



CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

CONSTITUTION and Government.—The Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as "The British North America Act, 1867," which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;" that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate," and the "House of Commons." Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 77 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalized subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1871, the House of Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 88 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 4 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario

and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth duke of Argyll; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Argyllshire, February, 1868; married March 21, 1871, to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland. Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, October 14, 1878; assumed the Government, December 7, 1878.

CANADA.

THE EAST.



MEXICO.

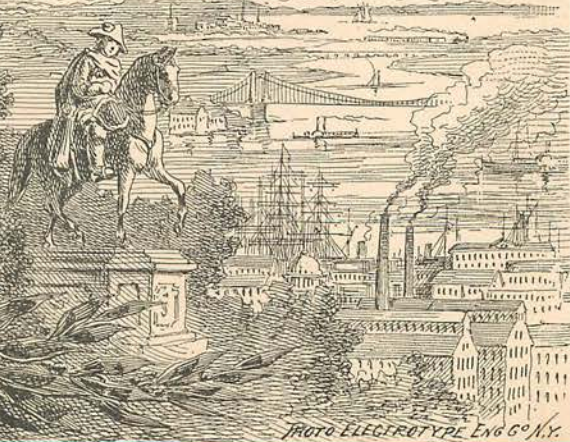


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The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments.

The present Council was formed October 17, 1878.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognized Prime Minister, who has 8,000, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the "Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada."

Church and Education.—There is no State Church in the Dominion, nor in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:

Roman Catholics.....1,492,029	Lutherans.....	37,935
Presbyterians.....	Congregationalists.....	21,829
Anglicans.....	Miscellaneous creeds.....	65,857
Wesleyans and Methodists 567,091	Of "no religion".....	5,575
Baptists.....	No creed stated.....	17,955
	Total.....	3,485,761

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalize a multitude of sectarian creeds, including "Second Adventists," "Disciples," "Bible Christians," "Tunkers," "Mennonists," "Universalists," and "Mormons." Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics in 1871 was 274,162; while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,442 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.—The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first "Consolidated Fund," comprising the general sources of revenue, and branches of expenditure; secondly, "Loans" in revenue, and "Redemption" with "Premiums and Discounts," in expenditure; and, thirdly, "Open Accounts." The total actual revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:

Consolidated Fund.....	\$22,517,382	14
Loans.....	23,189,908	33
Open Accounts.....	6,771,874	62
Total.....	\$52,479,165	09
	£10,495,833	

The actual sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:

Sources of Revenue, Consolidated Fund.

Customs.....	\$12,900,659	29
Excise.....	5,390,763	17
Bill Stamps.....	185,190	89
Post office, including Ocean Postage.....	1,172,418	14
Public Works, including Railways.....	1,863,149	07
Interest on Investments (Permanent).....	521,494	63
" " (Temporary).....	71,005	41
Northern Railway Interest Account.....	40,849	56
Ordinance Lands.....	47,621	23
Casual Premium and Discount.....	460	82
Bank Imposts.....	2,853	03
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures.....	32,148	81
Tonnage Dues (River Police).....	21,361	65
" (Mariners' Fund).....	37,757	39
Steamboat Inspection.....	12,331	16
Fisheries.....	17,738	34
Cullers' Fees.....	24,715	45
Militia.....	16,031	14
Penitentiaries.....	53,115	10
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	15,325	77
Superannuation.....	41,959	30
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....	23,828	09
Dominion Steamers.....	1,612	09
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps.....	3,172	36
Insurance Inspection.....	6,134	38
Weights and Measures.....	13,685	97
Total Revenue, Consolidated Fund.....	\$22,517,382	14
	£4,503,476	

The total actual expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of "Premiums and Discounts," was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:

Consolidated Fund.....	\$24,455,381	56
Redemption.....	14,032,240	69
Premiums and Discounts.....	676,225	30
Open Accounts.....	8,292,574	37
Total.....	\$47,456,421	92
	£9,491,284	

The actual branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1879:

Branches of Expenditure.

Interest on Public Debt.....	\$7,194,734	14
Charges of Management.....	275,559	37
Sinking Fund.....	1,037,219	76
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	2,364	06
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,442,764	34
Civil Government.....	861,170	85
Administration of Justice.....	577,896	58
Police.....	11,122	08
Penitentiaries.....	308,482	61
Legislation.....	748,007	58

Geological Survey.....	\$110,785 92
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	63,068 23
Immigration and Quarantine.....	212,224 05
Marine Hospitals.....	58,237 34
Pensions.....	107,795 04
Superannuation.....	113,531 63
Militia and Defense.....	777,698 90
Public Works.....	1,013,593 10
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	398,876 76
Light-houses and Coast Services.....	447,566 92
Fisheries.....	82,319 07
Steamboat Inspection.....	13,157 38
Insurance Inspection.....	8,537 16
Miscellaneous.....	101,602 15
Indian Grants.....	498,327 29
Dominion Lands.....	91,773 29
Mounted Police, N. W. T.....	344,823 77
Customs.....	719,711 29
Excise.....	211,064 71
Weights and Measures.....	84,004 97
Inspection of Staples.....	622 94
Adulteration of Food.....	7,797 02
Culling Timber.....	44,670 02
Post Office.....	1,784,423 88
Public Works.....	2,680,979 10
Minor Revenues.....	27,888 26

Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund..... \$24,464,401 56
£4,892,880

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to 25,517,000 dollars, or 5,103,400*l.*, and of total expenditure to 25,207,203 dollars, or 5,041,440*l.* On the total receipts and expenditure for the year there was a saving of 1,000,000*l.* For the financial year ending June 30, 1880, the estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 23,427,882 dollars, or 4,685,576*l.*, and the total expenditure, 39,616,140 dollars, or 7,923,228*l.* The revenue for 1882-3 is estimated at 30,600,000 dollars, and expenditure at 27,600,000.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1879:

Funded and Unfunded Debt.

Payable in London.

Imperial Guarantee, 4 per cent.....	\$30,660,000 00
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.....	2,433,333 34
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent.....	21,768,802 99
" " Stock, 5 per cent.....	9,605,799 51
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent.....	20,440 06
" " 6 per cent.....	12,428,980 06
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.....	1,082,833 35
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent.....	4,491,446 67
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent.....	924,666 67
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 6 per cent.....	1,091,106 54
Dominion Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.....	19,466,666 67
" 1875, 4 per cent.....	4,866,666 66
" 1876, 4 per cent.....	12,166,666 66
" 1878, 4 per cent.....	7,300,000 00

Payable in Canada.

Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.....	113,650 00
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.....	7,200 00
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.....	951,920 01
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.....	123,700 00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent.....	203,371 31

Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.....	\$538,000 00
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.....	4,121,197 25
" 5 per cent.....	3,945,739 82
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.....	2,925,290 80
" " 5 per cent.....	179,900 00
" Toronto, 4 per cent.....	222,467 24
" Winnipeg, 4 per cent.....	75,264 75
" Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.....	2,495,201 32
" New Brunswick, 4 per cent.....	1,704,738 54
" British Columbia, 5 per cent.....	1,179,402 86
" Nova Scotia Suspense Account.....	2,639 85
" Interest Account.....	1,565 39
" New Brunswick Suspense Account.....	639 69
" New Brunswick Interest Account.....	403 57
" Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent.....	420,169 19
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent.....	391,330 96
Notes, Canada.....	10,789,710 04
" Nova Scotia.....	41,397 04
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island.....	630 70
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada.....	8,641 06

Total Funded and Unfunded Debt..... \$158,745,580 57
£31,749,116

To the existing debt was added, in 1879, a four per cent. loan of 3,000,000*l.*, one-half of which bears the guarantee of the British government. Out of this loan 1,547,000*l.* is to be employed in redeeming the six per cent. bonds.

According to the Public Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1880, the Public Debt of Canada stood as follows:

Without Interest.....	\$30,446,137 22
At 4 per cent. ".....	98,729,249 29
" 5 " ".....	52,110,026 68
" 6 " ".....	17,839,910 13

Total..... \$199,125,323 32
£39,825,064

In the financial estimates for the year 1878-79, the total expenditure on account of the debt was set down at 15,501,674 dollars, or 3,100,335*l.*, and in the provisional estimates for 1879-80 the same was calculated at 14,282,413 dollars, or 2,856,483*l.*

Army.—In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an "Imperial station"—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly organized militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March, 1868, "to provide for the defense of the Dominion." By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely: 1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2d, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3d, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men bal-

loted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. On the 1st of January 1879, the active militia comprised a force of 45,152 officers and men, organized as follows: cavalry, 2,637; field artillery, 1,438; garrison artillery, 3,470; engineers, 282; infantry and rifles, 37,316, The reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into twelve military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, one by Prince Edward Island, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for artillery are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is, besides, a royal military college at Kingston, Ontario.

Area and Population.—The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The census of April 3, 1871, stated the area and population of the Dominion as follows; with which are given the preliminary results of the census of April 3, 1881:

Provinces.	Area: English square miles.	Population, 1871.			1881.
		Males.	Femal's	Total.	Total.
Ontario.....	107,780	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	1,913,460
Quebec.....	193,355	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	1,358,469
New Brunswick....	27,322	145,888	139,700	285,588	321,129
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	193,792	194,008	387,800	440,585
Manitoba (former limits).....	13,969	6,277	5,868	12,145	49,509
British Columbia...	356,000	.....	.....	33,586	60,000
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133	47,121	46,900	94,021	108,928
Northwest Territory (including Manitoba extension).....	2,650,000	.....	.....	60,500	100,000
Total.....	3,372,290	.....	.....	3,686,013	352,080

The average increase in ten years has been at the rate of 18.05 per cent., varying from 13.61 per cent. in Nova Scotia to 28.9 per cent. in Manitoba.

By an Order in Council issued in August, 1880, all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, are to be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from September 1, 1880.

The census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles. In 1874 the population was 161,389. In 1881 it was 181,753.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664, of Quebec;

360,832 of Nova Scotia, 245,068 of New Brunswick; 405 of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 485,526 natives of the United Kingdom.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1881:

Dominion of Canada.					
Ontario. . .	Toronto	86,455	Quebec.....	Montreal	140,863
	Hamilton	35,065		Quebec	62,446
	Ottawa	27,417	Nova Scotia..	Halifax	34,102
	London	19,761	New Brunswick ('71)	St. John	28,988
British North America.					
Newfoundland.....	St. John's (1871).....	22,583			

The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1870 to 1879:

Years	Total number of Immigrants.	Number of Settlers.	Years	Total number of Immigrants.	Number of Settlers.
1870	44,313	24,706	1875	43,458	27,382
1871	37,949	27,773	1876	31,650	25,633
1872	52,608	36,578	1877	35,285	27,082
1873	99,059	50,050	1878	41,033	29,807
1874	80,022	39,373	1879	61,051	40,492

The number of immigrants as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

Trade and Industry.—The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years ending June 30, from 1872 to 1881:

Years ended June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Imports for Home Consumption.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	194,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483
1878	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577
1879	71,503,535	81,961,251	80,338,432
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	71,782,349
1881	98,290,823	105,330,840	

The following tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1871 to 1880:

Years.	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada.
1871	£ 8,623,115	£ 7,706,559
1872	8,652,238	9,637,133
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419
1878	8,874,257	5,926,908
1879	9,834,236	5,040,524
1880	12,930,571	6,816,123

The two staple articles of export from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1880, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 4,555,101*l.*, of which 2,066,426*l.* was for wheat; 267,375*l.* for oats; 970,307*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 405,841*l.* for wheat-meal and flour; the remainder comprising peas, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1880 were 4,694,924*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,539,245*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,079,693*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1880 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,691,649*l.*; woolen manufactures, of the value of 1,124,115*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 877,988*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 458,417*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 892,747*l.*, in the year 1880. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1880 were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 106,296*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 40,036*l.* For the year ending July 31, 1881, the total exports were 1,912,143*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1878, was as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Nova Scotia.....	3,003	553,368
New Brunswick.....	1,142	335,965
Quebec.....	1,976	248,349
Ontario.....	958	135,440
Prince Edward Island.....	322	54,250
British Columbia and Manitoba.....	68	6,643
Total.....	7,469	1,333,015

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 834 steamers, measuring 116,620 tons. During the year 1878, there were 340 new vessels, of 101,506 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 5,574 miles at the end of June, 1878. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,996 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant,

in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l.* In June, 1879, there were 6,256 miles open.

On January 1, 1879, there were in the Dominion 5,378 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1878, was 53,685,000; and of newspapers, posted from offices of publication, 3,720,480 lbs. in weight, and of others 6,252,740 in number. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

Resident Minister of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.; appointed May 1, 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money, weights, and measures of Canada are:

Money.—The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s.*

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the Dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Vict. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows: The sovereign of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

Weights and Measures.—A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by Act 36 Vict. cap. 48, assented to May 23, 1873, entitled "An Act respecting Weights and Measures." The Act orders that "the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;" "that the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;" that "the gallon known as the 'Imperial gallon' shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;" that "the standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing 61³⁰/₁₀₀ lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the barometer being at 30 inches;" and that "the bushel measure known as the 'Imperial bushel' shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure." Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are:

<i>Wine gallon</i>	= 0 ⁸ / ₃₃₃₃ gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	= 1 ⁰ / ₁₆₉₅ "
<i>Bushel</i>	= 0 ⁹ / ₆₉₂ imperial bushel.

By Act of 42 Vict. cap. 26, it was further provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Castor beans.....	40 lbs.
Indian corn.....	56 "	Potatoes.....	60 "
Rye.....	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Peas.....	60 "	Carrots.....	60 "
Malt.....	36 "	Parsnips.....	60 "
Oats.....	34 "	Beets.....	60 "
Beans.....	60 "	Onions.....	60 "
Flax seed.....	50 "	Clover seed.....	48 "
Hemp.....	44 "	Timothy.....	48 "
Blue grass seed.....	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.—The present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each State, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants—331 in 1879—hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the State. The Senate consists of two members for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a Council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General *Gonzales*: installed President of the Republic, as successor of General *Porfirio Diaz*, December 1, 1880.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew his predecessor, elected 1872, and re-elected 1876.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one-half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the State have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement gives the budget for 1881-82:

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	
Customs and harbor duties.....	\$15,000,000
Taxes.....	4,000,000
Stamps.....	3,500,000
Sale of national lands.....	35,000
Post offices and Mint.....	950,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,240,000
Total revenue.....	\$25,725,000
	£5,145,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

Congress and Executive power.....	\$1,038,734
Supreme Court of Justice.....	366,576
Ministry of the Interior.....	3,149,757
Ministry of Finance.....	4,173,585
Ministry of War.....	8,659,927
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	317,660
Justice and Education.....	1,352,820
Public Works.....	6,162,637
Total expenditure.....	\$25,221,696
	£5,044,339

In the budget estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1879, the total revenue was calculated at 16,128,807 dollars, or 3,225,761*l.*, and the total expenditure at 22,108,046 dollars, or 4,421,609*l.*, leaving a deficit of 5,979,239 dollars, or 1,195,848*l.* There were deficits for the previous twenty years.

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1879, at 425,500,000 dollars, or 85,100,000*l.* But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l.*, bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l.* In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of these returns bearing date August 1, 1865:

	Capital.	Annual Interest.
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851.....	£10,241,650	£307,205
Three per Cent. Stock created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan.....	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864.....	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865.....	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000.....	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa.....	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.....	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for War expenses at 31st March, 1865.....	13,000,000	—
Annual payment to France on account of War expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864.....	—	1,000,000
Total.....	63,471,450	3,945,049

The actual Government of the Republic does not recognize any portion of the above liabilities, except the six per cent. internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Area and Population.—The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the Republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the "Diario Oficial" of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 States composing the Republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central Government.

It should be stated the Mexican Government is at present engaged (1883) in having the most complete set of tables prepared; no expense has been spared to make them as complete as possible, President *Gonzales* and his Cabinet being deeply interested. When these tables are prepared they will be scattered broadcast so as to show the world what Mexico is doing

State.	Area: English Square Miles	Population, 1873.
<i>States</i> :—Aguascalientes.....	2,895	89,715
Campeche.....	25,832	80,366
Chiapas.....	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua.....	83,746	180,668
Coahuila.....	50,890	98,397
Colima.....	3,743	65,827
Durango.....	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato.....	11,411	900,000
Guerrero.....	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo.....	8,163	494,207
Jalisco.....	39,168	966,689
México.....	7,838	663,557
Michoacan.....	25,689	618,240
Morelos.....	1,776	150,384
Nuevo-Leon.....	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca.....	33,591	648,779
Puebla.....	12,021	607,788
Querétaro.....	3,207	153,286
San Louis Potosí.....	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa.....	36,198	168,031
Sonora.....	79,021	109,388
Tabasco.....	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas.....	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala.....	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz.....	26,232	504,950
Yucatán.....	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas.....	22,998	397,945
<i>Territories</i> :—Lower California.....	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico.....	461	315,996
Total.....	743,948	9,343,470

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the Republic of Mexico, are pure "Indians," the rest comprising a mixture of various races; the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of color and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colors to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Trade and Industry.—The total imports of Mexico in the year 1876 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* The chief article of export was silver, of the estimated value of 15,000,000 dollars, or 3,000,000*l.*, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States, and the remainder with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1880 were mahogany, of the value of 218,604*l.*, and unrefined sugar, of the value of 98,113*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 572,692*l.*; linens, of the value of 68,864*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 261,253*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1880.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of

the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the ten years from 1871 to 1880:

Years.	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico.
	£	£
1871	397,334	1,049,013
1872	443,524	843,186
1873	499,532	1,194,124
1874	546,651	1,124,613
1875	711,097	884,901
1876	662,132	502,224
1877	798,857	995,510
1878	597,082	773,331
1879	824,759	693,123
1880	628,071	1,225,567

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the City of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 25,643*l.* in 1872, to 11,019*l.* in 1873, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, to 7,919*l.* in 1875, to 14,572*l.* in 1876, to 14,538*l.* in 1877, to 5,066*l.* in 1878, to 38,261*l.* in 1879, and to 22,395*l.* in 1880.

Mexico had 1,070 miles of railway open for traffic in 1881. The principal line, called the "National Mexican," 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under State aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. The lines under construction include an Inter-Oceanic railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the mouth of the Coazacoalco and the Upper Lagoon on the Pacific side. This line will be 60 miles long, and was to be opened at the end of 1882.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June, 1881, was 10,580 English miles. There were, at the same date, 363 telegraph offices.

The post-office carried 4,406,410 letters in the year 1879-80. At the end of June, 1881 there were 873 post-offices in the republic.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The money, weights and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Arroba	{ for wine.....	= 3¼ imperial gallons.
	“ oil.....	= 2¼ “
“ Square Vara	.....	= 1.09 vara = 1 yard.
“ Fanega	.....	= ¼ imperial bushels.

