were rendered, worth 40 cents per gallon. This branch of industry is steadily progressing.'

"From another source I have obtained the following information respecting 1871:—

"There are three whaling expeditions now in action in the waters of British Columbia, viz.:—

"1st. The British Columbia Whaling Company, with the 'Kate,' a schooner of 70 tons, outlay 15,000 dollars. They have already secured 20,000 gallons; they expect 10,000 more. The value of oil here is 37 cents a gallon. In England it is worth 35*l.* a ton of 252 gallons. This company have in addition secured already 30,000 gallons of dog-fish oil, worth 37 cents here per gallon, 55 cents in California, and 35*l.* a ton in England.

"2nd. The brig 'Byzantium,' 179 tons, expenditure 20,000 dollars. Their take for the year is not known.

"3rd. Steamer 'Emma' and screw 'Industry,' expenditure 10,000 dollars, estimated take 15,000 gallons."

This coast is considered by an old whaler from Providence to be one of the best fields in the world from whence to start whaling enterprises. The mildness of the climate as compared with northern Atlantic climates, and the sheltered coasts of British Columbia, offer great advantages to whale-fishing companies.

The *Sturgeon* abounds in the rivers and estuaries of British Columbia. It attains a gigantic size, over 500 lbs. in weight. The flesh is excellent, both fresh and smoked. No attempt, that I am aware of, has ever been made to put the fish up for market. Its commercial value is derived from the isinglass and caviare which can be made from it. I am not aware of there having been any attempt made to manufacture isinglass in the province. Caviare of excellent quality has been produced. At present I should be inclined to believe that there is no person in the province capable of making isinglass, which is, therefore, a resource entirely undeveloped as yet.

Salmon.—The salmon in the waters of British Columbia are excellent in quality, varied in species, and most abundant. In the rivers, which they penetrate up to their head waters, they are caught by a drag-net in the deep waters, and by a bag-net in the rapids. In the sea they are generally caught with hook and line; a canoe at certain seasons can be filled in a day by the latter method. The Fraser River salmon is justly famous. They begin to enter the river in March, and different kinds continue to arrive until October, the successors mixing for a time with the last of their forerunners. There is a greater degree of certainty in the periodical arrivals of each kind in this river than at the coasts and islands. The salmon is used fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, and kippered, and for export is put up salted in barrels, and fresh in one or two pound tins; the latter process has only been commenced during the past three years. The article produced is of a most excellent description, and will doubtless prove a source of considerable export trade when it becomes known in suitable markets. There would appear to be no limit to the catch of salmon.

Oolachans or Houlicans.—This small fish, about the size of a sprat, appears in the rivers of British Columbia and about certain estuaries on the coast, towards the end of April. Their run lasts about three weeks, during which time they may be captured in myriads. Eaten fresh they are most delicious, and they are also excellent when salted or smoked. This fish produces oil abundantly, which is of a pure and excellent quality, and which, some think, will eventually supersede cod-liver oil. The fish are caught with a pole about 10 feet in length, along which are arranged, for 5 feet at the end, nails like the teeth of a comb, only about inch apart. The comb is thrust smartly into the water, brought up with a backward sweep of the hands, and is rarely found without 3 or 4 fish impaled on the nails. I have seen a canoe filled with them in 2 hours by a couple of hands.

Cod.—Several kinds of cod are found in the waters of British Columbia, which are excellent both fresh and cured. It has been often asserted, I cannot say with what truth, that the true cod is found on the British Columbian coast. That, however, remains to be proved. The true cod is found in the waters near Behring's Straits.

Herring.—This fish also abounds during the winter months, and is of good sound quality. It comes into the harbours about March. It is largely used in the province, both fresh and smoked, but nothing has been done in the way of export.

Halibut.—There are many halibut banks in the waters of this province. The fish attain an enormous size, and are caught by deep-sea lines. They are only used in the province at present. They are of first-rate quality

and an excellent article of food.

Sardines.—These are found among the herrings. I cannot state if they are precisely the fish known to commerce under that designation, or in what quantity they exist; but they are firm in flesh and excellent in flavour.

Anchovy.—This fish is only second to the oolachan, or houlican, in its abundance. During the autumn it abounds in the harbours and inlets, and may be taken with great ease in any quantity. Eaten fresh they have rather a bitter flavour.

Haddock.—This fish, called in the country "mackerel," to which, however, it has no resemblance, is a great favourite both fresh and cured. It is caught in the winter months, and when smoked forms a luxurious addition to the breakfast-table. A very large trade will be done some day in exporting this fish to the southern ports of America, where fish is highly valued in a smoked or cured state.

Dog-Fish.—This species of fish can be taken with great facility with a line and hook in almost any of the numerous bays and inlets of this province. The oil extracted from them is obtained in abundance, and is commercially of much value. It is produced in moderately large quantities by the Indians, and exported. (See Mr. Langevin's Report, quoted above.)

Oysters are found in all parts of the province. Though small in their native beds, they are finely flavoured and of good quality. When, in course of time, regular beds are formed, and their proper culture is commenced, a large export will, no doubt, take place both in a fresh and canned state. There is a large consumption of oysters in cans on the Pacific coast.

Beet Sugar.

A gentleman in New Westminster has started a beet sugar factory, and is pleased with his prospects.

It seems to me almost certain that British Columbia will produce beet sugar for herself, and perhaps also to export. The primary essentials for this manufacture are cheap land and fuel, and pure water—three things which British Columbia can offer more of than any region in North America. The sugar of a civilised country, it is said, costs nearly as much as its wheat, and certainly beet sugar is almost a necessity in British Columbia, where the cost of carriage to many parts of the country must always add so much to the price of imported cane sugar. The demand in the province at present is, of course, in proportion to the population; last year about 20,000*l.* worth of foreign sugar was imported. The refuse of the beet is good food for either beef-cattle, cows, or sheep—3 tons of refuse beet being equal to 2 tons of the best hay.

Sandwich Island sugar is at present largely used in the province, and is sold in Victoria for about 8 to 13 cents. (4*d.* to 6½*d.* English per lb.) The price in the interior is much higher. Foreign sugars, according to grade, are subject to a duty of ¾ cent, to 1 cent, a lb., and 25 per cent, on the value.

About 15 tons per acre have been grown in British Columbia, with rough cultivation, but this could be largely increased. The average yield of beets per acre in Austria is 10 tons; in France 12 tons; in Prussia 14 tons; in Ireland 16 to 40 tons. France produced 300,000 tons in 1869 worth 25*l.* English (125 dollars) per ton.

I may add that for the beet, a mixed soil, not too easily dried, is best. The alkaline matter should not be in large proportion for sugar, but for spirit manufacture this circumstance is not so important. Deep ploughing is a requisite to success, and even double ploughing is desirable. Seed, in England, should be sown by the middle of April. A fair average yield would be 20 tons of beets, and the leaves besides. A beet crop takes largely from the soil valuable ingredients—for instance, potash and phosphoric acid—and their waste should be supplied by manuring with the refuse matter of the sugar manufacture. The waste liquor of distillation alone contains three-fourths of the abstracted potash. The manure of animals fed upon the pulp and the leaves would nearly embody the remaining fourth.

Flax Growing.

The existence of wild hemp and flax in British Columbia promises well for their cultivation. An immense growing demand exists for these and other fibred plants. New Zealand hemp in 1872 sold for 25*l.* to 44*l.* per ton in London; the tow 12*l.* to 18*l.* per ton. The Egyptian Government dressed flax 43*l.* to 56*l.*; Egyptian scutched 54*l.* to 60*l.* per ton. Flax is a crop which requires much attention. It is not, therefore, likely to be grown by settlers who are hard at work "making" their farms, but older settlers should try this crop as a portion of the regular rotation on their farms. It is essentially the small farmer's crop, sown by himself, and cleaned, pulled, steeped, and sometimes even scutched, by his wife and children. This is the only way in which it can be grown in British Columbia until labour becomes much cheaper. I imagine the best plan at the present time would be to collect wild hemp or flax, also to cultivate some from the best and purest seed, and send several tons of the simple, unprepared plants to be dressed in England. It will thus be ascertained what the wild, and also the

cultivated plants, from British Columbia are respectively fitted for. They may be fit for fine cloths, or only for ropes, twine, and coarse fabrics. Flax has been cultivated in Oregon, but only to make oil-cake for cattle. If British Columbia would show what kind of hemp or flax she can produce, the next question would be to get farmers in a district to grow flax regularly, and subscribe to build a scutch-mill of a size regulated by the probable wants of the flax-growers in the immediate neighbourhood. A small 4-stand mill could be built for 750 dollars (150*l.* English). Water-power would be best for such mills, as they would only be worked for part of the year. Perhaps, as the growth of flax increased, practical flax-makers from the north of Ireland might form in the province flax-preparing associations on some principle not requiring the paying out of high wages. Land is rich and cheap, water abundant, wood plentiful, and perhaps Chinese or Indian hand labour might be used.

The Government of the province can give full information as to the proper management of a flax crop. It may here be stated that flax is usually grown on a wide range of soils—sandy, calcareous, clay, loam, peat, &c. The most suitable, probably, is a deep friable clay loam, or the alluvial deposit of rivers. The land should be very well drained and subsoiled, and thoroughly weeded and pulverized like a garden soil. There must neither be underground nor surface water. Plough in winter and expose to action of frost. Replough and harrow in spring. Sowing time in Europe is March to May—say April—2½ bushels to the statute acre. Favourite seed comes from Russia, but Dutch seed is extensively used for heavy soils. The flax is not cut with the scythe, but is pulled up by the roots.

Tobacco.

That tobacco will grow luxuriantly in most parts of the southern portion of the East Cascade region appears now to be beyond a doubt, and from all I can learn from American growers, there are quite as few drawbacks to its successful cultivation there, as in any part of America. In recommending this crop, however, to immigrants as a source of profit, I should certainly mislead them much if I represented it as one which could be brought into the market in a saleable state, without the greatest care and attention in every stage, from the seed-bed until it is packed for manufacture. The rules for its preservation are perfectly simple, but a want of attention to them must inevitably end in failure,—in this respect differing altogether from crops which require little attention. As, however, the climate and soil appear, judging from results, to be so well suited to this plant, and its consumption, moreover, being now so general, I cannot but think that many may be induced to try their luck with it, if only for their own consumption. If undertaken by skilled tobacco planters, there would be a ready and profitable sale for almost any quantity.

Tobacco, according to the latest returns, is grown to the extent of about 7,000,000 lbs. in Holland, 5,000,000 lbs. in Belgium, 55,600,000 lbs. in France, 4,700,000 lbs. in Austria, 3,000,000 lbs. in Greece, and 274,000,000 lbs. in the United States.

Appendix.

NOTES FOR A YEAR RESPECTING THE SETTLEMENTS AT SUMASS AND CHILLIWHACK, BRITISH COLUMBIA. (See page 50.)

A wearied traveller from Cariboo arrives. He says:—

"The express canoe landed us at Kinset, by the Sumass. What a noble landscape! the grass so green, the earth so cool, the flowers so beautiful, and the supper! such a treat! fresh eggs, fresh butter, real tea, and cream that smacked of mountain thyme. I wished to sleep outside; no! I warned to lie outside and watch the stars and the river and drink the pure air all night; but the farmer insisted on giving me a bed. I tumbled in, and was nearly lost in the mountains of down. I assure you I was astonished by the sleep I had here."

"January 8th.—The snow has all gone from this neighbourhood, except that which has drifted in low spots. The stock in general are looking splendid; farmers, having plenty of feed, lost none of their animals during the last cold snap."

"Two horses dead from some disease—public meeting about bridges and roads; removing driftwood from river; fences—the following resolution passed among others:—

"That the Government make a survey during the coming summer of the Sumass Valley, for the purpose of making an estimate of the cost of building a dyke to prevent the flooding by the Fraser at high stages, of a large tract of valuable land supposed to contain from 15,000 to 25,000 acres fit for agricultural purposes."

"February.—Bad weather—rains and snow—three calves eaten by wolves, and some lost in quagmires—some weak cattle died."

"March 11th.—Weather changeable; has been raining; cattle doing well; fall wheat looking well, though winter was bad; 80 additional acres to be sown in spring—farmers busy ploughing; fences and Improvements

going on; two years ago a farm sold for 450 dollars (90l. English), three months ago, 1000 dollars (320l. English).

"New grist mill arranged for—school flourishing.

"April 15th.—Weather beautiful—a pinch of frost occasionally—new Tariff disliked—600 dollars (120l. English) subscribed for Wesleyan parsonage—camp meeting to be held before 'high water' this year—seeding not yet finished—had a visit from buyers of work cattle—potatoes shipped to Yale sold for 2 cents. (1d. English) a lb. at the landing.

"May 6th.—Another splendid tract of 'alder brush' land, 12,000 to 15,000 acres, found near Matsqui—soil very rich—new road will go near it—80 feet above highest water. A twin heifer, after a bad winter, when slaughtered, yielded 62½ lbs. loose fat. Stock well—new flouring-mill begun—seeding about finished—busy planting wheat—both spring and fall wheat forcing its way out, though the past weather has been bad—delightful weather—bright sun—cloudless sky—balmy air—unwelcome night visitor—a slight nip by Jack Frost—very unusual—mosquitoes not appeared.

"May 18th.—The Fraser rising fast.

"June 25th.—Dry—a few showers wanted—petition about Post-office, and against all liquor-licences—school teacher appointed—will bring his family—hotel to be built.

"June 28th.—Beautiful showery weather—crops well—haying will begin in a few days—the place now has a saw-mill, grist-mill, market, school, and church.

"July 3rd.—Too dry—woods seem on fire—water at its height some weeks ago—very few mosquitoes—a farmer 60 acres wheat in one block.

"July 20th.—Having about finished—harvesting commenced—root crops have suffered from want of rain—school opens next Thursday—bush fires raging—smoke annoying.

"August 12th.—Fine weather—crops very heavy—the prairies that were flooded at high water have splendid grass—harvesting drawing to close—good crops—forest burning on American side—annual Wesleyan Camp Meeting to be on 3rd September—new parsonage begun a farmer who sowed 5 bushels of wheat (Chili Club) got 100 bushels—the heads averaged 70 to 100 kernels each—grist-mill nearly finished—a fine dwelling-hous-being erected—mosquitoes disappeared—sent 35 dollars subscription to the Royal Columbia Hospital at New Westminster.

"September.—Some farmers not quite done harvest—some still cutting wild hay for wintering—one farmer has 50 stacks up—hay very good, owing to low overflow of Fraser River this year—a marriage—thrashing about to commence.

September 23rd.—Many farmers busy ploughing for fall wheat—thrashing will be finished soon—another teacher arrived—some frost on night of 19th—heavy rain 21st, and now a gale."

ABRIDGED NEWSPAPER REPORTS FOR ONE YEAR RESPECTING THE LILLOOET-CLINTON COUNTRY, INCLUDING BONAPARTE, WILLIAMS LAKE, AND UP TO QUESNEL MOUTH. (See page 68.)

"Bonaparte Valley, January 17th.—Stock has not suffered, except a few cattle which slipped on the ice—fed on sage-brush on the side hills, not covered with snow.

"Clinton, February 4th.—Had been very cold about Christmas, mercury frozen—gradually moderated to freezing-point on 10th January—ranged since 10 above to 10 below zero—stock doing well—sleighting splendid from the Bonaparte up—one firm will have 100,000 lbs. of bacon and hams for Cariboo and Omineca markets.

"Cache Creek, February 20th.—Winter gone suddenly—sudden thaw—beef cattle rolling in fat—a few exhausted stock died during winter.

"Clinton, March, 9th.—Spring weather—all snow gone—a little frost at nights—clear sunshiny days—farmers on the Thompson and Bonaparte busy ploughing—cattle doing well.

"Williams Lake, April 10th.—All seed in ground—cattle quite fat—Cache Creek and Bonaparte mild spring weather.

"Lillooet, April 27th.—Wheat crops magnificent—cannot see the land from the road—green blades waving like a meadow in summer.

"Clinton, July 30th.—Busy haying and harvesting—had unusual rain for such a dry climate—might injure hay crop.

"Lillooet, August 10th.—Everything in the shape of a crop in the district abundant and in fine condition.

"August 20th.—Busy harvesting—some finished on the Fraser River, and now eating bread from this year's wheat.

"Clinton, October 11th.—Fine Cotswold rams arrived—flour-mill finished; lumber (sawn wood) cost 30 dollars (6l. English) per thousand feet superficial; shingles for the roof cost 8 dollars (32s. English) per thousand in number. The new thresher has threshed this month 5½ million pounds of oats in country about

Williams Lake, Lake La Hache, and San Jose Valley.

"November 7th.—Snow fell on Lillooet flat (a bench of the Fraser River, 1000 feet above sea-level) severe frost—zero—river frozen (this was a very bad winter). In 1861, the severest winter known for twenty years at Lillooet begun on 27th November, and may be said to have lasted to end of March."

TRADE IN TINNED MEATS.

Looking to the future, the facts stated at page 72 are important in view of one growing trade alone—namely, tinned meats. The following imports of this article into England are from distant Australia, though the consumption has been mainly hitherto among the middle classes:—

The effect of this has, of course, been to raise the price of beef and mutton in the colonies very considerably.

The meat companies paid from 10 to 15 per cent, profit in 1871. In addition to the meat, they sell concentrated meat-juice, tallow, marrow, tongue, hide, bones, horns, hoofs, &c.,

There is probably more active speculation in the cattle business of the United States than in any other business, but I will here state last year's prices in two of the greatest markets, namely, Chicago and St. Louis, in order to assist the British Columbian cattle-farmer in estimating his own comparative position. The prices are paper money, not gold:—

CHICAGO.

"The prices of cattle steadily advanced in the Chicago market from February, 1867, from 3.50 dollars to 7.50 dollars per 100 lb. gross, to from 5.00 dollars to 9.00 dollars per 100 lbs. gross, by April 1st of that year, which was at a period to stimulate a very active drive of Texan cattle. The same market on May 1st, 1868, had established a decline of 1 cent all round per 100 lb. gross; but the market in February, 1868, continued into March, was good, the range of prices ran from 4 dollars to 8.50 dollars, which was at a period to influence an active drive for 1868. The late winter and spring market of 1869 was not so satisfactory. Prices started in February at from 4.00 dollars to 8.30 dollars, steadily shrinking throughout that year, inducing a less proportionate supply going into the hands of feeders, and checking to some extent the drive of Texan cattle, resulting in a rapid advance, and reaching in April of 1870 from 4.50 dollars to 9 dollars per 100 lbs. gross—these values continued up to August 1st.

"The operation of feeders of cattle for the market of 1870, was, perhaps, the most profitable to them as a class in our history, and begat a partial insanity that did not stop to reason out the consequences."

ST. LOUIS MARKET, MARCH 1872 (PER 100 LBS. GROSS).

Index.

Appendix.

Illustrations.

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