87.—Fire Insurance effected on property in Canada, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.		Amount of Insurance.
Lloyds' Associations		\$ 36,127,736 34,262,538 201,247,130 47,126,316
Total		318,763,720
	<i>"</i>	
Description	of Property.	
Lumber and Lumber Mills. Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments. Stock and Merchandise. Railway Property and Equipment. Miscellaneous.		\$ 17,581,958 246,025,983 46,877,311 5,553,650 2,724,818
Total		318,763,720
Amount by	Provinces.	***************************************
P. E. Island 14,322 Nova Scotia. 9,838,199 New Brunswick 10,971,568 Quebec 112,441,988 Ontario 160,670,748 Manitoba 8,437,386	Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon Total	\$ 2,001,636 3,177,473 11,064,000 146,400 318,763,720

## XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Representation by Provinces.—The four original provinces of the Dominion were Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were given parliamentary representation according to Section 37 of the British North America Act, 1867. By Imperial Orders in Council the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were admitted into the Dominion, the former on July 20, 1871, by Order dated May 16, 1871, and the latter on July 1, 1873, by Order dated June 26, 1873. An Act of the Dominion Parliament of May 12, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), provided for the formation of the province of Manitoba out of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, so soon as these should be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, which admission was effected by Imperial Order in Council dated June 23, 1870, taking effect on July 15, 1870. In consequence of doubts as to the legal validity of the Dominion Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in 1871 (34-35 Vict., c. 28) making the Canadian Act valid and effectual.