

houses, of which 24 are sea lights, and 23 minor lights. There are two steam fog whistles in the Bay of Fundy. Two more are being erected, one near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and another near that of Bay Chaleur. There were 169 buoys and beacons, and the staff employed was 40 men.

The lighthouse on Cassie's Point, Shediac Harbour, was finished in 1872; and the minor lights in Shippegan Harbour and Gloucester County.

Two more minor lights are erected at Neguac and Tabusintac Gullies.

A new lighthouse is being built at Cape Spencer, near the entrance of St. John's Harbour, and two minor lights in the Grand Lake. Two beacon lights have been placed at the entrance of the Miramichi.

The total cost in the New Brunswick Division was, for maintenance, \$23,369.12. The construction account is not made up in the last report.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

In this division there were, in 1872, 76 lights, and 109 buoys and beacons. There are 5 steam fog whistles in operation, and 3 more are being erected, and a new iron lightship, with a steam fog whistle, has been ordered for the entrance of Halifax Harbour. A new lighthouse has been erected at Sydney Harbour, and a new revolving light on the N. W. Coast of Cape Breton. New lighthouses have been erected in Halifax Harbour and Ragged Island Harbour, and new lights established at Arichat Harbour, Country Harbour, Canso Harbour and Liscomb Harbour. Minor lights have been placed on Shingle Beach, Port l'Hebert, on Mahone Bay, and at the entrance of Negro Harbour.

11 new lighthouses and 1 steam fog whistle were put in operation in 1872.

The total number of persons employed, including 20 at the humane establishments, was 102.

Cost of maintenance, including humane establishments, \$67,862.34. Expenditure for construction during fiscal year, \$34,718.21.

Only two wrecks occurred on Sable Island, and these were unattended with loss of life. One occurred on St. Paul's Island, and seven at Anticosti. None occurred at Scatterie Island.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are only 2 lighthouses at present in British Columbia, and a lightship at the entrance of the Fraser.

The cost of maintaining these and the buoys was \$12,587.26.

#### TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.

The duties of this corporation have been amalgamated with those of the Harbour Commissioners, the administration of pilotage and buoy service being undertaken by the Coms., while that of the Lights is now conducted by the Department in the same manner as the other lights of the Dominion.

#### TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

\$7,925.00 were expended during the fiscal year on account of this corporation. The number of pilots on the active list, on the 31st Dec., 1872, was 219. No pilot apprentices were admitted as branch pilots.

The balance to the credit of the Decayed Pilots' Fund, on the 31st Dec., was \$60,412.20. The number of decayed pilots on the list was 45, with pensions ranging from \$40 to \$120. 92 widows of pilots received pensions of from \$49 to \$80 each, and 39 children of do \$12 to \$48 each.

The pilots are generally a superior class of men, and the pilotage ground very long and difficult, but they do not average more than \$576 each for the season's work.

The Trinity House of London sent last year a committee to America with the object of examining into the system of signals in use in the Dominion and the United States. In their report made on their return to the United Kingdom, they refer to the lights in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence as being very efficient, and all the lights under the management of the Canadian Marine Department struck them forcibly as indicating the high value of the illuminant used, and the Canadian system as one of simplicity and economy, while it is also good and effective.

Within six years on the coast of Canada, 93 new lighthouses have been built, 4 new lightships established, and 10 new steam fog alarms. 43 more lighthouses, 8 fog alarms and 2 lightships are in process of construction.

By the aid of the Canadian Petroleum Oil, these are maintained at a cheaper rate than in any other country in the world. 90,000 gallons of oil will be required for the service of 1873 which has been contracted for at an average price of 21 cents a gallon.

#### DOMINION STEAMERS.

Of the 6 steamers under the management of the Department, the *Napoleon III*, *Druid* and *Dolphin* are stationed at Quebec. The *Napoleon* is principally used to supply the distant lights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Straits of Belleisle.

The *Druid* attends to the buoy service, and supplies the lighthouses in the river from Portneuf to its mouth. The *Dolphin* is a small River Police steamer. The steamer *Lady Head* has been stationed at Halifax and on the Nova Scotian coast, for the protection of the fisheries and supplying the lighthouses and visiting the humane establishment on Sable Island. The *Richelieu* has been the Trinity House of Montreal steamer, and the *Str John Douglas* is stationed at Victoria, B.C.

The total cost of maintenance and repairs of these steamers, exclusive of the *Richelieu* was during the fiscal year \$80,615.59, and the receipts from their earnings \$12,598.40.

#### OBSERVATORIES.

There are two observatories at Quebec and St. John, N. B. Arrangements are being made for another at Halifax. A new observatory with dwelling house for Director attached is being built at Quebec and \$1000 has been expended in repairs of the time ball apparatus. The time ball at St. John is being removed to the roof of the Custom House.

The expense for the maintenance of these two observatories during the fiscal year was \$3,034.55.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

\$10,000 was voted in 1872 for the taking of meteorological observations, and regular