

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Various pagings.

Includes some text in French. |

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 6.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1891.



VOLUME XXIV.

OTTAWA:

Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
1891.

890956

See also Numerical List, page 4.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

FIRST SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1891.

NOTE.—In order to find quickly whether a paper has been printed or not, the mark (n.p.) has been added to those not printed; papers not so marked, it may be understood, are printed. Further information concerning each paper is to be found in the List, commencing on page 4.

A	B
"Admiral," Steamboat.....(n.p.) 52, 52a, 52b, 52c	British Canadian Loan & Investment Co.(n.p.) 56
Adulteration of Food..... 5b	British Columbia Penitentiary.....(n.p.) 65b
Agriculture, Annual Report..... 6	British Guiana..... 38b
American Cheese.....(n.p.) 32	Brown, Adam, Report of..... 6h
Amherstburg Dry Dock.....(n.p.) 40d	Buckingham Post Office.....(n.p.) 39a
Analysis of Intoxicating Liquor.....(n.p.) 31	
Annapolis Public Buildings.....(n.p.) 31	C
"Araunah," Seizure of..... 8c	Caledonia Dam.....(n.p.) 43d
Archives, Canadian..... 6a	Campbellton Post Office.....(n.p.) 39b
Auditor General, Annual Report..... 3	Canadian Pacific Railway—General Return.. 25
	do Lands sold..... 25a
B	Canal Statistics..... 10a
Baie des Chaleurs Railway..... (n.p.) 86, 86a, 86b	Caouette, J. B.....(n.p.) 39
Ballot Boxes..... 41	Carleton Branch Railway.....(n.p.) 34
Banks, Chartered..... 2	Carroll's Landing.....(n.p.) 85
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....(n.p.) 88	Carrying Deck Loads of Timber..... 7c
Bay of Fundy Herring Fisheries.....(n.p.) 54d	Cattle Trade of Canada..... 7b
Beet-root Sugar.....(n.p.) 84	"C" Battery, British Columbia.....(n.p.) 30
Behring Sea Seizures..... 8b	Census, 1891..... 82, 82a
Bellechasse Election.....(n.p.) 45	Chartered Banks..... 2
Big Bay, Keppel.....(n.p.) 46	Civil Service Board of Examiners..... 14b
"Blizzard," Schooner.....(n.p.) 48	Civil Service List..... 14a
Board of Examiners, Civil Service..... 14b	Civil Service Superannuations..... 23
Boisvert, George.....(n.p.) 54i	Commissioner, Dominion Police.....(n.p.) 35
Bonds and Securities.....(n.p.) 28	Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police. 19, 69
Bounty on Pig Iron..... 67	Commissions to Public Officers..... 24

C	G
Contingent expenses of Postmasters	Grand River (n.p.) 43b, 43d
Copyright Laws (n.p.) 81	Guysboro' and Antigonish Indians (n.p.) 29a
Cosgrove, John (n.p.) 36a	Guysboro', Fishery laws in (n.p.) 54f
Cotton Sail Duck (n.p.) 37	
Criminal Statistics 6g	H
Crystal Beach (n.p.) 85	Hartley, H. E (n.p.) 62
Customs House, Montreal (n.p.) 83	Herring Fisheries, Bay of Fundy (n.p.) 54d
Customs Officers (n.p.) 85	High Commissioner, Report of 6e
D	I
Dairy Commissioner, Annual Report 6d	Indian Affairs, Annual Report 18
Deck Loads of Timber 7c	Indian Agent at Sutton West (n.p.) 29
Desmarteau, Joseph (n.p.) 64	Indians of Guysboro', and Antigonish (n.p.) 29a
Disputed Territory, Ontario, Timber on 57	Inland Revenue, Annual Report 5
Dominion Notes (n.p.) 68	Insurance, Annual Report 11
Dominion Police Commissioner (n.p.) 35	Insurance Companies 11a, 11b
Dredging Kaministiquia River (n.p.) 42	Intercolonial Railway : (n.p.) 53 to 53c
Dundas & Waterloo Macadamized Road (n.p.) 80	Elevators constructed (n.p.) 53
E	Accident at St. Joseph de Lévis (n.p.) 53a
East Elgin Electoral District (n.p.) 60	Additional property accommodation (n.p.) 53b
Election in Bellechasse (n.p.) 45	Enquiry held at St. Flavie (n.p.) 53c
Election Returns, 1891 27, 27a	Interior, Annual Report 17
Elevators on Intercolonial Railway (n.p.) 53	Intoxicating Liquor (n.p.) 31
Ellis, William (n.p.) 62c	Inverness and Richmond Railway (n.p.) 34c
Entire Horses (n.p.) 72	Isle Verte (n.p.) 39
Estimates, 1891-92 1	J
Esquimalt Graving Dock (n.p.) 40a	Jamaica Exhibition 6h
Expenditures and Receipts 22, 22a, 22b, 22c, 22d	Johnston, Samuel (n.p.) 73a
Expenses, Unforeseen 21	Justice, Annual Report 12
Experimental Farms, Annual Report 6c	K
Export Cattle Trade 7b	Kaministiquia River (n.p.) 42
Exports and Imports 33	Kingston Graving Dock (n.p.) 40, 40b, 40c
F	L
Fisheries, Annual Report 8	Lachine Canal (n.p.) 62e
Fisheries of Richelieu and Berthier (n.p.) 54h	Laidlow, William (n.p.) 36f
Fisheries Statements and Inspectors' Reports 8a	Le Canada Newspaper (n.p.) 39e
Fishery Laws, Violation of (n.p.) 54f	Leduc, Charles (n.p.) 36a
Fishery Officers' Conference (n.p.) 54d	Library of Parliament, Annual Report 15
Fishery Protection Service (n.p.) 54c	Liquor in the North-West (n.p.) 74
Fishing Bounties (n.p.) 54a, 54b	Logan's Farm, Property on (n.p.) 64
do 54c	Low Post Office (n.p.) 39f
Fishing Licenses (n.p.) 54	M
Floods by the Richelieu River (n.p.) 43	Mackenzie Basin Territory 87
Fournier, Dame Julie (n.p.) 79	Manchester Ship Canal 62a
French Language in Manitoba 51	Manitoba, Separate Schools in 63, 63b
G	do (n.p.) 63a
General Election, 1891 27a	"Marie Eliza," Schooner (n.p.) 77
Genest, Samuel (n.p.) 36a	Marine, Annual Report 7
Geological Survey Report 17a	Maritime Provinces and West India trade . 26, 26a
Gold Reserve (n.p.) 68	Maurice, Joseph Antoine (n.p.) 79
Governor General's Warrants 20, 20a	"Medmerly," Barque (n.p.) 49
Graham, J. R. (n.p.) 54g	
Grand Jury System 66	

M

Military Clothing.....	75a
Military District No. 1..... (n.p.)	50
Military District No. 11..... (n.p.)	30a
Militia and Defence, Annual Report.....	13
Mining Machinery..... (n.p.)	76
Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses.....	21
Monro, Thomas, Report of.....	62a
Montreal Custom House..... (n.p.)	83
Morrisburg Canal..... (n.p.)	62h
Mortuary Statistics.....	6f
Munroe, Hugh, Claim of..... (n.p.)	34b
Muttart, William..... (n.p.)	73

N

Napierville and St. Rémi Railway..... (n.p.)	34d
Nicolet, Fishing licenses in..... (n.p.)	54i
North Shore Railway.....	34a
North-West, Liquor in the..... (n.p.)	74
North-West Mounted Police.....	19, 69

O

Ottawa River.....	43c
Ouillet, Hormidas..... (n.p.)	53c

P

Pay Roll, Military Camps..... (n.p.)	75
Penitentiary, British Columbia..... (n.p.)	65b
Peterson, Captain..... (n.p.)	48
Pictou & New Glasgow, Railway between (n.p.)	70
Pig Iron, Bounty on.....	67
Point Abino..... (n.p.)	85
Postmaster General, Annual Report.....	16
Postmasters, Contingent expenses of..... (n.p.)	39c
Post Office at Buckingham..... (n.p.)	39a
Post Office at Campbellton..... (n.p.)	39b
Potatoes exported.....	47
Prince Edward Island Railway..... (n.p.)	55, 73
Public Accounts, Annual Report.....	1
Public Officers' Commissions.....	24
Public Printing and Stationery.....	14c
Public Works, Annual Report.....	9
Public Works Department Employees..... (n.p.)	78

Q

Quebec, Bridge over St. Lawrence at.....	61
Quebec Oriental Railway..... (n.p.)	59

R

Railways and Canals, Annual Report.....	10
Railways subsidized.....	34e
Railway Statistics.....	10b
Rapide Plat Canal..... (n.p.)	62h
Receipts and Expenditures..... 22, 22a, 22b, 22c, 22d	

R

Richelieu and Berthier fisheries..... (n.p.)	54h
Richelieu River Floods..... (n.p.)	43
Rideau Canal..... (n.p.)	62i

S

Saunders, William..... (n.p.)	73
Savings Banks..... (n.p.)	39d
Schreiber, Collingwood, Report of.....	61
Secretary of State, Annual Report.....	14
Seizure of Schooner "Araunah".....	8c
Seizures in Behring Sea.....	8b
Separate Schools, Manitoba.....	63, 63b
do do..... (n.p.)	63a
Shareholders in Banks.....	2
Soulanges Canal..... (n.p.)	62f
do.....	62g
Spanish American Treaty.....	38c
Standard of time.....	44
Steamboat Inspection, Annual Report.....	7a
Steamer "Stanley"..... (n.p.)	58
St. Emile de Suffolk & St. André Avelin. (n.p.)	39f
St. Flavie, Enquiry held at..... (n.p.)	53c
St. Jean Deschailions..... (n.p.)	43a
St. Joseph de Lévis, Accident at..... (n.p.)	53a
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary..... (n.p.)	65, 65a
Sugar Beet..... (n.p.)	84
Superannuations, Civil Service.....	23
Supplementary Estimates.....	1
Sutton West, Indian Agent at..... (n.p.)	29
Sydney, C.B., to Oxford, Train from..... (n.p.)	70

T

Thurber, James..... (n.p.)	36
Timber and Deals.....	7c
Timber and Sawlogs.....	57
Time, Standard.....	44
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report.....	4
Trade between United States and Canada. 38, 38a	

U

United States and Canadian trade.....	38, 38a
---------------------------------------	---------

V

Victoria, N.S., Returning Officer..... (n.p.)	60a
---	-----

W

Warrants, Governor General's.....	20, 20a
Weights, Measures and Gas, Annual Report. 5a	
Welland Canal..... (n.p.)	62b, 62c, 62d
Wellington, Military aid at..... (n.p.)	30
Western Hemisphere Trade.....	6b
West India trade.....	26, 26a, 38b
Wharf at Big Bay..... (n.p.)	46

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length ; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament ; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is Ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.



CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890 ; presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892 ; presented 18th May, 1891. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1891 ; presented 4th June, 1891. Supplementary Estimates, 1891-32 ; presented, 16th September, 1891. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892 ; presented 29th September, 1891. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
2. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

3. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

4. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

5. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being a supplement to the report of the department of inland revenue, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 5b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
6. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. John Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- 6a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1891.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 6b. Report on Western Hemisphere Trade.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 6c. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- 6d. First Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner for the dominion of Canada for 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6e. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6f. Mortuary Statistics of the principal cities and towns of Canada for the year 1890—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6g. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1890—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 6h. Report of the Honorary Commissioner, Mr. Adam Brown, representing Canada at the Jamaica Exhibition, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

7. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 7a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
 7b. Evidence on the Export Cattle Trade of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 7c. Report of Evidence relative to the Carrying of Deck Loads of Timber and Deals during the winter months. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

8. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 8a. Fisheries Statements and Inspectors' Reports for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

- 9b. Correspondence relative to the Seizure of British Vessels in Behring Sea by United States Authorities in 1886-91.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
 9c. Correspondence respecting the Seizure of the British schooner "Araunah," off Copper Island, by the Russian Authorities, 1888-90.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year 1889-90, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10a.** Canal Statistics for season of Navigation, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10b.** Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 11.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th September, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a.** Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11b.** Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 12.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Report of the Secretary of State, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 14a.** The Civil Service List of Canada, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14b.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the civil service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 14c.** Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1890, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 15.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the library of parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. *Printed for sessional papers only.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

- 16.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

18. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney.—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
19. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the closing of Parliament, and of the expenditure made on them, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 20a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing details of the following items of expenditure which appear in the statement of Governor General's warrants issued since the closing of the last parliament: July 10th, 1890, franchise act, \$4,000; March 26th, 1891, Kingston graving dock, \$6,006.14; August 30th, 1890, new dredging plant, \$5,991.91; March 26th, 1891, breakwater at Southampton, \$38,022.39; April 28th, 1891, cost of litigated matters, \$10,468.79; January 31st, 1891, seed grain to settlers in N.W.T., \$2,298.18. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
21. Statement of expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses from 1st July, 1890, to 30th April, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for distribution only.*
22. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return of the receipts and expenditures in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from the 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return giving comparative statement of receipts and expenditures from 1st July, 1890, to 10th May, 1891, and from 1st July, 1889, to 10th May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22b. Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 20th May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 20th May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22c. Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 31st May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 31st May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 22d. Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to the 10th June, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 10th June, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—
Printed for distribution only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

23. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
24. List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed in No. 14.*
25. Return (*in part*) under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. Selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all orders in council and all

- correspondence between the government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 25a.** List of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1889, to 1st October, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 26.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for an abstract copy or copies of the cargoes carried by the steamships subsidized to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies on each voyage during the present year 1891; showing the character and value of the cargoes carried and the port or ports of lading and discharge of such cargoes, with an abstract of any other information given in such manifest; and also showing number of trips made by the steamers subsidized to carry on the steam service between the maritime provinces and the West India ports, during the year 1890; the dates of such trips, amount paid for each trip, the person or company carrying out said service for the present year, and whether any contract has been entered into for the service this year, and what rates are being paid therefor and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891—*Mr. Davies*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 26a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General of the 27th May, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and reports to council on the subject of payment of subsidies to the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and to Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and for copies of all contracts between the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company (Limited), and Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and the government, for the steam service between Canada and the West Indies, entered into during the year 1890. 2. Also the names of persons or companies to whom the subsidies for the steam service between St. John, N.B., and the West Indies were paid, previously to the execution of the contract by the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and the amounts so paid, and dates. Also the amount paid, and dates when paid to such steamship company, after entering into the contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891—*Mr. Davies* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 27.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 6th May, 1891, for a return giving the date of the declarations in every riding during the recent general election. If adjournments or enlargements were made, in any case, from the time fixed at the nominations, stating where, when, how often and for what reason, and giving the name and address of the returning officer where such occurred; also giving the name, occupation and post office address of every returning officer; showing the date of return by returning officer to the clerk of the crown in chancery, and the date of receipt of each by the clerk of the crown in chancery; together with the name of the electoral district and the member elected thereto, and the date of publication of his return in the *Canada Gazette*. Also copies of all letters written by or on behalf of any member of the government to any member elect or to any other person or persons suggesting that any returning officer be asked to delay making his return to the clerk of the crown in chancery. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 27a.** Return of the Seventh General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, by Samuel E. St. O. Chapleau, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 28.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1890, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 29.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return showing a detailed account of all expenses incurred in connection with an investigation held into the conduct of the indian agent at Sutton West. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 29a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a list and prices paid for all articles purchased for the indians of the counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish, including in said list any cattle purchased as well as farming implements, during the last three years. Also statement of prices realized from sale of cattle or other articles purchased for the use of the indians in said counties. Also statement in full of articles belonging to the department of the interior in said counties for the use of the said indians. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*

- 30.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of: 1. Copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the department of militia and defence, or any officer thereof, and the commander of "C" battery, having reference to sending a detachment of men under his command to Wellington on the 4th or 5th day of August last, ostensibly to aid the civil authorities of that district. 2. Also copies of the requisition served on the said commanding officer, invoking military aid at Wellington, together with the names of the magistrates who signed the requisition, also the distance from Wellington at which said magistrates reside. 3. Also copies of the reports of the commanding officer, confidential or otherwise, as to the necessity there was for the military occupation of Wellington, and for their continuance there, until they were recalled. 4. Also of all telegraphic or other correspondence between the department of militia and defence, or any officer of the government of Canada, and the provincial government of British Columbia, or with any officer thereof, if any, or with any other person, in reference to sending the said military force to Wellington. 5. Also a detailed statement of all moneys disbursed by the government of Canada, or by any department thereof, either as regimental pay, or for active service allowance, either to the officers and men of "C" battery, or both officers and men of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, while on service at Wellington, or for their maintenance while there, or for their transportation to and from Wellington. 6. Also copies of all militia general and special orders issued by the militia department for the regulation and guidance of the officers of "C" battery since its establishment in British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Gordon*—
Not printed.
- 30a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all reports from the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 to the minister of militia, since January, 1888: 1. In regard to "C" battery barracks. 2. In regard to drill hall in Victoria. 3. In regard to removal of magazine from Beacon Hill Park. 4. In regard to condition of guns, stores, gun platforms, etc. Also copies of all correspondence between the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 and the minister of militia, on the same subjects, since the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st July, 1891.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
- 31.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return of all petitions addressed to the government, praying for the analysis of intoxicating liquor manufactured or offered for sale, by wholesale or retail, in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Curran*.*Not printed.*
- 32.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for copies of correspondence, papers, and all documents respecting steps taken by the government during last session, or since that time, to prevent American cheese being shipped through or from Canadian ports, and branded as Canadian; also copies of the instructions now given to the proper authorities or preventive officers on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1891.—*Mr. Marshall*—
Not printed.
- 33.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette* of the exports and imports from 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.*Printed for distribution only.*
- 34.** Copies of papers relating to the sale of the Carleton Branch Railway to the city of St. John. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster*Not printed.*
- 34a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, papers, reports and documents in relation to the returning of the debentures of the North Shore Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 34b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for all papers in reference to the claim of Hugh Munroe, of River John, Pictou County, for damages for injuries caused to his farm by the building of the Short Line Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*
- 34c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the construction of a line of railway by the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company (Limited), in the county of Inverness, up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891. *Mr. Cameron* ('*Inverness*').....*Not printed.*

- 34d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters or communications whatsoever received by the government from any of the municipalities of the county of Napierville, or from any person in the said county, and of any answers made by the government thereto, up to the 5th March last, in relation to the granting of a subsidy in aid of the construction of a railway between the village of Napierville and the village of St. Rémi. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Monet*..... *Not printed.*
- 34e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 18th June, 1891, for a return showing :
 1. The names of the several railways in the dominion to which dominion aid has been granted, except the Canadian Pacific main line 2. The province within which the said railway, in whole or in part, is located, and if located in two or more provinces, the number of miles in each. 3. The county or counties through which the said lines run in each province. 4. The amount of money paid to each up to the 1st January, 1891. 5. The railways built in the dominion by the dominion since confederation, excepting the main line of the Intercolonial and main line of the Canadian Pacific. 6. The province within which built. 7. The entire cost of each line built or assisted by the dominion, in each province, including equipment. 8. The entire sum spent up to 1st January last, on the construction of dominion roads in each province, excepting the Intercolonial main line and Canadian Pacific main line. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 35.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1890, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, letters, correspondence, and documents of every nature respecting the resignation of James Thurber, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the sedentary militia, in the county of Lotbinière; the appointment of his son, Mr. William Thurber, as lighthouse keeper in the parish of St. Croix; and the refusal of the government to grant to the said James Thurber, Esq., the amount claimed by him as his superannuation allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret*..... *Not printed.*
- 36a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence and papers relating to the resignations and re-appointments to office of the following parties: Samuel Genest, John Cosgrove and Charles Leduc. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*..... *Not printed.*
- 36b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for a return of all letters, correspondence and papers relating to the cause of the resignation and removal of William Laidlow, of Arthur, from the North-West Mounted Police, and all papers and correspondence relating to his application for compensation for the loss of his thumb while in the service; also the award of compensation paid him, if any. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return showing how many yards of cotton sail duck have been imported at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the 30th June, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, and from 30th June, 1890, to 30th December, 1890, and the value of such importation respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1891.—*Mr. White (Shelburne)*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

- 38.** Papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and the dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 38a.** Further papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 38b.** Copy of a report of the honourable the privy council of the 4th November, 1890, relative to the proposal made by the government of Canada to the governors of British West India Islands and of British Guiana for the extension of trade, together with correspondence, etc., referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 38c.** Correspondence and telegrams respecting the Spanish American Treaty. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd September, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 39.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of the report of the enquiry held by J. B. Caouette, in 1890, respecting the abstraction, from the post office at Isle Verte, of a newspaper addressed to a resident of that parish ; of all letters from the post office department to the said Caouette, and replies thereto, and of any report made by the said Caouette ; also of all official correspondence in relation to the said enquiry. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
- 39a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, petitions and memorials relating to and praying for the construction of a suitable post office in the town of Buckingham, county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin* *Not printed.*
- 39b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all petitions, memorials, reports and orders in council in reference to the establishment of a post office at Campbellton, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier* *Not printed.*
- 39c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the contingent expenses of the several salaried postmasters of the dominion for the fiscal years 1888, 1889 and 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th July, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 39d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount deposited in each of the post office and dominion savings banks in the dominion on the 30th June, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Not printed.
- 39e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of correspondence between the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper *Le Canada*, published at Ottawa, and any member of the government ; also of any correspondence between any member of the government and any other person in relation to the suspension of the publication in the said newspaper *Le Canada*, of the table showing the arrival and departure of mails at the Ottawa post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Beauvoeil*. *Not printed.*
- 39f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence and petitions relating to the establishment of a post office in the township of Lowe, county of Ottawa ; also petitions, memorials and documents complaining of the mail service between Ste. Emile de Suffolk and St. André Avelin, in the county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin* *Not printed.*
- 40.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the tenders asked for to construct a graving dock at Kingston ; the tenders received ; the reports and calculations made by the engineers of the department of public works made and based on these tenders ; the contract which has been entered into ; the reports of the engineers which may have been made on the carrying out of the works ; or the changes which may have been made in them ; and also a statement of the sums paid out to the contractors up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay* *Not printed.*
- 40a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of the tenders received and accepted for the construction of a caisson in connection with the Esquimalt graving dock ; the report of Mr. H. F. Perley in this connection ; and all other correspondence referring to this contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 40b.** Papers respecting the Kingston graving dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891, by Sir Hector Langevin *Not printed.*
- 40c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for : 1. Copy of original plan and also of alteration made to Kingston dry dock, showing the additional excavations, crib work, extra masonry and additional iron works in caissons, together with the quantities of each class of extra work paid or undertaken to be paid for, and the rates of payment for the said extra work. 2. Copy of the order in council, dated 5th July, 1890, concerning the contract for the building of said dry dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th August, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
- 40d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports of surveys and any other documents relating to the construction of a dry

- dock at the town of Amherstburg. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Allan* *Not printed.*
41. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return giving the report of Mr. J. R. Arnoldi, engineer of the mechanical department of public works, to the special committee on ballot boxes last session. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, correspondence and other documents relating to the dredging on the bar of the Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay, since July, 1890, including the advertisement, tenders received and contract for such dredging; also engineer's report to the department, showing what progress has been made in the work up to the 1st of December last; also statement showing the amounts paid on account of such work, to whom paid, dates and amounts of such payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Campbell* *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copy of the report of H. F. Perley, Esq., chief engineer of the public works department, respecting the causes of the flooding by the waters of the Richelieu River, of the lands of the riparian owners, in the counties of Iberville, St. John and Missisquoi. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Béchard* *Not printed.*
- 43a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters, reports and documents of every description, respecting the deepening of the river and the lifting and removal of boulders from the batture of St. Jean Deschaillons. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret* *Not printed.*
- 43b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of reports of engineers as to improvements in the navigation of the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Montague* *Not printed.*
- 43c. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st January, 1890, for copies of all reports and other communications in reference to the deposit of sawdust, slabs and other offensive material in the Ottawa and other rivers of the dominion, together with a letter from the deputy minister of fisheries relative thereto. Presented to the Senate, 19th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 43d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of petitions, correspondence, etc., relating to reconstruction, by private parties, of the Caledonia Dam, across the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Montague*—
Not printed.
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, communications, and reports in the possession of the government, relating to the fixing of a standard of time and the legalization thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any public department, and Mr. Solyme Forgues, of St. Michel de Bellechasse, returning officer, in relation to the last dominion election in the electoral district of Bellechasse. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot* *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing what amount of money was expended in repairing wharf at Big Bay, in the township of Keppel, North Grey, during the summer of 1890; whether the work was let by tender or private contract; who performed the work; who acted as inspector, and what compensation did the inspector receive. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville* *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the number of bushels of potatoes exported from Canada from 1st October, 1890, to 1st May, 1891, and the place to which exported. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all correspondence between all persons and the department of marine and fisheries, recommending or with reference to a reward given to Captain Peterson of the American schooner "Seigfried," for his services in rescuing the captain and crew of the schooner "Blizzard," of Lunenburg, in October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Flint* *Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for correspondence with the department of marine respecting presentation of binocular glasses to the volunteers rescuing the crew of the barqué "Medmerly," lost on Ray's Island, Pictou County, in November last past. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copy of all correspondence, papers and reports, in the possession of the government, relating to the locality for holding the camp of militia district No. 1, for the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Hyman*..... *Not printed.*
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials and any other documents submitted to the privy council, in connection with the abolition of the official use of the French language in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, or orders in council thereon; also copies of the act or acts relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1891.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the order in council of date the 10th May, 1888, granting a subsidy of \$12,500 per annum to Mr. Julien Chabot, for the use of the steamboat "Admiral," between Dalhousie and Gaspé, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway; and also of all other orders in council which may have been passed afterwards in respect to the same steamboat. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 52a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the contract with the owners or owner, or the party in possession of the steamboat "Admiral," made by the government in consequence of an order in council bearing date the 10th May, 1888; also of the contracts, deeds or transfers which may have been executed or notified to the government, since the said date of the 10th of May, 1888; also a statement of the sums paid out for the use of the said steamboat; the names of the persons to whom these sums have been paid; and the date of the payments and of the receipts which have been given therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 52b. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of any order or orders in council, adopted between the years 1883 and 1888, in relation to the steamer "Admiral" and the service performed by the said steamer between Dalhousie and Gaspé or other points, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*..... *Not printed.*
- 52c. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the contract or contracts between the owners or owner or person in possession of the steamer "Admiral" and the government, between the years 1883 and 1888; also copies of all deeds of transfer, etc., filed with the government, in respect of the said steamer; also a statement of all sums paid during the said period of time for the service of the said steamer, with the names of the persons to whom the said sums were paid and the dates of said payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*..... *Not printed.*
53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return showing the cost of construction of the several elevators built on the Intercolonial Railway and branches; showing where erected and the capacity of each; the date of erection, and the quantity of grain that passed through each of them, each year, since their completion. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 53a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, documents, etc., between the officials of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and the department of railways in relation to the accident at St. Joseph de Lévis, on the 18th December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Carroll*..... *Not printed.*
- 53b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for all correspondence, telegrams, letters, reports and other papers relating to the proposed "additional property accommodation" of Intercolonial Railway at St. John, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 53c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all paper writings, documents, depositions, etc., respecting or in connection with the enquiry held at St. Flavie, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, into the conduct of Mr. Hormidas Ouillet, superintendent

of the workshops of the said Intercolonial Railway, as well as in relation to any other employees. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*

- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for : 1. A statement of all fishing licenses granted in 1890, in the following counties : Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska and Richelieu, showing the names of those who obtained such licenses, the amount paid by each of them and the date of each payment. 2. A statement of the quantity and value of the several kinds of fish taken by the said license-holders, according to the reports of the fishery overseers for the said counties. 3. Copies of all instructions sent to the fishery overseers of the said several counties in 1890 and 1891, up to date. 4. Copies of all letters, petitions and complaints received in relation to this subject during the years 1890 and 1891, up to this date, and of all replies made thereto. 5. For a statement of the salaries of the fishery overseers of the said counties, and of all other costs and expenditure incurred by the government in connection with the fisheries of the counties aforesaid, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.....*Not printed.*
- 54a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return showing the names of all persons in the county of Queen's, Nova Scotia, to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last five years, with the amount paid each, and the dates of payment ; the amount still unpaid, with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*
- 54b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return of the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last three years, with the amount paid each, the amount still unpaid with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*—*Not printed.*
- 54c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount paid for the supplies required by the crews of the several government vessels engaged in the fishery protection service, in the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, together with the names of parties from whom purchases were made, and the prices paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 54d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of papers, correspondence, reports and other documents in the possession of the government relating to the subject of the herring fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent waters during the past year, including the report of the conference of fishery officers held at Ottawa on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1891.—*Mr. Bowers*.... *Not printed.*
- 54e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return of the costs and expenses of adjusting the amounts claimed for fishery bounties and of preparing and distributing the fishery bounty cheques in each year since 1883, and also the names of the persons authorized to distribute the bounty cheques in the province of Nova Scotia during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th July, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 54f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return giving the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' fined for violation of the fishery laws, since the 1st day of January, 1890 ; the amount of each fine and costs ; the sum collected of each ; the names of the parties whose fines have been remitted, with the reason for such remission ; the names of parties in said county against whom fines are still outstanding, with the amount of each and costs. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*
- 54g.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, letters and documents in any way whatever relating to the dispensing with the services of J. R. Graham, of Fenelon Falls, as fishery inspector or overseer within the county of Victoria, and of all communications with or representations to the government, or any member thereof, or any officer or clerk in the department of marine and fisheries, relating to the said J. R. Graham and the performance of his duties prior to dispensing with his services ; and of all new rules or regulations (if any) for the appointment of fishery inspectors in said county and the performance of their duties. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*
- 54h.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1890, for copies of all departmental orders relating to the fisheries of the counties of Richelieu and Ber-

- thier, and a copy of all correspondence had since 1887 between the department of fisheries and the fishery officers of the said counties on this subject. Presented to the Senate, 14th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*.....*Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence connected with the appointment of George Boisvert as fishery officer over that portion of the River St. Lawrence along the front of the county of Nicolet. Also for copies of all correspondence connected with the issuing of fishing licenses for the county of Nicolet between Fabien Boisvert, at that time member of the House of Commons of Canada, or any other persons, and the government. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Leduc*.....*Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return for the years 1889 and 1890 of all reports from or correspondence with the superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, with respect to the condition of the road-bed or the rails of such railway, together with any reports or representations made with respect to such road-bed or rails by any of the track masters or other officers of said road. 2. Showing what portion in mileage of such road-bed has been relaid with steel rails since the completion of such road. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 56.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, for the year ended 31st December, 1890; also a list of shareholders on 31st December, 1890. Presented to the Senate, 4th May, 1891, by the Hon. the Speaker.....*Not printed.*
- 57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the quantities and kinds of timber and sawlogs cut annually in the lately disputed territory, in the province of Ontario, under the authority of timber licenses issued by the government of Canada; the names of such licensees; and showing also how the dues were imposed, and the amount per thousand feet, board measure, realized by the government of Canada from each person or firm so licensed in each year from 1875 to 1887, inclusive; or what royalty or other revenue was received by the government from licensees aforesaid on such quantities cut or sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return giving the date at which the steamer "Stanley" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and the mainland in the fall of 1890, how many trips made, date of each trip, the number of passengers and the amount of freight taken to and from Prince Edward Island; the amount of money collected on account of passengers and the amount for freight; also the expenses of working said steamer during the winter of 1891, and the date at which said steamer stopped running from Prince Edward Island to the mainland; together with the report of the deputy minister, dated 5th March, 1891, touching this steamer, and all correspondence, telegrams and representations made to the marine and post office departments touching the mail and steamboat service between the island and the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*
- 59.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents whatsoever, respecting the grant of a subsidy to the Quebec Oriental Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. Vaillancourt*.....*Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams addressed to the auditor general with reference to the payment of accounts as rendered to the auditor general by the returning officer of the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the names and post office addresses of the returning officer, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and constables for the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the respective amounts as claimed by each; the amount actually paid to each up to date, including amount of balance, if any, as rendered by the returning officer in his original account to the auditor general. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891.—*Mr. Ingram*—*Not printed.*
- 60a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th July, 1891, for copy of all correspondence between John A. Macdonald, M. P. (Victoria, N. S.), or any other parties in the county of Victoria, N. S., and the government, or any department or official of the government, previous to the late general elections, in reference to the appointment of a returning officer at said elections for said county. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*.....*Not printed.*

- 61.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copy of the report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., upon survey made by him of the river St. Lawrence immediately opposite and in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to build a railway bridge there. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence between any department of the government and H. E. Hartley, late lockmaster on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, in reference to his retirement from the civil service, and any report to council or order in council upon the same subject, together with all papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Hartley. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891.—*Mr. Christie*. *Not printed.*
- 62a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a copy of the report of Thos. Monro, government engineer, upon the Manchester Ship Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence, documents and papers showing the number of extra or additional men employed on the old and new Welland Canal, between the 10th day of February, 1891, and the 7th day of March, 1891; the names of such men, the work required to be done, and the amount of money paid to each man. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891.—*Mr. German*. *Not printed.*
- 62c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for a statement and account showing the amount of money received and taken in excess of what was just and proper by William Ellis, superintendent of the Welland Canal, if any, from the 29th day of December, 1879, until the 11th day of September, 1889; also a statement showing the amount of money paid back by Mr. Ellis, if any, and date of payments, if any. Further, a copy of the bond given as security by Mr. Ellis, if any, to secure the payment of the money taken in excess. Presented to the Senate, 29th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum*. *Not printed.*
- 62d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters and communications from the city of St. Catharines, and other municipalities on the Welland Canal, or from any persons or corporations, for the privilege of using surplus water from said canal for manufacturing or other purposes; and of the reports of engineers of canals, thereon, and the replies of the government to all such applications. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Gibson*. *Not printed.*
- 62e.** Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for: 1. Copies of the specifications prepared by the government and which formed the basis of the call for tenders for the work of constructing a drain from Lachine to Cote St. Paul, along the Lachine Canal. 2. Copies of all tenders filed for the said work, and of the reports of the officers of the department of railways and canals thereupon. 3. Copies of the report awarding the contract for the said work, and of the said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine*. *Not printed.*
- 62f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all reports of engineers respecting the proposed Soulanges Canal, showing the number of sections into which the work is to be divided, the length of each section, the quantities of the several classes of work in each section, and detailed estimates of the cost of each section; the whole to be accompanied with a continuous tracing or plan and profile of the whole line showing the several sections and the structures of each section. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*. *Not printed.*
- 62g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a statement showing all expenditure, and a return of all reports and plans of government engineers, if any, in connection with the Soulanges Canal, from 1873 to 1889, exclusively, and from 1889, inclusively, to June, 1890; also a return of all plans and specifications made by engineers and completed by them, at the said date, June, 1890, in relation to the said Soulanges Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 62h.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders, both first and second calls, for sections one, two and three respectively, of the enlargement of the Rapide Plat or Morrisburg Canal, a division of the St. Lawrence Canals, the return to comprise the quantities of the several items in the schedule of prices on which the tenders were computed, and the aggregate of each tender. Also copies of all correspondence, orders in council, reports of engineers relating to the tenders, or contracts, for

- works, or as to changes in location or of designs, and all estimates in detail of the cost of said works and the reason for rejecting the first batch of tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Murray*. *Not printed.*
- 62i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all letters and memorials complaining of the high water in the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Jones' Falls; copies of letters from Colonel By and others, showing the depth of water allowed for vessels navigating the canal; a statement showing the average depth of water in the canal for the first forty years after construction, and for the last ten years; also for copies of plans and reports of engineers engaged on the survey of the Kingston Mills Level, showing the estimate of cost of lowering the water and the quantity of land to be reclaimed if the water is lowered. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick*. *Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. La Rivière*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 63a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for a copy of all petitions presented to his excellency with reference to the school acts of Manitoba; and all memorials, reports, orders in council and correspondence in connection with the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*. *Not printed.*
- 63b.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th September, 1891.—*Mr. La Rivière*—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the petition of right presented to the minister of justice for his *fiat* by Joseph Desmarteau for improvements alleged to have been made by him on a "piece of land forming part of the property heretofore known as Logan's Farm, and being a portion of the lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136) of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Mary's Ward, in the city of Montreal, measuring one hundred and fifty-six feet in width by a depth of four hundred and fifty-two (452) feet on the south-west side, and four hundred and eighty-seven (487) feet on the north-east side, English measure, and more or less, and being bounded on the north-east side by the highway known as Papineau Road, on the south-west side by a portion of the said lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136), on the south-east by the lot number eleven hundred (1100) of said plan and book of reference, and on the north-west by Sherbrooke Street, being another portion of the said lot eleven hundred and thirty-six;" of the decision of the minister of justice; and of all correspondence on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1890, for a statement showing the expenses incurred by the inspector of penitentiaries in his visits, ordinary or extraordinary, to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the last ten years, as well as his personal expenses for each day of such visits, as those occasioned on each day of such visits by his travelling from Montreal to St. Vincent de Paul, and *vice versa*, for horses, servants, and their keep and lodging. Presented to the Senate, 18th June, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*. *Not printed.*
- 65a.** Supplementary return *re* St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 19th June, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Abbott. *Not printed.*
- 65b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th July, 1891, for a detailed copy of accepted tender, giving estimated quantity, price per unit, and amount of all drugs and medicines to be supplied the British Columbia Penitentiary by McPherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, B.C., for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Senate, 12th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*. *Not printed.*

- 66.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the department of justice and the judges in Canada charged with judicial functions in criminal matters as well as the attorney general of each province, respecting the expediency of abolishing the functions of the grand jury in relation to the administration of criminal justice. Presented to the Senate, 8th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Gowan*—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 67.** Statement of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the dominion; showing quantities claimed upon and names of claimants, as well as amount paid in each case. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Bowell—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 68.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for a statement showing the amount of dominion notes in circulation on 31st May, 1891, and amount of gold and guaranteed debentures held in security on said date for redemption of said notes. Also statement showing the proportion of such gold reserve held by the minister of finance and receiver-general, and the proportion thereof held by any chartered banks for such redemption. Also statement showing the arrangements made with such banks, under which they hold such gold reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*—
Not printed.
- 69.** Departmental report on charges preferred against the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th July, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 70.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence since 1st July, 1890, from the New Glasgow board of trade and other boards or persons, respecting the through train from Sydney, C.B., to Oxford, Cumberland County, *viâ* the Short Line Railway. Also copies of all correspondence during said time from any person or persons, asking for better railway accommodation between Pictou and New Glasgow, to and from Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st July, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*. *Not printed.*
- 71.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders for the construction of the Annapolis public buildings; a copy of the contract entered into with the Government for the construction of the same; a copy of the conveyance to the Queen of the land upon which the same are erected; a statement of all amounts paid to the contractor on account of the work, with dates of payment. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lister*—
Not printed.
- 72.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and all documents, or other information in the possession of the Government, relating to entire horses stationed at the central experimental farm, or at any other of the experimental farms in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMillan*—
Not printed.
- 73.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and orders relative to the dismissal of William Saunders and William Muttart, section foremen of the Prince Edward Island Railway, in March or April last. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*. *Not printed.*
- 73a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for a return of all correspondence, letters or papers in any way connected with the dismissal, in June, 1884, of one Samuel Johnston, from his position as a preventive officer, in her majesty's customs, for the station from Clifton to Dunnville. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—
Not printed.
- 74.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing: 1. Copies of all reports and correspondence relating to the permit system, and the administration thereof; copies of all regulations under which liquor is brought into the North-West Territories and sold there; also copies of all memorials addressed to the government relating to the present system and the sale of liquors, and the replies to the same. 2. Copies of orders or regulations relating to the sale of liquor on passenger trains in the North-West Territories, and within the limits of Banff Park, and statement of kinds and quantities of liquor so sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Watson*. *Not printed.*
- 75.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of the pay-roll of the last military camp at Sorel and St. John's, P.Q. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*. *Not printed.*

- 75a.** Statement showing names of tenderers, names of contractors and contract prices of military clothing for 1891-92. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of customs and the collector of customs at Kootenay Lake, and between the minister of customs and any other person, relating to the admission of mining machinery into the Kootenay Lake district free of duty. Also a copy of instructions from the minister of customs to the collector of customs on Kootenay River, referring to the free admission of mining machinery. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mara. Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, reports, paper writings and documents respecting the seizure and sale of the schooner "Marie Eliza," in 1887, by the collector of customs at Rimouski. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier. Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return showing:—1. The names of all permanent clerks in the department of public works, their duties and annual salaries. 2. Names of all extra clerks in the said department, their salaries, and the kind of work performed; also copies of their civil service examination certificates. 3. The names of all persons doing extra work outside of the building, and the nature of work, giving the names of ladies and gentlemen separately. 4. The names of mechanics or others employed in the government workshops at Ottawa. 5. The names of all messengers employed in the said department, either permanent or temporary. 6. The number and names of all labourers employed by the said department since January last, in and around the buildings under government control at Ottawa, including Rideau Hall, stating the kind of work performed and wages paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen. Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all claims presented to the government since 1880, by Mr. Joseph Antoine Maurice, merchant, of the village of Chambly Basin, and Dame Julie Fournier, his wife, for losses suffered by them in reference to lands purchased by them from the government in 1875. 2. Copies of all correspondence and letters addressed to any department of the government by any person or persons, in relation to said matter. 3. Copies of all correspondence between any of the said departments, or between any Department and the claimants, or any persons acting for them or in their interests, in relation to such claims. 4. Copies of the order of reference made by government referring the said claims to Joseph Simard, Esq., then dominion arbitrator, and of his award. 5. Copies of correspondence following the said award. 6. Copies of the opinions given on the subject by the honourable the minister of public works, and of the opinion of the honourable the minister of justice. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine. Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of order in council, correspondence, reports, statement of claims, receipts or accounts with or made by Dr. Walker, or on his behalf, or with or by any other person respecting the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, since the close of the session of 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Bain. Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Canada, on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Edgar—
Not printed.*
- 82.** Third census of Canada—statement of population—compared with preceding censuses, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for distribution only.
- 82a.** Census of Canada, 1891—electoral divisions—statement of population by districts. Also census bulletin No. 1, and statements of population of cities, of towns and of villages. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart.*Printed for distribution only.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, showing: 1. The names of all employees of the customs at Montreal; the date of their appointment; their respective duties; the salary of each; their nationality; their place of birth; and, in case of their not having been born in Canada, for what period they had been in this country at the time of their appointment; and upon whose recommendation they had been appointed. 2. Whether they have all

- passed the civil service examination, and the names of those, if any, who have not passed this examination, since the law requiring it has been in force. 3. The names of those, if any, who have received salaries or pay in addition to that attached to the offices to which they were appointed; the amounts received by such persons, and for what additional work given. 4. The names of the extra labourers for whose services there was paid in 1889-90 the sum of \$12,176.25, as recorded in the Auditor General's Report for the year 1889-90 at page C—254. 5. To whom was paid the sum of \$5,930.29 for cartage at the customs house at Montreal, as recorded in the said report of the Auditor General at page C—254. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, documents, letters, petitions and all papers whatsoever in relation to the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet and the protection of the manufacture and refining of beet-root sugar in the dominion of Canada, exchanged between the government or any of its members and any person or company. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*
- 85.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents relating to the appointment of customs officers at Crystal Beach and Point Abino, in the township of Bertie, and Carroll's Landing, in the township of Humberstone, in the county of Welland. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 16th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*
- 86a.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*
- 86b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st August, 1891, for an account showing all the moneys expended by subsidy or otherwise on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, from the commencement of the works thereon to the present time; the names of those to whom paid, and the amount, if any, appropriated to said works and remaining unpaid by the government of Canada. Presented to the Senate, 24th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*.....*Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, commissions and instructions for nominating a person or persons specially charged to examine the situation and resources of that part of the dominion known as the Great Basin of the Mackenzie; and also of the report or reports made by such persons, in order to put the government in a position to decide upon the measures necessary for the protection and development of the territory. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Girard*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 88.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the district of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Montmagny and Iberville.....*Not printed.*

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DAIRY COMMISSIONER
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

(AFFILIATED WITH THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.)

REPORTS OF

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER,—OTTAWA ;
J. C. CHAPAIS, ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER,—ST. DENIS, QUE. ;

FOR

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, QUEEN'S PRINTER & CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.

1891.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY.—PAGE 1 to 8.

Initiatory movement;—convention at Ottawa;—agricultural committee;—deputation to the Government;—memorandum to the Premier;—appointment;—headings of parts of the Report.

PART I.—SECOND CONVENTION OF THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—PAGE 8 to 13.

Names on the programme;—report published;—Address by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston:—advantages of association and co-operation;—more and better information needed;—agricultural progress;—marry your dairy-maid;—the factory system;—markets and marketing;—transportation rates;—exports of dairy produce;—Experimental Farms;—personal references; good wishes.

PART II.—FIRST VISIT TO ADDRESS CONVENTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, PAGE 13 to 43.

Convention at Halifax;—lectures at Fredericton, N.B.;—first address:—dairy farming;—Dominion Dairymen's Association;—need for provincial dairymen's associations;—work of Dairy Commissioner;—value of conventions;—Dominion Experimental Farms;—importance of farmers' calling;—virtue of knowledge;—changed conditions;—local markets;—British markets;—profit v. price;—food from farms;—suitable crops;—seed testing;—value of manure;—use of drainage;—the air and sun;—elements of plant food;—barnyard manure;—fodder-corn;—cows as boarders;—milking during winter;—water and salt;

Second lecture:—cooperation and the swine industry;—Legislature of New Brunswick;—farmers' occupation;—fertilisers;—soil from rocks;—water, nature's omnibus;—doing chores;—co-operation and combinations;—foolish envy;—economy of creameries;—co-operation wins markets;—enthusiasm from united action;—cheap beef;—cost of factories;—wise thinking;—Halifax cream;—the despised hog;—drunken hogs;—clean pens;—clean feed;—whey;—points in swine;—salt for pigs;—tables on feeding experiments;—table showing shrinkage by slaughter;—conclusions;—South Carolina pigs.

Third address:—agricultural education;—practices in Europe;—skill from education;—information not education;—business, trade, profession;—school house achievements;—Farmers' Institutes;—Experimental Stations;—marketing skill;—lawyers;—song and strength from plain nests.

PART III.—THE WORK OF TRAVELLING DAIRY INSPECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS.—PAGE 43 to 51.

Growth of dairying;—value of travelling instructors;—effect of inferior quality;—adulteration of milk;—instruction and supervision;—contributions towards expenses;—forms of application;—syndicates;—inspection of creameries;—notes for the guidance of dairy instructors;—instructors' reports;—form of report on factory.

PART IV.—SECOND VISIT TO LECTURE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—PAGE 52 to 55.

Down the St. Lawrence;—up the Saguenay;—dairying in Chicoutimi;—coast of Bonaventure and Gaspé;—meetings in New Brunswick;—meetings in Nova Scotia;—Prince Edward Island.

PART V.—MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—PAGE 55 to 76.

Address at Shoal Lake:—work of the Dairy Commissioner;—misleading rumours;—the soil and settlers;—water supply;—the climate;—evidence of progress;—live stock;—mixed farming;—food from the farm;—maintaining fertility;—

work for a larger population;—winter feed for cattle;—dairy products;—Dominion Experimental Farms;—Central Experimental Farm;—Brandon Experimental Farm;—increasing the number of cattle;—winter feeding;—fat globules in milk;—cream separation;—effect of temperature;—cream;—churning;—granular butter;—salting;—co-operative dairying;—sheep and pigs;—concluding remarks;—Manitoba;—Manitou;—Glenboro';—Icelanders;—Moosomin;—Broadview;—Wolseley;—Qu'Appelle Valley;—Indian Head Experimental Farm;—windbreak;—Regina;—Wascana;—address by His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Royal;—Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P.;—cattle for milk and beef;—Maple Creek;—ranching;—round-up of cattle;—Calgary district;—Rocky Mountains;—British Columbia;—Experimental Farm at Agassiz;—Victoria;—lumbering and mining enterprises;—fruit growing;—meetings on Vancouver Island;—New Westminster;—points for judging butter and cheese;—meeting at New Westminster;—modesty of the people;—teaching of the exhibition;—Prince Albert;—Fort Qu'Appelle;—conclusions.

PART VI.—DAIRY BULLETINS.—PAGE 76 to 102.

Number issued;—No. 1, Milk for Cheese Factories;—feed; water; salt; shelter; milking; aëration; cooling; protection; honest milk; matters most needful of care;—No. 2, Notes for Cheese-Makers for May;—factories and their surroundings; milk and making; patrons;—No. 3, Butter-making;—fat globules in milk; cream separation; effect of temperature; cream; churning; granular butter; salting; preparation of milk for creameries; qualities of cream; the oil test churn; butter-making in dairies and creameries; store butter; roll butter; packing butter;—No. 4, Fodder Corn and the Silo;—the corn crop; Indian corn; growing the crop; the silo; building a silo; sketches; filling a silo; covering the ensilage; size and cost of silos;—No. 5, Notes for Cheese-Makers for July;—No. 6, Notes for Cheese-Makers for August;—No. 7, Notes for Cheese-Makers for October; milk; cheese-making; curing the cheese; to factory managers.

PART VII.—STANDARDS FOR MILK AND LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO ADULTERATION.—PAGE 103 to 115.

Milk of cows;—composition of milk;—cream;—value of parts;—nature of standard required;—different requirements for house and factory use;—standards in other countries;—milk for cities and towns;—tables of analyses from Inland

Revenue Bulletins;—enforcement for convictions;—application of Public Health Act;—regulations at London, Ont.;—to guard against disease;—keeping the milk sweet;—the milk for factory use;—Acts to provide against frauds;—detective inspectors;—valuation according to quality;—creameries;—cheese factories.

PART VIII.—A DISTINCTIVE CANADIAN BRAND.—PAGE 116 to 127.

Volume of trade;—cheese as a food;—guarding our reputation;—Report of New York Produce Exchange on filled cheese;—resolution by Dairymen's Convention;—deputation to Minister of Agriculture;—action taken;—Merchandise Marks Offence Act;—action by Department of Customs;—recommendations;—Canadian national brand.

PART IX.—BOARDS OF TRADE.—PAGE 127 to 132.

Provisions of the Statute;—forms;—Dairymen's Boards of Trade;—articles of association;—by-laws.

PART X.—EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY STATIONS.—PAGE 132 to 134.

The need for them;—their object;—the plan.

PART XI.—BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.—PAGE 134 to 140.

Address at Berlin, Ont.:—town and country workers;—work the year round;—butter dearer in winter;—long milking season;—points of cow;—earnings of cows per year;—Experimental Dairy Stations;—butter-making at private dairies;—travelling instructors;—elaboration of milk;—stable flavours;—churning;—selling concentrated products.

PART XII.—MIND AND MUSCLE ON THE FARM.—PAGE 140 to 143.

Address at Brockville, Ont.:—clear thinking;—persistence;—constructive work;—right use of knowledge;—text book on agriculture;—agricultural papers;—Farmers' Institutes;—conventions;—Experimental Stations;—co-operation.

PART XIII.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND
CREAMERIES.—PAGE 143 to 175.

Introduction;—the business basis;—private enterprise;—co-operative companies and associations;—formation of joint stock companies and co-operative associations;—Ontario Act for their incorporation;—organisation;—by-laws;—shareholders and shares;—officers;—powers of Directors;—duties of the Secretary;—duties of the Treasurer;—duties of the Salesman;—annual meeting;—special meetings;—cheese factories;—rules and regulations;—construction;—location and site;—plans;—Figures I, II, III, IV, V, VI;—buildings;—equipment;—management;—duties of cheese-makers;—milk drawers;—suggestions;—creameries on the cream-gathering plan;—rules and regulations;—construction;—location and site;—plans;—Figures VII, VIII;—buildings;—equipment;—requirements at the farms;—management;—duties of butter-makers;—cream-collectors;—by products;—reports;—creameries on the centrifugal-separator plan;—rules and regulations;—construction;—location and site;—plans;—Figures IX, X;—buildings;—equipment;—management;—duties of the butter-maker;—milk drawers;—by products;—reports;—table of inches of whey in milk cans.

PART XIV.—REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER,
J. C. CHAPAIS, ESQ.—PAGE 176 to 181.

Summary of what has been done;—lectures delivered;—plan for the promotion of dairy interests;—farmers settled on new lands;—farmers, owners of exhausted lands;—farmers engaged in the work of restoration;—business men and manufacturers;—recapitulation.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

BEING

REPORT OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1891.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the First Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

The initiatory movement which afterwards led to the creation of the Office of Dairy Commissioner, had not that purpose in view at its commencement. To give permanency to a record of the occurrences which led on to that end, a brief statement of them is introduced here. By a series of letters to the press, Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Que., who had acquired a wide and honorable reputation through his book "*Scientific Dairy Practice*," began an agitation in favor of the organisation of a Dairymen's Association for the Dominion of Canada. That culminated in the assembling at Ottawa of delegates from all the Dairymen's Associations in the several provinces on 9th April, 1889.

CONVENTION AT OTTAWA.

By the courtesy of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the meetings were held in one of the committee rooms. The following Associations were represented:—

- The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario;
- The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario;
- The Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec;
- The Creameries' Association of Ontario;
- The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia;
- The Dairymen's Association of Manitoba;
- The Provincial Farmers' Association of New Brunswick.

Mr. H. S. Foster, Knowlton, Que., was chosen provisional president, and Mr. de L. Taché, Quebec, was elected secretary of the meeting.

After discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the organisation of a *Federal Dairy Association*. A committee on organisation was formed by the appointment of the gentlemen whose names follow:—

Messrs. D. M. Macpherson, Louis Beaubien, W. H. Lynch, J. C. Chapais, E. Casswell, P. B. de la Bruère, Ed. A. Barnard, and Major Boulton.

At a subsequent session the following recommendations of the committee were adopted:—

I. "The name of the new association shall be: 'The Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada.'"

II. "The aim of the Association shall be to promote the general interests of the dairy industry in the Dominion of Canada."

III. "In order to become a member of this Association it shall be necessary for the applicant to be a member of one of the regular District or Provincial Associations, except in the case of Senators and Members of the House of Commons who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Association."

IV. "The Association shall be under the control of a President, a Vice-President for each of the Provincial Associations, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three Directors for each of the Provinces of the Dominion, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation, all of whom shall compose a Board of Directors of the Association, and report to the said Association at its general meeting."

(This recommendation was afterwards amended by allotting four Directors to Ontario and four to Quebec.)

The election of the Officers of the new Association was proceeded with and resulted in the choice of:—

President:—Mr. D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster, Ont.

Vice-Presidents:—The Presidents of all the Provincial Dairymen's Associations.

Secretary:—Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Que.

Treasurer:—Mr. H. S. Foster, Knowlton, Que.

DIRECTORS.

Ontario:—

Mr. Wm. H. Eager, South Mountain, Ont.

Mr. James Haggarty, West Huntingdon, Ont.

Mr. E. Casswell, Ingersoll, Ont.

Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M.L.A., Stratford, Ont.

Quebec:—

Hon. Louis Beaubien, Montreal, Que.

Col. Ora N. Patten, Brome Corners, Que.

Mr. M. Bernatchez, Montmagny, Que.

Prof. Ed. A. Barnard, Quebec, Que.

New Brunswick:—

Mr. Julius N. Inches, Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. Arthur C. Fairweather, Rothesay, N.B.

Mr. George Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.

Nova Scotia :—

Mr. L. C. Archibald, Antigonish, N.S.
 Mr. Paul C. Black, Falmouth, N.S.
 Mr. John McKeen, Mabou, Cape Breton, N.S.

Prince Edward Island :—

Hon. Alexander Laird, Bedeque, P.E.I.
 Hon. D. Ferguson, New London, P.E.I.
 Mr. John Hamilton, New Perth, P.E.I.

Manitoba :—

Major Boulton, Shellmouth, Man.
 Prof. S. M. Barré, Winnipeg, Man.

North-West Territories :—

Mr. J. P. Dill, Wolseley, N.W.T.

At a later session it was "moved by Major Boulton, seconded by Mr. E. Casswell, and resolved that the Government be requested to appoint a *Dairy Commissioner*, whose duty it shall be to watch over the interests of the dairy industry of the Dominion of Canada. Carried unanimously."

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

On the morning of the second day of the Convention, an invitation from Mr. Peter White, M.P., Chairman of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, accorded the Association the privilege of laying its views before that committee at one of its sessions.

Messrs. D. M. Macpherson, Louis Beaubien, D. Derbyshire, E. Casswell, Ed. A. Barnard and Jas. W. Robertson addressed the committee and answered enquiries from its members.

Action was taken by the Committee on Agriculture, as set forth in the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously :—

"Moved by Mr. Thos. S. Sproule, M.P., seconded by Mr. Samuel R. Hesson, M.P., and resolved: 'That in view of the extension and importance of the dairy industry of Canada, and the necessity of protecting its interests, the Committee thinks it its duty to recommend the appointment of a Dairy Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to watch over and promote, as far as possible, the progress of the different branches of this important part of the national industry.'"

"Moved by Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P., seconded by Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P. and resolved: 'That the Committee has learned with satisfaction of the organisation of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada, and is of opinion that, considering the general advantages which must be derived from the labours of this Association, and the extensive programme which it has to go through, every possible encouragement should be afforded to it.'"

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

During the evening of the second day, an audience was granted by the Premier, the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Honourable Messrs. Carling Mackenzie Bowell and Costigan, to a deputation from the Association.

Messrs. T. S. Sproule, M.P., and Adam Brown, M.P., introduced the members composing the deputation and also spoke in favour of the requests which were afterwards preferred by Messrs. Macpherson, Foster, Lariviere and Prof. Robertson.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald discussed the matters presented to his notice. In effect, he intimated that he was well acquainted with the progress of the dairy industry in the Dominion of Canada; he knew that its success was identified with the welfare of the farmers in large areas, and therefore as it prospered it became a promoter of national prosperity; he knew that the manufacture of cheese had been improved more than that of butter-making, and he advised the new Association to try to improve the butter produced in the Dominion; he recognized the probable usefulness of a *Dairy Commissioner*, and would confer with his colleagues on the advisability of appointing such an officer. He asked Prof. Robertson to submit to him a memorandum on the matters which had been presented by the deputation.

The following is a copy of the memorandum which I had the honour to prepare and submit:—

Memorandum of the arguments presented by the Deputation from the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada, who had the privilege of waiting upon the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., Hon. John Carling, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. John Costigan, for the purpose of urging upon the Government;—

1. The desirability of granting a sum of \$3,000 to the said Association to be used by it, to aid in the further extension and profitable development of the dairy interests of the farmers of Canada; and

2. The advisability of appointing a Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

The deputation considered itself most happy in being privileged to bring the wishes and needs of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada before the Government by an interview with two of its illustrious members, the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald and the Honourable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, who are everywhere known as taking a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the agricultural community.

It would be superfluous to recount the unequalled importance of the Agricultural interests in the Dominion. However, occasion is taken to very briefly remind the Government of the great value of dairy husbandry to the farmers and all classes of the population. Dairy farming as a branch of Agriculture is becoming more fully recognised as the permanently profitable method of obtaining satisfactory returns from farm products, without exhausting the fertility of the fields.

The Dairy Industry as represented by the 1,300 odd co-operative cheese and butter factories of the Dominion is not the least of our manufacturing interests.

Since it is the farmers' special sphere, in the following of their occupation, to provide food and the raw material for clothing for the rest of the race, whatever enables them to do these best thereby operates for their profit and benefit.

(a) Dairy farming increases the available food supply per acre. Taking for illustration the wheat crop, it is evident, that not more than half the possible life-sustaining value of the crop resides in the flour prepared for human food. The other parts of the crop—the straw, the chaff, and the bran—which are unpalatable, unsuitable and indigestible for man, can be profitably fed to dairy animals and by them transformed into milk, butter, cheese or beef. In that way, from the one crop largely, by the use of cows, the farmers are able to provide both bread and butter.

(b) Dairy farming enables farmers to sell their labour and their skill to more advantage, while retaining the substances of plant food in the soil. When wheat, to the amount of one million of bushels, is exported, at least \$240,000 worth of the fertility of the fields has been removed in the grain. Whereas when fine butter, to the value of one million of dollars is exported, not more than \$750 worth of these valuable elements of plant food has been taken from the country.

(c) Dairy farming provides remunerative occupation for a larger agricultural population. Since population alone gives value to property, dairy farming when generally engaged in, increases the value of all properties in the locality.

(d) By means of dairy farming, the fertility may be restored to exhausted soils and those of virgin richness may be saved by it from becoming barren or impoverished. Instances of that beneficial result, from the method of farming that is being recommended, may be cited from those counties in Quebec and Ontario that have extensively engaged in dairying. The condition of the lands in many other sections, where a sufficient number of cattle to consume the fodders and coarse grains have not been kept, is full of admonition and warning for the settlers in the Western Territories and Manitoba.

(e) Dairy farming enlarges the earning power of land per acre. By it the farms are made to be more of the nature of mediums through which the farmers are able to dispose of their labor and skill to advantage, and less of the nature of mines to be bagged up, piecemeal, and their virtue shipped off to other lands.

(f) Additional marketable value is thus also put into the lands devoted to such uses. Already it is safe to state that a suitable farm situated within three miles of a cheese factory or butter factory will sell for \$10.00 per acre more than the same farm or one like it would bring, twenty miles distant from either of these factories.

(g) The direct cash income of the farmers is added to, from milk butter cheese, beef and pork, without any lessening of the possible receipts from sales of cereals. A smaller acreage under cultivation will give a larger return in grain. The thoughtful improvement of dairy cows will make it possible to grow steers and produce beef at less cost. When a cow leaves a fair profit direct from sales of her milk product, her calves can be reared at less expense than when the whole milk of the cow of inferior milking power is consumed by her offspring.

(h) Dairy farming encourages and promotes co-operation among the farmers for their mutual profit. The confidence thus inspired in each for the others, begets a desire for the exchange of information and judgments on all other matters relating to agriculture. The Farmers' Institutes, which are now so popular all over this continent, are largely the outgrowth of the co-operation of dairymen, and they are everywhere found at the very front in that work.

(i) In the rearing and feeding of stock, there is offered scope for the application of the highest order of intellect to farm work, and thus a love for agricultural pursuits may be generated in the minds of boys, who would otherwise flock to join the ranks of city denizens who are less sure to aid in their country's development and in the securing of a competence for themselves.

(k) Dairy farming can be a hopeful means towards consolidating the factions of the Dominion into one prosperous, contented, progressive people.

(l) The dairy industry has done more to adequately and successfully advertise the nature of our country as one desirable to live in, than all other exports or advertising matter. The wonderful success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in giving millions of English people an object lesson in the variety and excellence of our farm products, merits a reference in this connection. Unquestionably much of that gratifying success was due to the energy and tact of Sir Charles Tupper. The exhibition of dairy products contributed not a little in winning a favorable judgment towards Canada from many desirable emigrants.

(m) While dairy farming had in it such capabilities to serve our country well, both at home and abroad, it languished until Provincial Dairymen's Associations were formed to foster its development. These associations in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, through means of conventions and the employment of experts,

have sought to bring to light a knowledge of better methods of how to make richer fields, more suitable fodders and crops, more productive cows and improvement in the ways of managing, feeding and caring for stock as well as in the processes of manufacturing and handling the product. By contributions of information, encouragement has been given to backward districts, and enthusiasm in the extension of the business has been created.

What these Associations in the several provinces have done and are continuing to do for the individual farmers and counties, it will be the opportunity and purpose of the Dominion Association to do for the several provinces.

(n) It will provide the channels for the passing on to other provinces of the discoveries, improved methods and appliances of each, through the medium of annual conventions, reports and otherwise.

(o) It will circulate for the benefit of farmers from time to time, information upon the constantly arising new needs and demands of the several markets for dairy products. Thus a work equally helpful and needful, but in no way trespassing upon the work of the Provincial Associations, would be done. The Presidents of the several Provincial Associations are the Vice-Presidents of the Dominion Association.

(p) It will receive reports from exporters upon the general excellencies or defects of the products sent abroad every year, and endeavour to disseminate such information as will enable dairymen to perpetuate and further improve the good qualities and to eliminate the bad qualities by removing or remedying the faults or the causes of such.

(q) It will become an easy and effective medium for the communication to the producers, of the proper preparation that shall be made for market, to ensure the best returns. In the matter of butter packages alone, either the apathy or the inability of merchants to bring about the adoption and use of only safe, neat and attractive-looking packages entails a very considerable loss to the country annually.

(r) The use of judicious newspaper and other literature to dispel prejudices still existing in some markets against Canadian dairy products as compared with those of English and Danish make will be undertaken by the Association. As a matter of fact, Canadian Cheese is still often sold under the name of English Cheddar. The extra price thus realized from the consumer, does not come to our people.

(s) By way of illustrating what has been done in regard to cheese and the possibilities of the market for fine butter, it may be cited that because we manufacture over 99 per cent. of all our cheese in co-operative factories, we are able to send from the Dominion about one third of all the cheese which Great Britain imports from abroad. Mainly because we manufacture less than 3 per cent. of our butter in creameries, does it follow that we furnish to Great Britain less than 2 per cent of all the butter she imports; and Great Britain imports altogether about two and a half times as many dollars worth of butter as of cheese.

(t) The Dominion Dairymen's Association will seek to foster and develop the butter trade of the country. No endeavour will be made or should be made to displace the cheese industry by a butter one. Our Country is exceptionally well fitted for the production of cheese during the summer, even if not so well situated as many other and competitive countries for the production of butter for export during that season. It is possible to develop the butter making industry during the winter months to as great magnitude and with more remunerative profits to agriculturists than arise from summer dairying. The possibilities of cheap and suitable winter feed by the use of ensilage, have been so well and satisfactorily demonstrated that now, milk can be produced at less cost during the winter than upon pasture only during the summer. In the winter season, the average price of butter is almost twice as much as during the summer. Safe transportation can be economically provided for, during the cold weather.

(u) Thus large sums of money, paid by England to European countries for dairy products, could to an agreeably appreciable extent be diverted to our Dominion in exchange for pure fine butter manufactured in creameries here during the winter.

(v) A minor but still valuable advantage from the development of such winter dairying, would be the remunerative employment of the farm workers for the whole year.

For these and other reasons, that might be set forth, a grant of \$3,000 is respectfully asked to enable the Association to overtake the work outlined. The expenses of the Convention, which has been in session here for two days, have been paid by the individual delegates and members so as to save the whole of the sum which may be voted for the uses already specified. Through the assistance rendered by local Associations and the enterprise and skill of our citizens, Canadian Cheese stands to-day first in reputation for superior quality. The countries competing with us, in the food markets of the world, are alive to the advantages of that reputation which is alike creditable and commercially valuable to our Dominion.

(w) The Danish Government has afforded generous aid to the farming population of that country, in the way of legislating for the prevention of the adulteration of dairy products.

The Legislature of the State of New York last year voted \$82,500 for the work of its Dairy Commissioner and Dairymen's Association. Their avowed endeavour is to beat Canada on the British markets. Other States have also provided large annual grants for the same purpose.

(x) To be able to hold our own, there is indeed need for a capable Dairy Commissioner.

(x2) The practice of slightly adulterating the milk furnished to cheese factories is all too prevalent. From a series of returns received from cheese factories last year, the reports set forth that the managers of these factories thought that eight per cent. of the total number of patrons furnished milk of doubtful quality.

(y) A Dairy Commissioner who could drop or send unexpectedly into any locality, would effectually deter many individuals from indulging in slightly dishonest practices.

(z) The detection and prevention of fraud upon the great number of honest farmers by a few persons in the community, would confer a benefit upon the whole agricultural interests of the Dominion. The action of the Dairy Commissioner would operate to prevent wrong doing and thus largely obviate the need for the infliction of penalties.

(a2) The Dairy Commissioner under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture could also be very useful in aiding the Dominion Dairymen's Association to foster, develop and extend the dairy interest of Canada with special reference to furnishing information as to adequate and suitable transportation facilities, the opening up of new markets and the dissemination of knowledge regarding the opportunities and needs of all available new markets. As a case in point, it is already a matter of report, I believe also of fact, that Danish butter, by way of England, has been sent across our continent *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway for Japan. Canadian producers should be able to acquire and occupy that market. A little timely information to producers at home and consumers abroad would stimulate and direct the enterprise of commerce to a trade that would be of great value to us.

(b2) The Dairy Commissioner could disseminate to the best advantage, the information of real value to dairymen that will arise from the working and investigations of Dominion Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The two points submitted for early and favourable consideration and action, are \$3,000 for the Dairymen's Association and the appointment of a Dairy Commissioner.

Officers of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada are :—

President.—D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster, Ont.

Secretary.—J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Que.

Treasurer.—H. S. Foster, Knowlton, Que.

With Vice-Presidents and Directors from each Province.

APPOINTMENT.

Afterwards I had the honour to be informed by direction of the Minister of Agriculture that an Order in Council had been passed, by which I was appointed Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, and also Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The Order in Council referred to, states that: "In view of the great importance to Canada of the Dairy interest, and the fact of the very great extension of both production and trade found to arise from improved methods of manufacture, particularly in cheese, in the Province of Ontario, it is advisable to appoint a Dairy Commissioner, to be affiliated with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, for the purpose of diffusing practical information among the farmers of the Dominion, by means of bulletins, conferences and lectures on the most improved and economical methods of manufacturing butter and cheese, and of feeding cattle to produce the best results in obtaining milk."

My appointment took effect on 1st February, 1890; and from that date I entered upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon me as *Dairy Commissioner* for the Dominion and *Agriculturist* of the Central Experimental Farm. By the kindness of Prof. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, I was relieved from most of the work and responsibility as *Agriculturist* until the work of the *Dairy Commissioner's* office should be organised and set agoing in the different provinces of Canada. A brief report of my work in the capacity of *Agriculturist* will be found in the Report of the Central Experimental Farm; and for the sake of clearness and the better service of those who may seek information and guidance from its pages, the matter of this Report is arranged under the following heads.

- I. Second Convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada.
- II. First visit to address Conventions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- III. The work of travelling Dairy Inspectors and Instructors.
- IV. Second visit to lecture in the Maritime Provinces.
- V. Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia.
- VI. Dairy Bulletins.
- VII. Standards for Milk and Legislation in reference to Adulteration.
- VIII. A Distinctive Canadian Brand.
- IX. Boards of Trade.
- X. Experimental Dairy Stations.
- XI. Butter-making in Winter.
- XII. Mind and Muscle on the Farm.
- XIII. The Establishment of Cheese Factories and Creameries.
- XIV. Report of the Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis,

Que.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Dairy Commissioner.

I.—SECOND CONVENTION OF THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The second convention of the Association was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th, 18th and 19th February 1890.

Addresses were delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director,

Experimental Farms, Prof. I. P. Roberts, Cornell University, N. Y.. Messrs. D. M. Macpherson, Ed. A. Barnard, A. A. Ayer and myself as Dairy Commissioner. Many of the Members of Parliament attended the sessions of the Convention, and took an active part in the discussions. A full report of the proceedings was published; and as Parliament ordered 50,000 copies for the use of its Members, a wide distribution was made. A limited number of copies of that report are still available at this writing, and I shall be pleased to send free one copy each, as far as they will go, to farmers who apply for them. The presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General who honoured the Convention with an address at one of its sessions, was the compliment of a statesman to the dairy interests of Canada and also to the farmers of the Dominion. Upon every occasion when reference has been made to the event, at meetings of agriculturists, it has called forth renewed manifestations of the heartiest appreciation. In order to give a wider publicity to, and a better acquaintance among farmers with the keen thoughtful and competent interest, which the representative of Her Majesty takes in the details of their occupation and the ways by which it can be bettered, the address of His Excellency, Lord Stanley of Preston, is given here in full.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLANCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

“MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—Your President has asked me to say the traditional few words. I demanded of him whether I might take refuge under the rule—a very wise rule—which says that after the addresses the speakers are to limit themselves to five minutes. He, with a kindness for which I am not duly grateful, declines to give me an answer on that point, and therefore, if I transgress that limit I hope you will put the blame on the right shoulders. It is with great pleasure that I find myself present at your Convention. I think, in these days, the advantages of such meetings as this, and of such Associations as yours, are undisputed. In the first place, through co-operation of this kind you obtain a large range of experience under the differing conditions both of climate and of soil, and the other circumstances under which each individual farms. In the second place, you obtain better information than is accessible to a private individual; and thirdly, perhaps, but not the least, you obtain a power of collective action in all matters which affect the dairy interest, whether for good or evil. I understand the object of this convention to be the bringing together from the different Provinces of the Dominion those who are interested in matters relating to the dairy industry. As the representative of the Sovereign, I need not say that I consider such a meeting to be of primary importance and therefore as Her representative, and understanding that there was nothing of a political character in your meeting, I readily and heartily consented to attend. It is a sincere pleasure, indeed, to me to be among those whom I might venture to call ‘brother farmers,’ for when in England I was closely connected with what was largely an agricultural constituency for over twenty years, and I also have had, though in a minor degree to yourselves, some practical experience on these subjects which are of a common interest. I am here to-night rather as a learner than as a teacher. I can only listen to the experience of those who address you. But there seem to me to be certain points upon which even an outsider might venture to say a few words. In the first place, it is of the greatest importance that we should obtain, through the medium of this convention, better information as regards all matters relating to the dairy trade, not only as regards the practice of farm work, which applies to yourselves, but also as regards (and this applies to those who are interested in farming generally) what is going on in the outside world. Now, in explanation, I would say,

“ for instance, as regards the information which is obtained by interchanging opinions
“ at such meetings as this, the attention of men is drawn to such questions as the class
“ of stock that are most suitable to be bred, what is the best mode of their treatment
“ under different conditions of climate, and along with all, that no man can listen to
“ what passes between practical men without picking up something which may help
“ to inculcate those habits of accuracy, of cleanliness, of attention to details, which one
“ and all will admit go far to making dairy farming what it is. For my part, as
“ having bred cattle in former days, I would lay great stress upon the first con-
“ dition of breeding good cattle rather than bad. Travelling through the length
“ and breadth of this land, as I had the pleasure of doing recently, any one must be
“ struck with the great agricultural progress made in a limited period of time. Still
“ one cannot help being also struck by the very large amount of indifferent, and
“ positively bad stock, which one sees in some places. Indeed, I have been in dis-
“ tricts where it seemed to me as if people had collected all the points which a
“ breeder would object to and tried to put them together in one animal. Happily
“ that is the exception—by no means the rule; but let it be the object of your con-
“ vention, among other things, to blot such a state of affairs out of existence. In
“ the next place, I would press upon your attention the importance of the factory
“ system. I have a few figures which will show the great importance of the trade
“ in dairying products, and they also indicate that while the exports under the head-
“ ing of cheese are very gradually and largely increasing I am sorry to observe
“ exactly the reverse must be said of the butter trade. I think it was a pregnant
“ remark of your President’s just now, one which suggested a great deal, that
“ whereas in the cheese trade the factory system has become largely predominant,
“ in the production of butter it is exactly the reverse. In the days before the fac-
“ tory system was known at home it was said so much depended on the individual
“ exertion of the cheese-maker or dairy-maid, that it used to be a common saying,
“ ‘If you want good cheese marry your dairy-maid.’ It meant this: that those who
“ were primarily concerned should be those who had a direct interest in the process
“ which had to be carried out. But we have improved on that, on this side of the
“ water. The factory system, so largely adopted, has tended to that regularity,
“ accuracy and the general advantage which accrue from any process being carried
“ on on a large scale instead of on a small one, and undoubtedly that is having the
“ effect, among other causes, in promoting public interest in the cheese trade. I
“ venture very humbly to back up what your President has already said with regard
“ to the consideration whether it cannot be further pressed in relation to the manu-
“ facture of butter. I have spoken of information to the farmers themselves; I
“ spoke also of that as between the farmer and what I may call the outside world.
“ I think it is good for people to know, not only what they are doing themselves,
“ but also what others are doing, and especially in these days of easy communica-
“ tion and extended markets, people should have a knowledge of what is going on
“ around them. If I wanted to put it concisely, I would say, especially to those in
“ the export trade: find your market, suit your market, keep your market. A
“ market may be near, and the higher-priced classes of butter, unsalted, &c., may find
“ a market close at hand. On the other hand, however, for the majority of the
“ people, and at all events for some years, it seems to me that the distant markets
“ will be those to which we must look. It is remarkable what can be done by a

" little careful attention to details. Denmark, a comparatively small country, by
 " no means a rich country, possessing over the rest of Europe no advantages of cli-
 " mate and soil, by great attention to details, scrupulous care and a considerable
 " amount of science, has placed herself in a relatively high position in the European
 " market, and I am sorry to say, to the displacement of many neighbors who shou'd
 " hold their own better than they do. As regards suiting your market, consider
 " that you have to look at not only your own mode of manufacture but that you have
 " also to suit those to whom you have to sell. Now, with great respect, I cannot
 " help repeating what I have heard elsewhere, and I have seen evidences of it here
 " in this country, that perhaps not enough care is taken as regards a good deal of the
 " butter which is exported. Speaking generally, a bad article costs as much to
 " carry as a good one; and in these days, when you have to meet competition in
 " distant markets, especially, by a better quality than can be found upon the spot,
 " too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for improving the quality of our
 " products. Cleanliness and care in packing have a good deal to do with that. The
 " French have gained a good reputation by the care in which in the dairies of Nor-
 " mandy and the northern Provinces of France, they suit the market to which they
 " are sending. There is a great difference in making up packages in an attractive
 " form, and I suppose even to the wholesale purchaser there is nothing like having
 " something to please the eye in thus making your goods attractive. But I am sorry
 " to say that in many cases those who are sending to market do not pay enough
 " attention to this, the result being, for instance, in the case of a mixed sample or
 " bad packing especially in butter, that the consumer eats bad butter and the pro-
 " ducer eats up his own profits.

" Closely allied to the question of market is the delicate question of rates on your
 " freight. I am not going to ask you to embark in any controversy on that point.
 " In the last office which I held in the mother country, I had occasion to deal with this
 " question as a Minister—with the question of railway rates, especially as affecting
 " agriculturists. I can only hope that I fulfilled my duty, that I made the best com-
 " promise that was possible, because I have always heard that the best definition of a
 " compromise is to get yourself abused by the parties on both sides, and judging by
 " that, the compromise which I effected must have been satisfactory. But there is
 " undoubtedly a difficulty in the even adjustment of rates. Speaking generally, I
 " should be inclined to say what pays the farmers, in the long run, will pay the rail-
 " way companies also, and I think a great deal can be done by the collective action
 " of a Convention, such as this, in bringing to bear the light of better information, and
 " the weight of public opinion, upon those who have to carry the goods which you
 " produce. I ought to say, with regard to collective action, what I meant by that
 " was, that a convention such as this speaks with great authority as the mouthpiece
 " of a particular branch of the farming interest. It speaks to the Government or
 " Parliament; it affords you better means for dealing with large bodies, such as rail-
 " way companies, transportation companies, &c., and is also able, if it uses its wisdom
 " intelligently, to speak with great authority upon questions such as those affecting
 " the laws relating to contagious diseases among animals, &c. On all these things
 " there is a great work before you. As regards the importance of the question, not
 " that for a moment I doubted it, but because I wish to inform myself fully as to the
 " extent of the export dairy trade of this country, by the kindness of the Government

“statistician, and of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, I am furnished with a list
“of figures showing the export of butter and cheese during the past ten years.

“These figures, for convenience, I will ask you to take as read, only quoting a
“few of them now in illustration of what I have to say :

DOMINION OF CANADA—Exports of Dairy Products—Home Production.

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lb.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868....	10,649,733	1,698,042	544,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880....	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881....	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882....	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883....	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884....	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885....	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,795	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886....	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887....	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888....	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,436
1889....	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782

CHEESE.

1868....	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,954	340
1880....	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881....	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882....	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,471,676	18,436	.....	.....	242	8,196	2,318
1883....	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	202	15,480	1,863
1884....	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,425	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885....	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	68,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886....	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887....	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	.....	211	11,982	165
1888....	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889....	88,534,887	8,915,684	8,871,205	31,473	.....	.....	1,582	11,208	216

“Thus I find that whereas, in the year 1880 the quantity of butter exported
“amounted to over 18,000,000 lb. and its value to over \$3,000,000, it had decreased
“last year to 1,780,765 lb. and the value to \$331,958. That is not satisfactory. On
“the other hand, happily, there is good as well as bad ; the cheese exports which in
“1868 were only 6,141,570 lb., valued at \$620,543, in 1880 had risen to 40,368,678 lb.,
“valued at \$3,893,366. In the last year the export of cheese has risen to no less an
“amount than 88,534,887 lb., valued at \$8,915,684. This statement shows the satis-
“factory progress in the exportation of cheese on the one hand and a falling off in the
“exportation of butter on the other. These are figures which show the dimensions of
“trade, and they indicate what important work, both as regards the dairy interest itself
“and the future of the Dominion, this convention may very well have before it. I
“entirely concur in the remarks of the president as regards the advantage of mixed
“farming. In mixed farming you do not, as in grain-growing, depend upon one class
“of produce, and further, if dairy practice is intelligently carried out you are really to
“a great extent recouping the land for that which you take out of it, and, in fact, in
“many cases you may be converting bad land into good land. All these are matters

“of experiment and of practice. I am glad to see that in various parts of the Dominion, the Government has thought fit to establish experimental farms. I look to them as being places where, in the future, much valuable information may be obtained, and where experiments, which ordinary individuals have neither time nor the means to carry out, and which, nevertheless, it is very desirable should be carried out for the public good, can be made by those who have practical and scientific knowledge combined, and who have no other object, as I thoroughly believe is the case here in Canada, except the promotion of agricultural science, and the advantage of the Department to which they are attached. I join in the congratulations which may be offered alike to the dairy interests of the country in the appointment of a Dairy Commissioner and to the distinguished individual selected to represent the dairy trade in the Government Department. I am glad also to recognise the services and personal kindness also which I have received on all occasions from Professor Saunders, who so worthily presides over the Experimental Farms. As an agriculturist, not a politician, I may venture to add one word of congratulation to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Carling, for the results of the work already achieved by the Experimental Farms, which he has been so instrumental in establishing, and to join with you in wishing him a long life to continue his labors in this direction. I have not long ago returned from a journey to the North-West and to the shores of the Pacific. I have traversed the greater part of the Dominion, although I have not seen nearly all I should wish to do, but I may say that passing through varieties of soil and of climate—seeing the immense extent of country only waiting for the hand of the farmer to come and bless it with an increase, seeing the millions of acres which are still waiting to be taken up, I cannot doubt that there will be a great future before the agricultural interests of Canada. It may take many years, even centuries, before all this present waste land is taken up; but surely, sooner or later, the time will come when your wide plains, desolate wastes, and vast forests will be supplanted by a happy, prosperous, contented agricultural community. Then I hope that those who come after us will look back to efforts of such as yourselves, who in early days have striven to grapple with the problems which lay before them, and have endeavored to throw the light of science upon the path of progress. I wish the Convention every success.” (*Cheers.*)

II.—FIRST VISIT TO ADDRESS CONVENTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

On March 18th and 19th, the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia met at Halifax. I was glad to be able to attend it. An official report of the proceedings, prepared by the Secretary Mr. Paul C. Black, Falmouth, N.S., was published. During the same trip the opportunity was afforded me of addressing meetings at Sackville, N. B., New Glasgow, N. S., Antigonish, N. S., Nappan, N. S. and Fredericton, N. B.

I have thought it to be desirable that the substance of the lectures which were delivered upon different occasions during the year, should be brought to the attention of many farmers whom the voice of one speaker cannot reach; and with that end in view I have inserted under this heading the reports of three addresses which I had the honor to deliver at Fredericton, N. B. By the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Lugin, Secretary of Agriculture for New Brunswick, I was furnished with verbatim reports of them.

FIRST ADDRESS.—DAIRY FARMING.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

It gives me very much pleasure indeed to come down to the Province of New Brunswick to speak to those interested in farming. For a long time in our country and elsewhere, farmers have not understood and have not appreciated the value of their calling as they ought to have done. That state of things has left them isolated and disunited in their efforts for the improvement of their condition; and farmers instead of meeting together often in order to discuss their own business and how best to prosecute it with success, have stood apart and aloof from each other,—have been jealous and have not co-operated,—when they alone of all the classes could co-operate with most advantage to themselves and for the greatest good of the whole community. Before I begin to speak on Dairy Farming, I would like to say a few words by way of explanation as to why I am specially interested in the development of Dairy Farming in your Province.

DOMINION DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A short time ago a Dairymen's Association for the whole Dominion of Canada was organised, not to do the work properly belonging to Provincial Associations, but where possible to encourage and stimulate farmers in the several Provinces to organise and support Provincial Associations and use them for their own good. A convention of that Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada was held in Ottawa a short time ago, and the delegates from New Brunswick were very urgent in their requests that something should be done soon, to try and stir up the farmers of this Province to pay more attention to Dairy Farming. Very largely in response to that request I agreed to come here. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Carling, was also anxious that I should come to the Lower Provinces and try to show the residents something of the methods that had been successful in Ontario. It is not expected or intended, as I said, that the Dominion Dairymen's Association will attempt to do the work properly belonging to the Provincial Associations.

NEED FOR PROVINCIAL DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

But I would commend to you now the desirability, yea the need, of forming a Dairymen's Association for the Province of New Brunswick. Up in Ontario until the Dairymen's Association was organised and took hold of the dairy interest with both hands, intelligently and enthusiastically, it languished, made no progress and brought little profit. But as soon as the Dairymen's Association took hold of it with good judgment and well laid plans, the dairy business commenced to grow and flourish, and is growing more rapidly now than in any past period of its history. Permit me to give you one illustration of the wisdom of the Government in spending small sums judiciously to encourage and foster dairy work. After all that had been done in Ontario to extend the business of making cheese, there was still a very large quantity of inferior cheese made. Our cheese went to England in competition with American cheese made in that great and flourishing Republic to the South. Some years ago the American cheese sold rather higher on the average than the cheese from Canada. The Government commenced to give slightly larger grants to the Dairymen's Associations, enabling them to furnish more information and more instruction, not merely available to every cheese-maker but unavoidable to most cheese-makers; and last year the cheese of Ontario sold in the English markets for \$475,000 more than they would have fetched if sold at the average price for the same month's make and at the same date as the cheese in the State of New York, our great competitor. The Provincial Government of Ontario gave grants last year amounting to \$6,500 to help to pay instructors, and as an immediate harvest from that little sowing we got back in cash \$475,000 more than we would have got if our cheese had been sold at the American prices. But the \$475,000 is not all we get

back for that investment of \$6,500. Our people have been educated in the making of finer cheese, and the fruits of that education will be theirs for all the coming years. Besides, the very fact that our cheese has such a reputation abroad makes our farmers proud of the business, and being proud of it, more of them support it than otherwise would have been engaged in it. Sometimes farmers are wont to think that what they call sentiment belongs to literary people alone,—people who wear very long hair and use a good deal of hair oil. But if you can put right sentiment into a farmer's life and make him feel proud of his business, he will do that business the better for it, and such sentiment to him will prove a paying acquisition. The very sentiment of pride that Ontario farmers feel in having their cheese stand first in the English market helps them to make finer cheese and more of it, and if that is the experience of the people of the Premier Province of the Dominion, I think we can all profit by it. The Government's investment has brought back great returns to that class of people in the community whose prosperity means good times for everybody else.

WORK OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Then, the Dominion Government recognising more and more the value of Dairy Farming as a branch of Agriculture, and recognising agriculture as the occupation of first importance in our Dominion, established an office called that of the Dairy Commissioner. The business of the occupant of that office is to furnish information,—information applicable to all the several sections of the Dominion,—information of a practical, serviceable kind, so that any man can read the bulletins issued from that office and put their teachings into practice with a certainty of not being misled. But what the farmers of the Dominion need more than information is stimulation. They require somebody to wake them up to the recognition of the importance and dignity of their own occupation, and the value of dairy farming as a means of helping them to follow that occupation with profit.

VALUE OF CONVENTIONS.

One reason why conventions will be held all over the Dominion is to get into touch with the farmers and bring them into closer touch with each other. If you can gather 500 men into a hall to discuss agriculture, every man will be better satisfied and more enthusiastic over his own business,—and this is not a small thing, because sometimes men find it very hard to become enthusiastic over agriculture. I was down in Antigonish, N.S., last Saturday; the weather was favourable and the people turned out and packed the hall, and some could not get inside. After the lecture, a townsman came to me and said that a good old farmer had come up when the meeting commenced and asked what all the crowd meant,—he had not heard of the meeting. A neighbour told him that it was a meeting to discuss agriculture,—meaning Dairy Farming. "Aha!" said he, "aha!" "Great Scott, I thought it was a meeting called to discuss politics!"—and the sneer to which he gave vent, at so many people coming together to discuss agriculture merely voiced a common feeling among farmers themselves. If we can induce farmers to come together oftener to discuss agriculture, we will not only make them proud of agriculture, but make their occupation more lucrative.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The office of Dairy Commissioner has been associated with the Dominion Experimental Farms for the purpose of ascertaining the most economical way of raising and feeding cattle upon fertile lands which are to be found in every part of our Dominion. That is why we have Experimental Farms in different parts of Canada—to meet the requirements of the different climates, of which we have a great variety in this wide country. A further intention is to discover, if possible, the foods best adapted for the feeding of cows, sheep and swine in the most economical way, so as to realize the largest profits. Another reason why the Dairy Commissioner's office has been associated with the Experimental Farms is to give, if

possible, a unity to all their teaching that bears upon animal husbandry in the whole Dominion. Canada is really the home for neat cattle. No other place on all the earth gives cattle such excellent, vigorous health as these animals enjoy in our climate. Then, people who keep cattle with success should also keep sheep, and feed swine and breed horses, that all animal husbandry may be linked into a system for harmonious action; that the one may not compete against the other, but aid the other, and altogether make the *farm* richer in plant food and the *farmer* wealthier in the return he derives.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMER'S CALLING.

Having said so much by way of introduction, I would like to say that farmers fail to recognise the value of their occupation, because they have seldom given any thought to what their occupation means in the world. I have lived with farmers most of my life-time, and I have found very few of them who have any clear conception of what they are trying to do on a farm. A farmer out west was travelling with a friend of mine who was much interested by the man's intelligence. By and bye he said to him: "My dear sir, what do you do when you are at home?" "What is your business?" "Well," said the man, "I ain't got any business; I am only a farmer." There is a too common conception which the farmer summed up in that, "I ain't got any business; I am only a farmer." Now, if a farmer had a true idea of the meaning of his business, he would see that his is the most important of all businesses that occupy the powers and engage the attention of men, in a material sense. The farmers furnish the food of the world, with the exception of fish. You cannot think of anything you eat, if you except the product of the fishermen's toil, that does not come from some farm. You have porridge and milk—porridge and cream they call it in Halifax, but the cream is so blue there that you could see a mosquito six inches down. Halifax cream! I will never forget the liquid. You have perhaps potatoes, ham and eggs, tea and coffee, everything you eat is the product of some farmer's toil, some farmer's skill. Now, if the farmers produce all the food for the world, they are doing a very important work. The better men are fed, the better men live. Farmers have not been the laggards in the progress of civilisation, but if you will scrutinise history with a thoughtful eye, you will find that where farmers have improved the food of the people, the people have become more powerful and influential. The old rich pastures of England produce beefsteak which accounts a good deal for England's influence in the world to-day. The better a man lives at his table, the better he lives at other places and otherwise. Give a man bad food and he gets out of joint with the world and it is hard to preach him such a sermon as will help to make him a good man. Good living in that sense means good living in other senses. Not only do farmers supply the world's food—that is only one half of their work—they furnish the raw material for the clothing of the world. Wool and cotton and leather are first products of the farmer's toil and husbandry, which the manufacturers elaborate into the finished articles for our comfort and service. The farmer himself should be both producer and manufacturer. He cannot afford to manufacture clothing, by not only feeding the sheep, but by washing the wool and spinning it and weaving it; that is not his calling. He cannot afford to do that, but he can afford to produce grasses—corn and oats and barley and pease—and manufacture these into food that the world is willing to pay the highest price for. The man who sells raw material alone gets only one half of the profit belonging to his calling, when he fills his place to the full and both produces and manufactures.

VIRTUE OF KNOWLEDGE.

To be a good producer and skilful manufacturer, a farmer needs to have knowledge of his own business, and I hope that men who think that knowledge has no place on a farm will soon have no place in the farmer's ranks in our Dominion. Farmers used to require very hard hands to swing the axe all day long, to remove physical obstructions, to construct roads, to build bridges, and to do all that kind of

manual labour, but the conditions are changed now and horses are made to do the heavy work, and steam the most difficult of the heavy tasks. Man does not need hard hands so much as a clear head. The farmer of the coming time must be a man who will rule his hands through his head, and not toil so hard with his hands as to make his head too tired to do his own thinking. No system and no machinery on a farm can ever take the place of personal thought and good judgment on the part of the farmer. But as I propose to speak on an aspect of that topic to-night I shall not do so now. I will simply say that the scarcest and most valuable commodity on the farms of our Dominion to-day is common sense with good skill. A man has no common sense who sneers at knowledge as applied to his own business. Because a man may have a good deal of knowledge laden on his back or in his head, so that he is both a tired man and a tiresome man, it does not follow that knowledge is of no service to the man who uses it well; and farmers should have particular, accurate and practical knowledge of their own calling. They should have knowledge of how to plough well, so that the frosts will work upon and through the soil all winter. They should have knowledge of the kind of grain to sow, so that sunlight and rain may work their best for the crops. They should know the best cow to keep, so that the cow will not live on them without paying back for what she takes. They should have knowledge of the best goods to send to market, so that they will not have to take a second place or a third-rate price. Knowledge, I say, above all things, is needed by the farmers of our Dominion to-day.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

It was not always thus. Manual strength was most in need in past years; but changed conditions have come and we ought to adapt ourselves and our work to those changed conditions. Not only have conditions changed, but they are still changing. They are changing right in these Provinces—changing so that men who live away west of Chicago furnish the hotels of this city with beef-steak, instead of it being furnished by the men who live on the fertile soil around about us. Men will say: "O! we cannot compete with the cheap beef of the West." Well, why is it? Because we have not enough knowledge and we don't put the knowledge we have into practice to aid us in our work. Where does the cheap beef come from? Well, I have been West a good deal trying to talk to the farmers, and I have gone upon the farms there and found men feeding steers on land that was worth \$100 an acre, upon fodder corn from the silo at a cost of 2½ cents per head a day—the cattle gaining from a pound to a pound and a half a day. They could sell them in Chicago at a profit at 3 cents a pound. The beef that comes here, comes not from the cheap lands of the West alone, but from land worth as much as ours, and after paying freights and charges of the middle men, it is driving us out of the market, because we have not been using the same skill and knowledge. I see no reason why we cannot produce good beef here at a profit, as cheap as it can be produced anywhere in the world, and if we do that we will occupy our own markets and give occupation to our own people.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Suffer a few words as to your markets here and their requirements. You have in these Lower Provinces, an unsupplied butter market. True, there is plenty of butter here worth 10 cents a pound, and very dear at that, because, unlike some other things, people do not pay up for butter according to its strength. But there is a very large demand here for butter of a mild flavor at 25 cents a pound; and that demand is not met and never will be met until better butter is made. Then, you have a market for cheese here. There is no reason why you could not send cheese to England (after supplying your own wants) and get back English gold just as Ontario is doing now. Then there is the market for pork and bacon. I find that a large quantity of pork and bacon is imported here from the Western States. Well, the hog is not such an undesirable citizen, if he is well fed and well kept. He is the one great citizen of the

American Republic that has helped most to make it wealthy. Of course, I mean the kind of hog that is fed in pens.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Then, there is a large home market for fresh beef. Now, after you have filled the home markets with these products you have still the best market in all the world for food products—the market of the British Islands. It is not so very far off. People sometimes say it is too far away. Well, how far is it away from us here in New Brunswick? For butter, it is distant not more than one cent a pound. I have been at places in Cheshire in England, that were just as far from the London market as I was away back in Guelph, Ontario. You see in commerce, men do not need to count miles, but they have to count costs. We are less than one cent a pound on butter and cheese distant from the English markets, and the English people themselves are very often quite as far as that from their own markets. I would ship butter to the man in the moon if I could land it there at a profit, and safe transportation were possible at one cent a pound.

The English markets will take all the food products we can send them for a long time to come. You need never fear that you will glut these markets, if you have fine products to send. Canada sends to England 90,000,000 lb. of cheese, and England buys abroad 213,000,000 lb. per year. So we send her over 42 per cent. of the cheese she buys abroad. We send to England 2,000,000 lb. of butter per year and she buys abroad 216,000,000 lb. So we send her less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in every hundred pounds of butter she buys abroad. We could send her more, and we will send her more, when we put more knowledge and skill into the prosecution of our own business. We send to England 100,000 cattle yearly and she buys abroad 500,000; we send her 20 per cent. only of her imported cattle. The advantage of being permitted to send our cattle inland through the British Isles without their being slaughtered on landing, is a privilege worth at least one half cent a pound to us. With that premium on our cattle—due to their general healthy condition which I referred to before—why could not we send a larger share abroad? It is either that something is the matter with Providence, with the country, or with ourselves. I am just modest enough to think the fault is with ourselves rather than in Providence or our country. Then, we send to England, of pork and bacon, 8,530,000 lb., and she buys abroad 545,000,000 lb. We ought to continue to send at least one third of the cheese that England buys abroad, besides a much larger share of the products I have mentioned which would yield us good profits, leave the soil rich and give our people the most profitable occupation. Now, Dairy Farming will help us to do that.

It should be our aim to follow these three lines of farming effort—the producing of food, the maintaining of the fertility of the soil, and the providing of remunerative employment for our people. Any system of agriculture that will do that, is a kind of agriculture that will pay the people, who follow it with energy and skill.

PROFIT AND PRICE.

I would like also to lay down this proposition and make it clear, namely, that men who farm for *profit* should concern themselves far more with getting *profit* by reducing *cost*, than by trying to raise the market *price*. There is only one way in all the world whereby a man can raise for himself, with certainty and equity, the market price of anything he sells, and that is by improving its quality. The quality governs to every man the price he may obtain. I will give you an illustration. In all the large cities of our Dominion, butter ranges in price from 10 to 25 cents a pound. Now, no single farmer and no combination of farmers can force the butter market up or down. If it is forced up too much, then the butter that would otherwise go abroad is kept at home; if it is forced down, the butter is sent abroad. Thus we cannot influence the market price. But any man can raise himself from being a 10 cent-a-pound man to being a 25 cent-a-pound man, by sending to the market just the butter for which the people will pay 25 cents. A man can change his place on

the scale any time, by improving the quality of his product to that of superior excellence. Men are always looking for profit at the market end, instead of the home end of their business; and being mistaken in the direction of their effort, they have small success. Profit lies in any business between the price that is realized and the cost of production. If we can reduce the cost of production we lengthen our line of profit certainly at one end, in lessening the cost; and if the market goes up we have two profits,—one made by our skill and the other by the rise in the market. If the market goes down we still have our profit at the safe end of our endeavour by having reduced the cost of production. So the man who can reduce the cost of production, is the man who is farming with most profit, because reduction in the *cost* of production does not reduce the *price* he may realize. Another illustration:—Suppose that two men are living on neighboring farms, and one man produces his butter at 25 cents a pound. He feeds hay and meal to rather poorly bred and badly kept cows, and his butter costs him 25 cents a pound. The other man keeps cows that are better adapted for butter making, feeds them on the cheapest kind of suitable feed, including corn ensilage, and produces butter equally fine at a cost of 15 cents a pound. They both sell in the same market. Does this man who produces his butter at a cost of 15 cents, have to take a price less than the man who produces at 25 cents? I trow not. He gets at least an *equal price* but a *larger profit*. He has a *profit* whereas his neighbor may have none. So our endeavour should be more along the line of reducing the cost of production than raising the price to be realized, except in this, that the price can be modified by an improvement in the quality. The farmer will work out his own economic salvation far more surely, if he will give his attention to that, than if he pays heed only to the market.

FOODS FROM FARMS.

The farmer's sphere of occupation is concerned with the production of food and the obtaining of service from all the resources of nature. The world to-day wants food in the form of animal products; and the farmer who would farm skilfully and successfully must keep stock, that through them he may provide the kinds of food that the people want and are willing to pay a high price for. The man who would farm to the full extent of his farm, and with a view to the greatest profit, should grow plants suitable for the needs of the animals that he keeps; and herein is offered a sphere for the exercise of the best skill. It is the highest exercise of sound judgment, for a man always to grow in his fields, plants adapted to the needs of the animals he keeps, that from the plants direct, and through the animals he may obtain complete food and all the food the people want. A man who keeps animals can always increase the food supply per acre of his farm. When a man grows a crop of wheat, not more than one-half the total life-sustaining value of that crop resides in the flour; the other half of the total life-sustaining value of that crop is held in the straw, chaff and bran. True a man cannot live on these things, but a man who provides flour for the world's use, and feeds these things to his cow,—(not as the cow's sole food, since they can be supplemented so as to make them profitable.)—may get from his crop both bread and butter. In that way, a man who keeps animals may always increase the food supply per acre from his farm.

SUITABLE CROPS.

A man should always see that the plants which grow on his farm are the ones best adapted for the attainment of the object he seeks. A man who would grow hay only for cattle fodder, forgetful that hay is not by any means the plant or crop through which he can get the largest service by keeping animals, would soon go to the wall. You would not think a man was wise, who made his business that of a swine feeder and who grew nothing but hay as the crop on which he meant to fatten them. He would not be adapting the raw material of his farm to the business of manufacturing animal products. We sometimes think that because a cow will eat almost any kind of plant, therefore everything is adapted to the cow. That is not

the fact. By feeding expensive food, we increase the cost of production; thereby the cow consumes more value than she produces and thus becomes unprofitable. It does not pay to feed a cow on strawberries. I tried that one time myself. While I was talking to a young lady one evening, a cow ate two baskets of strawberries out of my buggy, and yet she did not give any more milk or produce better butter. Some men are all the while feeding their cows on plants too costly for the value of the products of the animals that eat them.

SEED TESTING.

Emphatically, in dairy farming, are skill and judgment needed to provide seed of the best variety. There are in this country now known over 75 varieties of corn. They have not all equal feeding properties—equal powers of service—and many experiments have been conducted of late years to discover the variety of seed which will render the largest service through its plant growth. This is also one of the uses of Experimental Stations:—To discover for the benefit of the farmers the varieties of seeds of all kinds which can render them the most service in the growth of the plant. That is also the value of having seed-testing stations, because in these Lower Provinces a very unfortunate state of things exists with regard to the growth of cereals. In some of the tests that have been made, the grains have not shown more than 47 to 48 per cent. of vitality; and that may be why you sow down here 4 bushels of oats to the acre instead of 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ as they sow elsewhere. Every farmer ought to test the vitality of his seed grain before it is sown or planted. We will try and look into it at the Farm at Nappan, and see if it would not pay the farmers better to import their seed for a short time until they re-invigorate its quality and thus get back seed-grain of all sorts which will give them at least 95 per cent. of plants from the number of seeds sown.

VALUE OF MANURE.

Then, after the seed is sown or planted, the farmer's business should be to provide plant food in abundance and of suitable sort for the sustenance of the plant, that it may grow in size and accumulate nutrition within itself for feeding animals and sustaining human life. It is a question of food all the way down,—food for animals and food for plants; and the man who fails to feed his plants through his soil, will by and by fail to find food for himself through his farm-work. Very many farmers have been so neglectful of providing food for their soil, that their soil has become poor and they must of necessity partake of a like quality; because when a man impoverishes his farm, if he stays on it he must in time grow poor himself. That is an unavoidable, inexorable law in agriculture.

Now, the soil of the farm in agriculture is mainly to be considered as a store-house of plant food, and a feeding place of plants while they absorb that food into themselves. Water is in the nature of a vehicle for the conveyance of plant or animal food to its proper place inside the plant or animal. A man begins to understand that water is a vehicle for the conveyance of things in nature,—nature's wonderful omnibus, in which she puts things big and little to have them moved about easily,—when he sees what it does in the case of large streams and great rivers which bear on their bosoms the commerce of the nations. But that is a far-fetched illustration as far as the use of water in plant-growth is concerned. Here is a better one. I knock a piece of skin off my hand. I do not go to a doctor or shoemaker to have a piece stitched on. I merely go on eating as usual and the water in my blood keeps on circulating and depositing in that place, just the right kind of material, until the skin is replaced in its former state. Water is like the hod-man that carries around the material for the skilled workman to put in place; and my life is the master builder that in this case builds on the skin.

USE OF DRAINAGE.

Then, you would say if water be so valuable and necessary a commodity, the more water you have for plants the better. Well, if any man in seeking to carry out that hastily formed conclusion, should plunge me into water and leave me for several minutes in water that was over my head, what would be the result? The result would be a drowned man. As soon as the water stays around the whole of my body, the water inside my body stops running; and the skin that is knocked off stays off, though I may have lots of food in my stomach. When the roots of the plant are surrounded by water, the water inside the system of the plant stops circulating; there may be abundance of food around its roots, but it cannot live on that because there is too much water there. That indicates one of the many values of drainage,—it removes all surplus water and leaves just enough for use in the circulation of the plant. Too little water is as bad as too much water. If I have my food all dry—made entirely free from water,—why I cannot chew it; it refuses to be swallowed. I must have a vehicle to carry it down my throat easily. If I do not drink any water, I cannot sustain my life. That is why plants cannot grow in dry soil and weather, because there is no omnibus to carry the food up into their system. Good drainage provides for the plants an abundant supply of water—enough and no more. So I would recommend that in all cases where it can be done and has not been done by nature, you should have the soil drained to have all the surplus water removed, and yet to have a sufficient supply brought there and left there, from the atmosphere and the great reservoir down below.

THE AIR AND SUN.

The air is the other store-house of plant food. Between 92 and 98 per cent. of all the substances of plants comes from the air. The man who farms well, will have his plants grow a suitable distance apart, as far as practicable, in order that the air may circulate freely and the sun shine in brightly, that the plants may get from the air the food it contains for them. This is one reason why it does not pay a man to grow a crop of broadcast corn; the stalks are so close together that there is not enough circulation, the plants have less vigor and the soil becomes exhausted. * * *

The spring in my watch is merely what the plant food is in the soil. The spring is a contrivance into which I store my own strength; the plant food is a convenience into which the sun can store his strength, his energy. And then, when a horse eats a bundle of hay, he is merely transferring into horse-power, the power which the sun rolled into that peculiar plant-spring. In that way the sun is doing all the work of the world. A long time ago the sun was shining down on the earth, hotly, vigorously and continuously. He was rolling himself up, year by year and century by century into plants—plants that stored his strength with avidity. Then there came great changes in Nature and those big trees and plants, full of the sun's energy, were buried away down deep in the bowels of the earth; but still they held the sun's strength. Men open mines, they dig up concrete sunshine and energy, in the form of coal; the furnace is filled; the magic liberator—fire—is applied; and as the mighty engine moves, wheels are turned to-day with the energy which the sun wound up in the vegetable kingdom of the earth ages and ages ago.

The man who furnishes in the soil no plant-food for the young plant, keeps the sun idling on his field all the day long. So a man ought to make it his pleasure, as it is his privilege to harness the old sun every day in his farm work, and make it do his will by making it roll its strength into such plants as he wants for his service. Now, a man could never afford to hire half a dozen men on a farm and have them "loaf" all day long, while he is wearing himself out with working. But the man who wears himself out with working and keeps the sun idling all day long, is doing a far more foolish thing. So a man should recognize that he has the right—that he has the power—to control the sun's working, make it work upon his fields, and thus save himself from the reproach of leaving the best working

power in the world idling on his place. The farmer requires skill, he needs knowledge, he must have above all things good judgment in order that he may fitly control and exercise the power placed at his command.

Let me show you what all this means, practically in Dairy Farming. The man who farms successfully and skilfully in Dairy Farming will always have abundance of plant food in his soil, and therefore he will keep the sun working for him by giving the sun the raw material out of which to build plants. If the sun be deprived of that he does not intend—using the word figuratively—to work; he will not make bricks for any man without clay. There are men who are all the while running counter to these old foundation laws that were made for agriculturists. One man thinks that it makes no difference how much sunshine he has or how little. It makes all the difference in the world, and that is why in Canada we have the best chance in all the world for making farming pay, because we have more sunshine than they have anywhere with an equally favourable climate in other respects.

ELEMENTS OF PLANT FOOD.

Three of the elements are becoming scarce in the soil of this Dominion. These three things, which plants need most are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. These are becoming scarce. Farmers sometimes think because these words are uncommon, therefore they have nothing to do with the substances. A farmer's calling consists in providing food for himself, for his family and for mankind, then food for animals, then food for plants. Plants cannot live unless they have these three substances in their food; this lies at the very basis of the farmer's work, and he should know the meaning of these terms, and of what main ingredients the food of plants consists. He need not be able to analyze the food, or to spell the words; but he should know the meaning of the things themselves, and if he does not know he ought to know. I have no apologies to offer a farmer when I tell him that he ought to know what nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash mean. Plants cannot live without these substances, and therefore farmers should know about them.

If a man sells the whole crop from his field, he sends away all these things which the plants take out of the soil. He sends these substances that are of value to him, off to somebody else. If instead of doing that, he will feed the plant to the cow, he may sell the milk the cow produces in place of the plant. In selling the milk he will send away less than 20 per cent. of these valuable constituents which the plants contained, and have 80 per cent. to go back again into the soil. That is why it pays to sell animals and their products, rather than the crop raised in the field.

The *nitrogenous* portion of the grain or plant, goes to make the muscles of a steer which is being fattened. The *phosphoric acid* goes to the building up of the bones and nerve tissues. The *potash* stimulates the green colouring matter which secretes the starch, sugar and gum in the growing plant. You see, therefore, that these substances are concerned in the formation of muscle, bone, nerve and heat producing substances. Every plant needs these things. The animal needs these things. The animal keeps some of these from the plants; and the remainder goes back into manure for the use of the plants again. Thus we have a rotation, not of crops, but of fertility which keeps the man's soil always rich while enriching himself; but the man who sells his crop all off, prevents the rotation of fertility, keeps the old sun half idle and thus loses his profit.

BARNYARD MANURE.

A word or two as to the composition of barnyard manure. Farmers do not pay half enough attention to it. It is a topic that is generally ignored in farm literature. I mean with regard to the practical details of its management. There are people who are so eminently fastidious in the use of language that they try to, or succeed without effort in making ideas misty instead of making them clear; and because some people forsooth have thought that to discuss barnyard manure would not be quite

polite, therefore it has been left almost in the background, and farmers have suffered in consequence. There is nothing vulgar in all the world,—nothing truly vulgar,—except stupid ignorance; and that always is. So I have no apology to offer for mentioning barnyard manure. You see it is a peculiar power that nature possesses, to take the most vile substances, refine, reglorify and build them into plants and food for mankind. And the man who would do his work well, must complete his knowledge on this phase of it, as well as the rest of his operations. These are the average compositions of barnyard manure as obtained from these animals, and in every ton of manure there are just as many pounds as these lines are in length—half an inch to the pound. Now, I have not the time to go all the way down that list with you, and a few words must suffice. On an average in every ton of whole horse and cattle manure there are between 29 and 19 pounds in all of these three substances. If a man by careless treatment or neglect loses these 19 or 29 pounds, the rest of the substance is of no value for feeding plants. What remains may weigh as much as manure ought to weigh, and look exactly as ordinary manure would look, but it is of no use to the farmer. Therefore for lack of knowledge farmers frequently let the valuable portions of their farm-yard manure trickle off down to the sea, getting no returns for it whatever, whereas if they would save these substances, the old sun would multiply their value a thousand-fold.

A man who sells \$1,000 worth of butter, sells less than \$1 worth of these substances. So that a man who farms skilfully and intelligently can be a manufacturer, giving his raw material the greatest increase of value possible to obtain. Much the larger part of the total nitrogen in the voidings of animals is contained in the urine. The man who keeps his stable clean by the convenient process of boring a hole in the floor behind each horse or cow, is losing more than two-thirds of the value of his manure. That liquid should be all absorbed by litter and put in the manure. Escaping steam from the manure carries off the nitrogen, and the only way to prevent that loss, is to have the whole of the manure well mixed together and gypsum sprinkled over it. Gypsum will fix the escaping ammonia and thus save the loss of nitrogen. Great waste too, arises from the leaching of manure. If the manure be heaped under the eaves, rains will trickle through it and carry off the potash without which plants do not grow. If a farmer wanted to make soft soap, he would not be a wise man if he wheeled the ash barrel into the angle of two buildings where the ashes, as he put them in, would be rained upon by all the rain that ran from the roofs, because he was not ready yet to make his soap. The rains running down through the ashes would carry off the lye, and when he got ready to make his soap he would be very badly left, because the lye had left some time before. So the man who treats his manure-pile in that way, will fail to realize his expectations. It will not be strange if you hear him saying, as many farmers do say, that manure does not seem to make the land any richer. Leached ashes will not make soap and leached manure will not make plants grow vigorously.

FODDER CORN.

Then a man should drain and cultivate his soil in such a way as to make its constituents most available for the crops he is raising. His judgment too, should select the variety of seed that would give him the best service. Just here I will refer shortly to fodder corn and the silo. Fodder corn is the most serviceable of any of the plants grown in our Dominion. Men who imagine that fodder corn can never be grown to advantage on their land, have never tried to grow the right variety. On the average in our Dominion farmers can grow 16 tons to the acre of fodder corn,—in many sections far more than that; but that would be the average over the whole Dominion. At Nappan, N.S., last year, corn was grown to a height of 14 feet; at Guelph last year we had no corn higher than 12 feet, and we had there on one piece over 22 tons to the acre, actual green weight. All through the Province of Ontario I had reports from farmers who got from 22 to 27 tons to the acre, with stalks not as tall and no more vigorous in growth than what I saw at Nappan yesterday. It can be grown in this Province to great advantage, if you select the right

variety. Fodder corn is essentially a plant needing plenty of sunlight and free circulation of air. It is also a plant that grows deep in the soil, and hence is a valuable plant to employ in the rotation of crops. The roots go deep and the plants obtain support where the roots of many other plants cannot go. Therefore fodder corn does not exhaust the soil if planted in successive crops as much as turnips, or oats or even barley do, because its roots go very deep and loosen the soil. The roots at first sight seem to be quite short, but if you should take the trouble of washing the soil from the roots you would find them extending from 14 to 22 inches, mostly in an oblique direction. A leaf forms at each joint and only one leaf. In most illustrations that I have seen, two leaves are shown, one on both sides of the joint. I have never seen any growing in that way. Because there has been a good deal of book-teaching of an erroneous character, farmers have been disposed to despise all information given in books. When I went to prepare my diagrams I could not find a single diagram in all the collections I had, that had not two leaves at each joint, though I had never seen a corn stalk growing that way. The agricultural press of to-day, however, is not filled with statements that have been guessed at. There was a period in our history when that was the case, but now-a-days Experimental Stations have been established everywhere, by which exact information is given to the agricultural press, which is now a great power for the elevation of the farmer's mind and position. I have heard of men attempting to do all sorts of things depending on the teaching of books, and they don't always succeed. Those who relieve the dull routine of their own existence by writing all kinds of questions for the editors of these papers to answer, will not always find their answers to be gospel. Mark Twain was the editor of one of these papers, it seems, at one time, and when asked what was the best way of harvesting the turnip crop, replied "Send a small boy up the tree to shake them down." It does not always pay to follow a book, even when the general teaching of the book is good. Common sense is a good complement to mix into all advice received, before it is acted upon.

COWS AS BOARDERS.

So when a man becomes an economical producer of feed, he should also become an expert and skilful profit-making manufacturer of saleable products from his own raw material. A man who keeps cows, or steers or swine, or sheep is merely thereby seeking to concentrate and give increased value to the raw material which he has obtained from his farming operations. The animal therefore is to the farmer what the machine is to the manufacturer,—an appliance or convenience for elaborating and making more valuable the raw material he has produced or obtained.

But without arguing further along that line, let me take up another style of discussion. A cow eats the food that is provided by the man who owns or keeps her. Therefore the cow boards on somebody. Now, I cannot board ten men at my table for the sake of their company. I am not fond enough of company for that. Well, if I boarded ten men for the sake of the pay, and five men paid for their board and five did not, I would soon find that out and let the five men, who did not pay, find another boarding-house. I do not see any difference in the economical aspect of the question, if you substitute cows for men. If ten cows board in my stable they board on me and I look for pay for their board. I am not likely to keep them for their society or simply for their company. If I find that five of those cows are not paying their board, I am not likely to keep them for their society or because I am fond of looking at them. Neither do I think, though many would do so, that it would be quite fair for me to palm them off upon my neighbour. That would not be good farming or good citizenship. An unprofitable cow should be sent to the butcher and made to give up through her carcass what she won't give through her milk-bag. You will need to understand the kind of cow that is likely to pay for her board. Here are five points that may serve a man to judge a good cow, because all good cows have power to make profits, and power in any department of the physical world is usually indicated by certain external evidences. A real good

dairy cow should have a long udder lengthwise of her body ; and it should be very elastic in quality. The elastic quality means room to make milk. She should have a soft skin,—a mellow skin covered with mossy, silky hair. That a cow has only one skin is self-evident, and still most people hardly ever think of it;—one skin around her body and clear through by way of her stomach. The skin, if coarse or harsh, means sluggish digestion inside, and that means an expensive cow that does not digest her food or thrive well. Then, a cow should have a large roomy barrel for holding plenty of good, rough, bulky, cheap feed ; it should be filled up twice a day. It will pay a man who has never done so, to try the experiment of feeding his cow twice a day. Those who have done so, have never gone back to any other practice. Then, again, while a large barrel is an indication of profit-making power, it will pay a man to see that the milk veins under the cow's belly are prominent. Prominence is a far more important indication than actual size would be. Firm muscles mean good constitution. They are one of the best evidences of endurance and thrift that you can find in a cow ; and endurance to stand the strain of giving milk continuously is what you want. A cow should have broad loins with long rumps. She should have a rather long, lean neck, with clean cut face and prominent eyes. These points indicate enduring power to stand the strain of a long milking season. If a cow has these five points she will usually have the power of serving a man well, namely:—Long udder, broad and elastic ; a soft mellow skin covered with mossy silky hair ; a large barrel with broad ribs wide apart and very firm muscles in the abdomen ; broad loins with long rumps and lean hips ; long neck, clean cut face and large eyes.

She should be given a chance of paying for her board. She should be kept where she is comfortable. Comfort is the essence and sum total of all stabling of cattle whether the stable be of stone, brick or wood. All are equally good if the cow is equally comfortable. If a man keeps his cow uncomfortable, he has so far deprived her of the power of making profit. The cow should be curried every day. My thoughts go back to the old homestead where we had forty cows, which were curried once a day. A cow gives more milk when she is comfortable. She should be made to pay for her board just as she eats it ; that is the best way. A man is not a good manager who lets his cow live on him for six months in the year without paying, and then expects her to pay for the whole year's board in the other six months. He can hardly expect that the cow will pay for her winter's board in the summer.

MILKING DURING WINTER.

It is folly to keep your cow for six months without getting any pay, and then come down on her in the spring and say "you have got to pay for your board or get out." I would have the cow make me a weekly offering, as the churches commend. Most of the churches have good business tact and are managed by men of good sense, and if they had more of it they would be appreciated more than they are. A man will give a dollar a week to his church when nothing would induce him to give \$50 at one time. Make the cow give a weekly offering. A cow will give more milk, if her milking season commences in October than if it begins between March and May. If a cow calves in March or April, when the cold weather comes in the Fall she dries up anyway, and therefore boards on the man during the winter too long without paying for her keep. Butter is dearer in the autumn and winter ; skim milk is worth more ; and if our cows generally calved in the Fall we would be able to largely develop our export trade in dairy products. Butter made in the winter time is worth more and keeps longer ; and calves grown at that time are more vigorous and can be attended to more conveniently, as they come at a time when the farmer has leisure to devote himself to stock raising practices.

WATER AND SALT.

Then the cow needs to have access to all the water she can drink. We sometimes see milk that has too much water in it, but it is not put there by the cow.

If a cow has abundance of good food, the more water she drinks the more and better milk she will give. Cows need salt every day, not so much here by the sea as they do further inland, but still they need some. I made a test at one time, and I found by changing the salt back and forwards among the herd, that the cows gave 14½ per cent. less milk on the average, for two weeks when they got no salt than when they had it; and furthermore that milk obtained from cows which had no salt would not keep as long by 24 hours. It does not pay to throw your cow a little salt once a week. There are people who act thus but they are not Scotchmen. They are never quite sure that their observance of the Sabbath has been quite complete until they have placed a little tin pail on their arm and started for the pasture. Giving salt to cows regularly means more milk and better milk; and the kindly handling of cows at all times means increase of milk. If the cow is abused or excited or rendered uncomfortable in any way, she gives less milk. A cow fed on cheap food in a comfortable stable at regular hours, with access to all the water she can drink and an allowance of salt every day, can and will pay her board if she is well bred. Good breeding does not mean long pedigree. It means good behaviour both in cows and men. The man who keeps his cows boarding on him becomes a servant to his cows, instead of them being his servants. The man who would be a successful farmer is a man born to rule, to rule nature, to rule plant-life and make it subject to his needs, to rule animal life and make it develop and continue for his service and pleasure. Such a man will not be a mere beast of burden, but will employ the skill of his head and hand to the advancement of his material welfare and of the noble profession to which he belongs. Knowledge applied to work, with skill and enthusiasm, is what is required, and then the farm will pay and give the farmer pleasure as well as profit.

SECOND LECTURE—CO-OPERATION AND THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I am very glad to have an opportunity of speaking to-night to such a distinguished audience, and I have to thank the members of Parliament here for the compliment they have paid the farmers of New Brunswick in giving their time to listen to a few remarks concerning a subject of much importance to them. When the legislators throughout all these provinces of the country think it not beneath their notice to discuss the farmers' calling, then every man may take more heart and courage to prosecute that calling with new vigor and success.

I think, sometimes, that if the *leading* men of the country would pay more attention to the agriculturist's tasks, his place in society and his economic progress, there would be more real leaders among them.

When a farmer sees men, with larger opportunities for forming sound judgments, ignoring his claims, forgetting his calling and concerning themselves wholly about other things, he is tempted to look upon his calling as being one of manual toil only; and often seeks to leave the farm, when, were his calling looked upon as it should be, an impetus would be given to it, and the country would profit thereby. Your province has set a first example to the other provinces, by your legislators giving their presence this evening at the expense of other public duties,—advertising by that presence here to-night the interest they feel in the welfare of that honorable class of men who follow farming for a living.

* * * * *

The farmer follows no mean calling; his is no mean occupation. It does not demand toilsome effort and strength alone; but it requires now-a-days first of all good judgment and clear headed application of intellect to the requirements of his business. So on this chart I put "man," typical of his race, above his food; and I think that is where he ought to be always and everywhere. The farmer's occupation is to find

food for himself and his race, and to obtain it from all the resources of nature which the Creator gave to him, that he might exercise dominion over them. The man who farms, and farms well, rules; but that requires the most careful judgment, and the highest intellectual qualities. When he has learned to govern animal life and plant life, then he has ruled to some purpose; and then that farmer may rise to rule higher forms of activity. Thus by and by we shall hear of farmers ruling the world. After they have learned to rule the lower phases of life correctly, they may rise to rule others with advantage. In doing his work the farmer must raise animals, as the world requires numerous and varied products for food. England and this continent consume more food per head of their population than they did 25 years ago. We eat more beefsteak per head, we eat more mutton per head and more bacon than the people of 25 years ago. Vegetable products are replaced by animal products; consequently the farmer must keep animals adapted for the yielding of food, and he must necessarily keep them at a profit. A farmer, who takes more out of his land than he gives back, is not farming; and a cow that eats more than it gives back to him is a burden on him, instead of being his helper. The man who keeps a good cow, keeps a friend; and a poor man can best afford to keep the most cows, if he keeps them on good food. When he learns the business of raising good cows, then he will succeed. The world's market is never glutted with superior food; there is often a glut of inferior things in every market and every climate, but there is seldom a glut of superior food; and people are willing to pay for it at high prices, when they get a chance of buying it.

* * * * *

The only three elements which give manure any value as plant food, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and these are the only three to which I have attached any value on this chart. If a man lets these run off, how can he afford to buy fertilisers? Let me give an illustration to make my meaning plain. A man says: "I must have some food for my boys, hungry boys at home." In the carrying out of his judgment he starts to some baker's shop, meanwhile carrying on his back a bag of flour, with a hole in the bottom of the sack. On his way there, he loses sufficient flour to make the loaves. He starts home after having purchased the bread, and upon his arrival congratulates himself in saying, "I have done a fine thing; I have brought bread for my boys." And so he has, but he has lost twice as much flour as would make bread for his boys. So it is a good thing to buy bread, but not to trickle flour on the sidewalk while going to make the purchase. When farmers buy commercial fertilisers without first caring for their barnyard manure, they are in the same state, as the man who went to the baker's shop to buy bread while carrying flour on his back. When farmers allow or cause the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to escape, they lose the only three things that give the barnyard manure its value as a fertilizer.

The soil is mainly a store house for plant food. During the past ages when the Lord was making the earth, He used great powers to grind the rocks up fine; and He did it so well that He pronounced it very good. The farmer ought to know enough to keep up the same practice,—to operate by the same process that nature used. If you examine the soil you will find it to be composed of particles separated by spaces, the particles being full of pores. Every plant needs light, heat, air and water. If a man in the course of handling the soil lets the tiny parts be immersed in water, it loses some part of its nutritive power; and if a man removes all the water he cannot get a thrifty plant to grow. A man who would farm well should have drains under the soil, so that the water may leave behind in the soil, the nitrogen which would otherwise run off on the surface; he should also let the frosts work for him; he should plough in the Fall, that later on, the frost might crumble some portion of the soil and so make it finer.

To illustrate: When one walks at the base of a steep cliff in the spring and sees pieces of rock strewn on the path below, he may reason back to the cause that brought those pieces there. He will find that the water found its way into the little crevices and that the frost came, and wedge-like burst off a portion by its own action

on the water. If you examine the surface of a small piece that fell off, you will find that it has been acted on in the same manner; of course, the surface is smaller and the process is slow, but little fine pieces are broken off, and this same process is carried on and on. These small particles are left in the soil, so that alternate freezings and thawings pulverize it and make it more easily available for plant food. A man is not warranted in forcing down the fine tilth, eight inches deep the next spring; but he is a wise farmer who follows surface cultivation in the spring. The roots of some plants go down deep, and in going down deep they die, decay and make more plant food. I have seen on a tombstone in a churchyard tiny little plants growing. They are at first almost invisible to the eye. They die and become plant food for other plants. After successive generations of plants, the stone is hidden from view. These changes are going on continually. When one plant dies, it furnishes food for others. The further the decayed roots lie below the surface, the further the succeeding crops send their roots. Care will naturally quicken the activities of plants. It is only when a man takes advantage of all the facilities which nature provides for him that he farms with success. Every man should do that for this reason, that if a man does not adopt some means of increasing the feeding scope of his plant in the soil, he so reduces the plant food area, that he leaves the soil on his farm poorer and shallower than when he found it; and every man should farm so as to leave his soil deeper and richer for his successors than when he took hold of it. That is good farming; every other man robs the soil and no man has the right to do that, after it is cleared.

Water is a circulating medium—nature's omnibus for moving things around. I will not speak as to its action, but will give you an illustration as to the possibilities of co-operation. Water, so useful in nature, is composed of molecules so small that they are not visible to the unaided eye. I sit down and I watch a little boy blowing soap bubbles,—you will think it foolish both for the boy and me. I watch the soap bubbles burst; I cannot see the water, but from one of them I try to get a conception of the molecules that compose the water of its film. I get just a glimpse of a conception of the size of those molecules, so important and so useful in the world. By using an illustration—I think from Prof. Tyndal—if you were to have that soap bubble magnified till it became as big as a waggon wheel, you would imagine that you could see the molecules upon its surface. That, however, is not his proposition but a stepping stone of mine to it. If you had that bubble enlarged till it was so big that it would make a jacket for the whole earth, you might see the molecules like No. 6 shot, that is, after that soap bubble was magnified to that tremendous tenacity. You may see from this what these infinitesimally minute things can do when they all act together. Put a quart of water in a strong vessel constructed from the best material of iron or steel, into which man has put the skill and experience of centuries, and all the ingenuity of workmanship that can give it toughness and strength. Have it 6 inches thick; let its hollow chamber be filled full of water all composed of those little molecules. Let it be closed securely and then let it freeze. What happens? Those tiny things all push for the one object. They seem to stand sideways and shoulder to shoulder, and as these little things push they burst the strong vessel as if it were an egg shell. This iron vessel gives me an illustration of coercive combinations, and the action of the water gives me a conception of what farmers can do when they learn to co-operate for industrial improvements.

I will not speak to you of the air and the sun, or how the sun assists in the formation of plant structure and food, or how its wonderful strength is stored up to be used 'at man's discretion. If a man will do the chores, the sun will get in its work. That good old man, the Hon. Harris Lewis, who used to come from New York to Ontario to give us some talks on dairying and agriculture, in the course of the talk one night, said some things that struck very hard against the prejudices of some present. He was a man who spoke without trying to raise them, but who went to the root of what he was talking about,—that is the best kind of a speech to have. After he got through, one of the bumptious fellows in the assembly said: "Mr. Lewis, when you are at home you don't farm, you make vinegar don't you?" The old man arose with one of the kindest expressions to answer this rough fellow.

"Oh no," he said, "I never make vinegar. There is a vinegar factory on my farm, and when I do the chores the Lord makes the vinegar." It is no mean job to do the chores, it does not belittle us any. You can see the need for co-operation and education, so that man can do that work well and with the largest service to the world, while leaving to himself the most leisure that he might be the better man.

There is a difference between co-operation and the commercial combinations of to-day. No man need say that one who desires farmers to co-operate is urging them to combine. The combine has always in it an element of commercial coercion. Co-operation is to help men to act together, to *give more* to the world; the combine is to *get more* from the world and give back as little as possible. I believe in farmers co-operating in doing their work, and they will get more back in return because they will have given more. Farmers can afford to co-operate more than any other class. You will find merchants co-operating; if one gets a customer it is partly at the expense of the other; and still they co-operate although their interests are rather competitive—almost antagonistic. But in farming, when this man learns to breed better horses, the others likewise do so: they create a demand and prices go up because buyers are brought in to pay for the better animals. Co-operation is for the good of each and for the good of all. Thus men who farm would serve the country well by co-operation.

I am sometimes amused,—oftener pained at the foolish attitudes and actions of some farmers. Although they ought to help and encourage each other, yet they often try to hinder. If John Brown builds a big barn, then Jones will ask if somebody had to back his note in the bank to get the lumber. If a man gets better horses to have better stock, he is said to be putting on style, etc., etc.; and instead of this co-operation of sentiment which would help them along, jealousy and envy bitterly spoken keep them back. Those men who co-operate become economical. Co-operation reduces cost, and it is applicable to nearly all branches of farming and particularly so to dairying work.

A good while ago men used to do all their threshing in their barns by the use of an instrument,—rather than a tool,—wholly the property of each and often made at home, when every man threshed his grain with his own flail. Here was an illustration of what I shall call "single endeavor"; but men cannot afford to do that now. They have now steam separators and other appliances and gather together for two days at one farm to do all the threshing there. So economy of labor is promoted by co-operation, and that applies to all farming work.

In the making of butter, in 10 lb. or less lots, the women do not co-operate. Each does her own work alone and it takes six times more labor to make it, than it does in 200 lb. lots in a creamery; but it does not maybe cost any more, because a great many men hire their wives for their lifetime just for their board. It is a waste of time and a cruel unnecessary labor imposed on the women of the country, when they have to do unprofitable work, such as the making of butter in small quantities, when the very same butter would bring more than enough extra to pay for the manufacturing expenses, if made in a creamery. When the women of the country are relieved from this work, there will be fewer boys leaving the farms. They leave because the work is—too often—drudgery without pay. When the women are not overworked then the boys will remain at home, in brighter homes, and by their strong hands will further lighten the burdens of the women and leave them more liberty, leisure and opportunity for true housewively duties.

Then co-operation in dairying would increase the price of the product. When butter-making is carried on in the farm houses, the work under such circumstances does not yield a uniform quality; and uniformity is an essential, if we would have our butter fetch the highest price and become an article of commercial importance like our cheese.

Up in Ontario, over 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ of all the cheese is made in the cheese factories. The same is true of the rest of Canada, to the extent that over 99 per cent. of all the cheese manufactured in Canada is made in cheese factories by co-operative methods. The result is that we stand first in the British markets for the quality of

our cheese, and we send more cheese there per head of population than any other people on the whole earth. We send 42 per cent. of their cheese to the people of England, and why? Because we have co-operated and have given our cheese a quality of uniformity. As to our butter, we send her less than 2 per cent. of all the butter she buys abroad; but we make our cheese by the co-operative method and send 42 per cent. of all their imported cheese to England. When we make our butter in the same way and establish a standard of uniformity for it, then we shall probably send larger quantities of it than of cheese. I must remark that England buys twice as much butter abroad as she buys of cheese, and when we send them 42 per cent. of their imports of butter, there must necessarily be an increased volume of wealth coming this way. Co-operation would help us to establish a reputation there, and reputation has a peculiar value in all things,—you cannot weigh it, but it is of great worth. It is not measured by dimension, but it applies to everything. Reputation is not character. If you have a factory with a superior reputation and send to England one shipment of inferior goods, those inferior goods will sell for the same price relatively as did the previous good quality. Men buy on the established reputation of a factory expecting that the quality will be all right; and hence its reputation would carry it along all right that once, but it could not do so undeservedly very often. That is why we are trying to have such regulations that any Canadian may brand his cheese, assured that it will be counted a misdemeanor for anyone to use a similar brand on inferior cheese or on cheese from the United States going through our Dominion in bond. We have an excellent reputation and we certainly should have enough pride to look after it and protect it for ourselves. Co-operation has been a means whereby we have assured and established a reputation and a demand for our goods.

I think a Dairymen's Association for the Province of New Brunswick should be organised and that such an Association should receive a liberal grant from the public treasury of this Province. I do not think, so far as I can see, that any Province can spend public money to more advantage than for the agricultural education of its farmers.

The Association, when formed, and co-operation in factories will give farmers more enthusiasm in their work. If a man has to do specially difficult work he has to get up enthusiasm and put *himself* into his work; farmers must do their work in that way. This enthusiasm will help the farmers to do their work better, and they will have more profit from it. Co-operation would give more value to all property owned by farmers. I will not argue this, but will give one illustration. If a man wants to sell or rent a farm within a reasonable distance of a cheese or butter factory, he will advertise the fact, and for why? Because he will see an increased source of revenue through the cheese factory or the creamery, and thus their proximity increases the value of the property. Were every man to try to support the factory in his locality, he would get an increased price for his farm, if he wanted to sell; and if every man would support the creamery it would never go down, and it would be still more profitable to each one patronising it.

There is one other point I would like to mention. I give an instance which was mentioned in conversation this afternoon,—a co-operation of men to govern a township for themselves. That co-operation will educate these men in the Council, and then in the County Council; and so men of approved worth and ability are brought forward who were never heard of before. And the same is true of these co-operative factories. We never would have had these Farmers' Institutes, but for the cheese factories and co-operation in favour of creameries.

In the Kingdom of Denmark the people had very hard times to make farming pay, but now they proceed on what is called partnership dairying; and they have carried it on so successfully that they send the best and most of the butter sent to England from any part of the world. But that is not all; they learned to co-operate and to produce it so cheaply and get such a profit that they raise their stock on the skim milk, so that now they export more beef than we do from this vast Dominion.

We cannot compete with the great wheat fields of the West, but we should not, so to speak, throw up the sponge and show the white feather in the cattle trade of the world.

Where does the cheap beef come from? A great deal from land worth \$100 an acre, farmed by men who hire help at \$45 a month, and I have seen it fed on corn ensilage costing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per steer per day on high priced land. In old England, where land is worth \$500 an acre, they still grow wheat against all the world, because they keep cattle and keep their lands rich. We have less competition here and good lands, and there is no reason why we here should not succeed in raising cattle cheaply in any part of our own Dominion.

If in any section, farmers wish to co-operate, a cheese factory of 500 cow capacity can be erected at a cost of \$2,000 for a building of the best sort and construction, equipped with the best utensils that recent improvements can provide; and the cheese can be made at a cost of from two to two and a half cents a pound, including the drawing of the milk.

In Nova Scotia where they have a few co-operative factories, they paid more on an average for the milk than in Ontario; and if they can do that in Nova Scotia why not in New Brunswick. You have your home market and the people of England are always ready to pay and willing to pay a good price for good cheese. A creamery of 500 cow capacity to be operated upon the cream-collecting plan can be completed at a cost of about \$1,500. The collecting of cream and the making of butter will cost about 4 cents per pound, and the persons sending the cream to the factory will be saved all the labor of manufacturing it into butter, as well as the cost of the tubs, etc. The larger the output, the lower the cost per pound of putting it on the market. I think the best kind of agriculture in dairying, for us to follow, is to make cheese mainly in summer months where farmers are raising much stock, support creameries during the winter and make one building do for both. When we make butter during the winter, more stock can be raised and the three businesses will run hand in hand; they will add largely to the profits of the farmer and by the production in such a manner, of butter, beef, cheese and bacon, the farmers will grow richer. In small districts where the area is large and the number of cows is small, it is well to establish the creamery on the cream-gathering plan.

You can never put too much water in milk if you always put it through the cow's mouth. There are 3.75 per cent. of fat in milk. Cheesemakers should learn how to prevent this waste of fat into the whey. It becomes dairymen to learn, that most of it may go to make cheese. If the milk is not properly aerated there will be less of this retained in the cheese. If the milk has not been perfectly coagulated the casein is wasted. There are 4 per cent. of sugar and .07 per cent of ash in milk. Where the whey is kept sweet, it is good food for calves and hogs, but it may become poisonous by being in a foul state.

I think every cheesemaker, to succeed in his business, should so study those problems that he will be able to render intelligent answers as to why he wants certain treatment given to cows. The cheesemaker does not understand the whole of his business; he should study up the cow, the animal that makes the milk, and the food of the cow, so that when a man says "my milk is as good as my neighbour's," he can prove to him the why and wherefore of the effect of care and management, and adopt such treatments as are required for the quality of milk he handles. He will make better cheese and can make the whole neighbourhood respond to his own investigating, observing disposition. We want in our own country that our business men should look things squarely in the face; see them as they are and make other men think. If we can make them think wisely, it will make them successful dairymen, strong citizens and good men.

You can see that milk contains the very things necessary for animal growth, and all in correct proportions for food; and cream is merely a portion of the milk with a larger share of fat globules in it. So cream bears no definite ratio to the quantity of milk. You may have milk set in deep vessels, and you can take from the top 16 or 18 per cent. and call that cream, or half of the whole milk if you like.

I know down in Halifax they call the bottom half, *the cream*, and give you that on porridge.

The animal that should supplement the cow in producing food and rendering service is the despised hog. Farmers seldom understand the hog, or they would keep more around their places. It does not pay to import \$2,000,000 worth of pork and export hog feed to other countries. If we would feed the hogs ourselves and sell the bacon, we would have the producer's profit and the manufacturer's profit. It does not pay us to buy pork and rob the soil of all kinds of grain, to give others the manufacturer's profit. Besides this they,—the hogs,—are interesting in other phases of their behaviour. I have studied the hog a good deal. I used to feed a great many—600 a year; and I was not a prodigal boy either. They are worthy of observation in regard to general demeanour.

I went down on Monday morning to one of the hog yards, some years ago. The man whose business it was to look after them, had allowed an alcoholic fermentation to act in their whey. In this case it was quite pronounced, and I got my arms on the rail-fence and studied 70 drunken hogs for a time. 'Twas a study in animal husbandry and moral philosophy combined. There was "the funny hog," which would tickle the others and run along and laugh; then there was "the fighting hog" who would show his tusks and snarl; and "the sluggish hog" that would lie in the mud on the ground and grunt and grunt. I concluded that it was foolish for even a pig to let his appetite get the better of his judgment and will.

In feeding hogs, the man who feeds them well will succeed with them. You must remember that the hog has a preference for being clean. In feeding last year a great many pens, one side of each was kept clean for a week; afterwards the pigs themselves kept that clean for their bed. One week's education did it, and if the hog gets a good chance and a good example he is all right. Every farmer, with 100 acres, ought to feed 20 to 100 hogs. The common way of constructing the floors of the pens is unsuitable. If the floor slopes backward from the trough, it will be kept wet. That means sickly hogs that do not thrive well. I prefer to make the floor slant towards the trough. Twice the profit can be made when the hog lies dry all the while; and besides that, the health of the hogs is much better. Then the feeding trough should have its holding capacity in length and not in depth.

It pays to have them fed with good clean feed; that means the difference between profit and loss. They will take the waste from the table. It does not do, as is usually the case, to have it put into a tub or barrel that is never emptied or cleaned out. That becomes poison for the hog. It becomes fermented and sour, and makes bad blood. With the sow and young pigs taking it, why the consequence is that they die before they are ten days old. Every animal should get clean food, and even little pigs have the right to be well-born. Hogs fed on clean food should gain at least one pound for every four and a half pounds of grain used; a man can tell whether it is paying to keep them or put his labour to other sources of profit. If any man feeds his hogs too long, it costs more than he can make out of them. I quote the following from my last annual report as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College:—

"Dairy men neglect one of the best servants they can have in the animal creation, when they do not avail themselves of the hog to aid in making money from the by-products of milk. The attitude of farmers towards the pig has been an unfriendly one. It is a popular, though untrue, saying that 'the only good Indian is the dead Indian,' and farmers seem to cherish a similar belief in regard to the hog. That opinion, however, is in direct opposition to the best interests of the men who keep cows for the manufacture of dairy products. If the man who keeps ten cows will fatten twenty hogs in the summer and half as many in the winter, he will find, perhaps to his amazement, that this little branch of business will bring him in more money and profit than he thought could be made from it. Whey is a valuable hog feed. There

are nearly seven pounds in every hundred pounds of whey which the hog can use to advantage. The composition of sour whey may be given as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Water.....	93·00
Nitrogenous substances.....	1·00
Fat.....	0·50
Milk Sugar.....	4·25
Lactic Acid.....	0·50
Ash.....	0·75
	<hr/>
	100·00

These elements of food value in whey should produce at least two pounds of live weight in hogs. One hundred pounds of whey, fed in the most judicious manner, should produce two pounds of pork; it will not do it when fed alone, but fed in combination with other foods it will. Sows, like cows, should be selected for their profit-making powers. A man who knows well enough that unless he has a good dairy cow he need expect no profit from her, often acts as though he believed that anything that grunts and squeals will make money for him out of its feed; but the squealing and the grunting are the main part of it with some hogs. In selecting a sow, she should be selected first for her length, then for her depth and then for her breadth. The three qualities should be valued in that order of merit—length depth and breadth. A sow should be made to farrow in March or April and in September. A breeding sow should never be fed upon decayed food. The waste from the kitchen and the table is wholesome feed for pigs when it is fed clean and before it becomes decomposed; but a never-empty and consequently never-clean swill barrel is a menace to the health of the hogs and a hindrance to profit. A breeding sow should always get as much salt as she likes to take; her food should be salted and she should have access to salt besides; she will not thrive without it. The quarters of breeding sows during the winter should be comfortable. They too often lie in and under strawstacks, or out in open sheds, and the other swine which are being wintered lie with them and on them to make more warmth. Dead pigs and sickly pigs from birth are the consequence. Their sleeping places should be well ventilated and dry.

A boar should be selected for length, depth and breadth. He should have proportionally large bones, for small bones are indicative of a weak constitution and a disposition to lay on lard instead of muscular meat. A plentiful supply of hair indicates a strong constitution, and a predisposition to lay on flesh.

Young pigs should be suckled for about three months; if they are weaned when five or six weeks old, they will not do as well. The sow can nurse them as well as not if properly fed, and the pigs will grow and thrive so much the better. Skim-milk butter-milk and bran should form some part of a milking sow's ration. It is profitable to scald or boil her feed until after the pigs are weaned.

The little pigs should always have access to cold water for drinking. In feeding and fattening these little pigs, they should have the trough room in length, not in depth. Many of the hog troughs, I see around the country, seem to have been constructed with the object of affording bath accommodation for the pigs, so deep and wide are they that the pigs take headers right into them. The feed room of the trough should be in length and not mainly in depth for all sizes of hogs, and it should be kept clean. Pigs have the reputation of being filthy animals, but a pig will keep itself clean if it gets instruction in that way for one week and a good example. The feed for little pigs should be sweet, not sour. In the souring of whey, some of the sugar is converted into acid. Lactic acid has no feeding properties. It has a slightly helpful digestive action, so that whey or milk which is sour will do a pig no harm, but part of the food value has been lost. Thoroughly sour whey is extravagant food and unsuitable for pigs. All meal fed with whey had better be of a mixture of grains: pease, wheat, middlings and bran are suitable. And let me remark in passing, that a farmer can frequently grow thirty bushels of "goose wheat" to the acre, in this

time of cheap wheat, and he cannot market that so well any other way as through his hogs. With their mixed feed, pigs should receive a liberal allowance of salt every day; charcoal or wood ashes are very beneficial when hogs are fed mainly on whey. A very small quantity of saltpetre and sulphur once a week would help to keep them thriving when the whey is unavoidably sour, as it will sometimes become in spite of the best of care. A mixture may be made of eight pounds of salt, eight pounds of charcoal, half a pound of saltpetre and one pound of sulphur. The hogs may be allowed to take all they like of the mixture. Pigs should have some green feed in the summer time when penned up; half an acre of clover will yield the best returns in pork when fed to pigs that are also given whey and grain in combination therewith.

The sleeping quarters of pigs that are fed should be dry, clean and well ventilated. The best weight at which to sell hogs in order to realise the highest price and the best returns for food consumed is from 150 to 200 pounds, live weight."

The following tables give the observed results from five of the pens of hogs that were fattened during the season:—

On Aug. 9th sixteen hogs were separated into three pens, containing 6, 5 and 5 respectively. They were divided to be as near alike as possible in age, size and breeding. None of them were pure bred, though most of them showed Berkshire or Chester White points. They were all fed on middlings only, with salt and water, and were allowed as much as they could eat, being fed three times a day. The middlings were mixed with cold water in the troughs immediately before the time of feeding.

	Number of Hogs.	Weight Aug 9th.	Weight Sept. 13th.	Gain.	Middlings Consumed.	Middlings consumed per lb. of increase live weight.
		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Pen 1.....	6	586	924	338	950	2.81
2.....	5	465	726	261	836	3.20
5.....	5	399	673	274	908	3.31
	16	1,450	2,323	873	2,694	3.08

The average live weight of the hogs on Aug. 9th was 96.6 lb. each
 " " " " Sept. 13th " 145.2 "

The object in feeding the middlings was to prepare the three lots for an experiment in the feeding of corn-meal alone, pease-meal alone and a mixture of barley-meal and middlings alone in the fattening of these 16 hogs. The hogs of each of the three lots in pens 1, 2 and 5 were weighed every week. The meal in each case was fed, as were the middlings, mixed with cold water in the trough, immediately before the hogs had access to it. They were fed three times a day and each pen was allowed as much as the hogs would eat. In the tables I have arranged the figures under *four* feeding periods of four, four, four and three weeks each.

Pen 1—Six hogs fed on cornmeal only with water and salt, Sept. 13th to Dec. 28th.

Feeding Period.	Weight at beginning of feeding period.	Weight at end of feeding period.	Gain.	Cornmeal consumed.	Cornmeal consumed per lb. of increase live weight.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
September 13th to October 12th	924	1,184	260	1,111	4·27
October 12th to November 9th	1,184	1,447	263	1,174	4·46
November 9th to December 7th	1,447	1,666	219	1,161	5·30
December 7th to December 28th	1,666	1,842	176	911	5·17
September 13th to December 28th	924	1,842	918	4,357	4·74

Pen 2.—Five hogs fed on pease-meal only with water and salt, Sept. 13th to Dec. 28th.

Feeding Period.	Weight at beginning of feeding period.	Weight at end of feeding period.	Gain.	Pease meal consumed.	Pease meal consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
September 13th to October 12th	726	945	219	1,049	4·79
October 12th to November 9th	945	1,140	195	931	4·77
November 9th to December 7th	1,140	1,390	250	1,126	4·50
December 7th to December 28th	1,390	1,534	144	815	5·66
September 13th to December 28th	726	1,534	808	3,921	4·85

Pen. 5—Five hogs fed on a mixture of barley meal and middlings alone with water and salt, from Sept. 13th to Dec. 28th.

FEEDING PERIOD.	Weight at beginning of feeding period.	Weight at end of feeding period.	Gain.	FEED CONSUMED.		Mixture of barley meal and middlings consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.
				Barley.	Mid-dlings.	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
September 13th to October 12th	673	877	204	399	399	3·91
October 12th to November 9th	877	1,070	193	436	419	4·43
November 9th to December 7th	1,070	1,275	205	486	489	4·75
December 7th to December 28th	1,275	1,403	128	351	361	5·56
September 13th to December 28th	673	1,403	730	1,672	1,668	4·57

The following table is arranged for comparison of the quantities of feed consumed per lb. of increase live weight:—

Feeding Period.	Corn meal consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.	Pease meal consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.	Mixture of barley meal and middlings consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
September 13th to October 12th.....	4.27	4.79	3.91
October 12th to November 9th	4.46	4.77	4.43
November 9th to December 7th	5.30	4.50	4.75
December 7th to December 28th.	5.17	5.60	5.56
September 13th to December 28th.....	4.74	4.85	4.57

On November 9th, after a period of preparatory feeding, eight hogs of similar age and breeding were weighed, and left four in each of two pens. They were not pure breed, but in appearance would have passed for Berkshire hogs. A test was undertaken with them to obtain some information on the value of rape ensilage for fattening purposes. The four hogs in pen 6 were fed on middlings only, with water and salt mixed in the trough before the hogs were allowed access to it. They were fed three times a day, and were fed as much as they would eat. The four hogs in pen 7 were fed on about one-third the quantity of middlings consumed by the hogs in pen 6, and were allowed as much rape ensilage as they would eat. The treatment otherwise was alike. The feeding lasted from November 9th to December 21st, when the supply of rape ensilage was exhausted.

The following table shows the comparative quantities of middlings and rape ensilage consumed:—

—	Feeding Period.	Weight at beginning of feeding period.	Weight at end of feeding period.	Gain.	MIDDINGS AND RAPE ENSILAGE CON- SUMED.		Middlings consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.
					Mid- dlings.	Rape ensilage.	
		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Pen 6: 4 hogs.....	Nov. 9th to Dec. 21st.	905	1,164	259	1,491	.....	5.75
7 4 do	do do	905	1,084	181	487	2,840	

According to this one test, one pound of middlings is equal to 5.12 lb. of rape ensilage for the production of pork. The cost of the rape ensilage in this case could not be correctly calculated.

I desire here to call attention to the fact that in the feeding of the hogs in Pens 1, 2 and 5 from August 9th to September 13th on middlings only, from an average weight of 90.6 lb. each up to 145.2 lb. each, only 3.08 lb. of middlings were consumed for each pound of increase live weight, whereas in feeding the hogs in Pen 6,

on middlings only, from an average weight of 226.2 lb. each up to 291 lb. each 5.75 lb. of middlings were consumed for each pound of increase live weight.

The twenty-four hogs of Pens, 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 were killed on December 31st and January 1st. The last feed was given to all the hogs on the morning of 30th December. The hogs of Pen 1, and numbers 4 and 5 of Pen 2, were killed on January 1st. The following table will give some interesting and probably useful information. The live weight of each hog was taken immediately before it was killed, and the dead weight was taken immediately after it had ceased to bleed. The hogs were all scalded, scraped, dressed and hung up where they would not freeze. On January 6th the dressed weight was taken:

Pen.	Number of Animal.	Fed on	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.	Dressed Weight.	Weight of lard on guts.		Per cent. of shrinkage from live weight to dressed weight.
			Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Oz.	
7	1	Middlings and rape Ensilage.	218½	5	2	14.3 per cent.
	2		.....	.....	254½	5	10
	3		260	254	224	6	2	
	4		249	242½	212	4	14	
6	1	Middlings.	298	292	257	7	0	13.3 per cent.
	2		282	273	245	6	11	
	3		259	252	225	6	2	
	4		305	300	264½	6	11	
5	1	Barley-meal and Middlings.	273½	267½	229½	7	9	15.6 per cent.
	2		283	277	242½	19	1	
	3		238	232	201½	7	14	
	4		298	291	251	6	4	
	5		253½	246½	211	6	0	
5	1	Pease-meal.	289½	282½	238½	7	14	17.0 per cent.
	2		288	282½	242	9	12	
	3		301	293½	246	9	0	
	4		279½	273½	232½	7	12	
	5		312½	305½	261½	6	15	
2	1	Corn-meal.	295	290½	257½	6	2	14.1 per cent.
	2		342½	336½	293½	9	0	
	3		241	235½	206½	6	10	
	4		332½	326	287½	5	13	
	5		283	276½	238½	8	11	
	6		277½	271½	237	7	4	

One hog of each lot was cut through in front of the shoulders, behind the shoulders and in front of the hams. It was intended to photograph these sections, had the difference between the proportions of fat and lean from the different kinds of feed been decidedly apparent. The difference would not have been evident to the eye from an exact photograph. A few of the notes made on the spot are transcribed here.

Corn-Meal Fed.—Lean meat rather brighter in the color than the other; equal to the pease-meal fed; in firmness and proportion of fat and lean; lard more chalky in shade than others.

Pease Meal Fed.—The color of the lean meat hardly so bright as the corn-meal fed.

Barley-Meal and Middlings Fed.—Color of the lean meat rather pale; larger proportion of lean to fat than in the corn and pease-meal fed; flesh and fat softer in body than in the two other lots.

In the following table is shown the order of quality under the three 'heads of 'color,' 'largest proportion of lean to fat,' and 'firmness of flesh and lard.'

Order.	Color.	Largest proportion of lean to fat.	Firmness of flesh and lard.
First.	Corn-meal.	Middlings and rape ensilage.	Equal { Corn-meal. Pease-meal.
Second.	Pease-meal.	Middlings.	
Third.	Barley-meal and middlings.	Barley-meal and middlings.	Barley-meal and middlings.
Fourth.	Middlings.	Equal { Corn-meal. Pease-meal.	Middlings.
Fifth.	Middlings and rape ensilage.		Middlings and rape ensilage.

Other hog-feeding has been in progress. From the data given in these tables, and from conclusions safely reached by observation, I desire to point out that as a hog becomes older and heavier there is a gradual increase in the quantity of food consumed per pound of increase live weight. It is not prudent to base a scale of the per cent. of increased consumption of feed upon these few tests, but I may mention that in the case of feeding hogs upon middlings only from 226.2 lb. each up to 291 lb. each (pen 6), they consumed EIGHTY-SIX PER CENT. more feed for every pound of increase live weight, than did the hogs from 90.6 lb. each up to 145.2 lb. each.

By comparing the qualities of feed consumed per pound of increase live weight by the hogs in pens 1, 2 and 5 on corn-meal, pease-meal and barley-meal and the middlings respectively during the first eight and the last seven weeks the following results appear:—

Feeding Period.	Corn-meal consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.	Pease-meal consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.	Mixture of barley-meal and middlings consumed per lb. of increase, live weight.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
September 13th to November 9th.....	4.36	4.78	4.16
November 9th to December 28th.....	5.24	4.92	5.06

The increased per cent. of the consumption of feed per lb. of increase live weight in the hogs in the second period from Nov. 9th to Dec. 28th over the rate of consumption during the period from Sept. 13th to Nov. 9th, is as follows:—

In corn-meal fed hogs, 20 per cent. more feed per lb. of increase live weight.

In pease-meal fed hogs, 3 per cent. more feed per lb. of increase live weight.

In barley-meal and middlings mixture fed hogs, 21 per cent. more feed per lb. of increase live weight.

I consider that it is possible by a judicious mixture of grain in hog-feeding to obtain one pound of increase live weight up to 200 lb. for every four pounds of grain fed.

The floors of our feeding pens all have their fall towards the trough; that arrangement leaves the back part of the pen always dry for a sleeping place.

Hog manure is one of the best fertilisers; in feeding hogs, little is taken off the farm, much is left on it of manurial value, and satisfactory money returns may be realized in addition. For these reasons, I believe the hogs of this Dominion are an unrecognised and undeveloped source of wealth for the men who endeavor to understand and use them well."

As to the breed of hogs, I will tell you a story, but—first how often to feed them. Three times a day is not too often. The hog does not take any harm from having food before it all the time. It is not like a horse or a cow in that respect.

I was going to speak of the kind you should keep. Some say a hog with a long back is best; others speak of the breadth of the pig, and there are some people with whom length of the body in front of the ears is the favourite point; but that is not a good kind.

An American—a typical Yankee—went down to South Carolina to see an exhibition there, and he was very much disgusted to see this latter kind of hog getting the prizes. He had hogs himself and chuckled within himself that he would carry off all the prizes next year. When he returned home, he went on to tell the neighbours what those long-nosed animals were like, and said, "Down in South Carolina they have but one way to tell when pigs are fit to kill; they take them up by their ears and when their hams will balance their snout, they kill them, they are fat." So the Yankee thought at the next exhibition he would take down his pigs. He did so and had them entered. Presently the judges came up. One glance at his round pigs was enough; they passed by on the other side. He went up to them to remonstrate and remarked: "Did you see my pigs,—them short-legged, broad-backed pigs?" "Oh yes! we looked at them." "Then why in thunder didn't you give them a prize. They are broad-backed, round-hamed, short-legged, fine-boned" ——— And so he was rattling on in the usual American modest style, to enumerate their excellencies, without a word about their defects, when he was interrupted by a slow-speaking Southern judge who said, compassionately: "Stranger, you don't seem to just understand and catch on to the needs of these 'ere parts. Your pigs ain't quite adapted to the wants of this community. They ain't built to suit our circumstances altogether, because you see a pig that can't run twice as fast 's a nigger 's no good to us; he's a gone hog."

THIRD ADDRESS—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

I have no intention of discussing this subject with you to-night in any exhaustive way, or as I should like, and will at this hour have to content myself by referring to a few lines whereon I think the education of farmers could be improved. It would be a good thing for the farmers of this country in some respects, if a practice which exists in the older countries was in vogue here, namely, that of having men educated in agricultural schools on agricultural subjects. In Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland, men are specially instructed and trained how to have farming done in the best way, and then they apply their skill and knowledge through other men's hands, often those of their tenants. The men there who have the agricultural education do not perform the farming work, but they do the thinking and the other men do the tilling.

In our own country we have a happier state of things in opportunity. Here we have, or try to have, the one man competent for both spheres of action; and the man whose own head rules his own hands needs a better education, that he may rule wisely and well. Farmers ought to be taught that they rule their farms and their bodies for themselves and other people. That truly needs education. I can say but a few things about it to-night. Skill is always the product of education. The man

who is unskilful does not do as much in the world as the man who is skilful. Skill is not often understood as being the product of education. When a man learns to fell trees well, he is educated in felling trees. That is, he has power to apply his knowledge; but acquiring knowledge with a mere facility to remember things is not education.

I find some men who have so laden themselves with information that they go about in the world burdened with the load of their lore and learning, and they are tired all the while—too tired to do anything useful and too tiresome to encourage others to do anything. Education has in itself the quality of enabling a man to put his knowledge under his feet that he may be uplifted thereby, with his hands free and head clear to lay hold of life's tasks and perform them well. A man with his footing sure, will be safer than the other man who has not that advantage by his education.

A man educated in felling trees knows how to use an axe and does it. I learned to fell trees. I could read a good deal about it, but my reading could not help me to fell trees. The man who could not read at all, would readily bring energy and a knowledge of his tools to his work and apply acquired skill to the doing of it. Though I might be rather more learned, yet for his purpose he would be better educated than I. In all educational efforts, I think every man who wishes his race well should remember that education is intended for the purpose of enabling a man to bring things to pass because of his being and his doing.

The farmer needs that kind of education for his calling and business. He requires a knowledge of the transactions into which he enters, so that he may see wherein his profit will lie between the cost and the price he can obtain or realize. Many a boy makes a failure of farming because his father never gave him a chance to work and solve out the real problems for himself until he was thrown wholly on his own resources, and then he was unequal to the difficulties from lack of a practical business education. A knowledge of how to buy and sell well and have a profit, how to raise crops and animals, how to reduce the cost of raising them and then how to sell well and have so much profit the more, are branches of a farmer's boy's education that should not be neglected.

Farming is not only a business, it is a trade; and the farmer needs skill in workmanship, as much as does the carpenter or other workmen. You would not think a carpenter educated until he could lay his boards close and make good joints. I do not think a farmer is educated to plough until he can plough straight and even. The boys must be encouraged to plough well, to tend the cattle well and they will take a pride in their work, because as a man finds scope for his own thought he recognises he is doing a man's work and then it is never drudgery. So a man will express himself through his work. There are people who think it is ennobling only to give expression through the voice and pen, and this thought is bolstered up by men who ought to know better. I will give you illustrations.

I once had a chance when a younger man of hearing General Grant speak. It was after his second term in the Presidential chair. He did not speak more than five minutes. I sat and listened, rather amazed. I did not think much of his speech. He blundered and stammered a little, and at last sat down, apparently covered by confusion. Would I be justified in saying he had no power of expression? You see the man's genius and will could express themselves in a far stronger way than by a few words. He was the instrument that hammered the two dividing parts of a great nation into unity.

A painter cannot perhaps talk much, but yet he can give expression on canvas through his brush. You have a sculptor who cannot thrill you with eloquence, but he can put into his statuary a more durable idea than can the finest speaker that ever lifted his voice. And the farmer should learn to express himself through his work, so that his farm will represent his idea and thus as he expresses himself in his work and addresses himself to his work, he finds scope for himself. Such exercise is education. He wants and needs some knowledge to begin with; and education will lead it up to doing something and him to being somebody.

Agriculture is also a profession. It is the general opinion that the men who have the highest class work to perform are the ones who perform professional duties. When this country was first settled, men had to remove natural obstacles,—physical obstructions,—apply the fire brand and so become devastators. Trees had to be felled, and it required education of a sort to swing the axe efficiently. Then we came to a stage when men's occupations were more constructive. Farmers had to replace on the surface, plants more serviceable than those which had been destroyed. Constructive work demands knowledge and education; and the conditions have changed so much that farmers need to apply themselves with skill to the new work.

If a man sells statuary he does not sell it at so much a ton, but when he sells statuary he sells himself, he has driven his chisel and used his mallet and transferred himself. He sells himself in the expression of the marble that he has made to look beautiful out of the dead block. It is the same with the man who sells a horse; he can embody his skill in the animal and thus by the exercise of his skill in the production of a superior horse, he secures a bigger price for it.

We have done some things in the past through the school house but man wants to know more of his work. The farmer's boys will by knowing more of their work and of their calling, be the better enabled to make it more productive. The school-house does not furnish the information as yet. While a boy is learning to read, why should he not learn how plants grow and how agriculture should be prosecuted. He learns to read, sometimes in studying a narrative, of how some illustrious villain a thousand years, or less ago, cut off the heads of several of his wives and made himself as useless as he could be. Instead of that, why could he not read something that would be helpful and useful in his life? When we teach our boys and girls to read and write and give them something good and noble to read about, then will they become better boys and girls. I would not rob the school boys of their heroes and great men, but I would have it, so that the boys could learn the history of their country from books which teach them something of the great men of the past,—the men who helped to make homes comfortable, clothing good and cheap, and who showed how food could be procured more readily and abundantly,—the men who lifted the people up with noble thoughts and the example of useful well-spent lives.

We are going to have in Ontario very soon, a book on agriculture for boys and girls to read in the schools. A boy is in need of information when he goes to school, but an old man cannot hope to go successfully back to school days again. However, a Farmers' Institute is a school-house for grown up boys and girls who live on farms, and that is the place to get information, stimulation, inspiration and direction. An agricultural paper is an additional aid to widen out a man's knowledge and thought and give him an acquaintance with things he would not otherwise probably hear about.

An organised Farmers' Institute or club is a sort of College in which farmers are led up to newer phases of their calling; they discuss the topics relating to agricultural improvements and all become benefited by them. Then we have Experimental Farms in nearly all of the Provinces. Those of the Dominion Government are the key-stone of the arch of our educational institutions for farmers. Through them the people are informed of the results of experiments, and their work sheds out the kindly light of knowledge to the poorest and humblest farmer in the realm, as well as to his richer brother of wider opportunities.

Therefore an Agricultural Experimental Station where a man can go and see fine fields and buildings is merely a school-house, is a place to which three millions of non-resident pupils should look for information; and if anything more than another makes diligent, earnest men of the officers of these stations, it is to think that 3,000,000 of people are looking up to them as those from whom they can learn something of value. They are educational institutions intended to help those non-resident pupils to do their work better, and if they do that well, they will fill the bill; but as soon as they try to make money direct they should be abolished outright.

I will not speak of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. But of such in general, I would say that their object is to inform, stimulate, direct and inspire the

farmers with enthusiasm, and as they do these things, they become educational institutions of the best kind to help even men who do not want information.

Education teaches the farmer the cost of his products and his prospects of gain. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of co-operation and education. We must co-operate if we are to hold our positions in the agricultural world. Men sometimes say, "One farmer cannot do anything, and therefore one farmer won't do anything." When a man says "I won't," he is a great deal worse off than when a man says "I can't." When we say "we want to do better in this business," and if we say "we can" and "we will," we will have waked ourselves up to the prospect of prosperity in agriculture. We can do that by co-operation. Some men want division. They may be right, but co-operation is always good and always successful, when it operates towards a good end. They say the farmers have no cohesiveness, and therefore they will stand apart. When farmers learn to co-operate, all the manufacturing combines and all the commercial combines that injure their interests, and make our men complain of hard times will be broken up, and they will have liberty and wealth because they have skill. When a man sells anything that he farms, he sells a threefold commodity—material, labor, skill and the strength of the old sun. When a man sells wheat to the amount of 200 bushels, he sells away \$48 worth of material from his farm that is taken from his soil. When he sells at \$1.00 per bushel, he has \$152 left for labor and skill. When he grows 10 bushels of wheat to the acre he has to cultivate 20 acres. He has \$152 for the rent, the taxes, seed and other expenses; and the balance is for labor and skill. Figure it out and you will find he has 30 cents a day for himself. That is not the price of skilled labour. If he puts skill into the soil by having his manure put there, and cultivates properly, he may have 30 bushels to the acre. I know a man who in 1888, had 32 bushels to the acre, weighing 66 lb., whereas his neighbor had 19 on better land, and this vast difference is traceable to the fact that his neighbor did not put skill into the soil. When a man sells hogs that weigh 250 lb. at 12 months of age, he is not putting skill into the business. The hogs have boarded on him too long. If a man keeps the wrong kind of hog, whose main occupation is to move around the front yard and furnish music for the family at dinner time, he is not selling skill that way; he is trying to sell squeal, and squeal is unmarketable. It is very much harder to sell skill than to sell material, but the things that are hard to do are worth the doing. Every man in dairy farming who sells skill through these avenues, will not only benefit his land and enrich his pocket, but he will make himself a more skilful man, and the man who does that has the highest reward. Let the young farmers in our Dominion be encouraged and trained to sell skill, and in selling skill they will become a prosperous, contented and powerful people, *such* a powerful people that our American cousins will want to link their fortunes to ours, and put themselves under our protection. Don't think that skill can be legislated into a people; it is a product of self-reliant education.

The men who above all others are supposed to sell skill without physical labor are lawyers. That is the nature of their occupation and that is one reason why I honor a man who follows law honorably. To advise well requires skill. A lawyer may get up and speak for hours in favor of his client's case; he labors for his client; he does not perhaps bring to his work any skill and so is only worth so much by the hour—sometimes 200 times less than nothing is about the value I would put on it. But a skilful lawyer thinks out his case. He sells skill and may not talk for half an hour, but in that time he shows his skill and labors less. Such a man is worth far more by reason of his skill than the lawyer who talks without skill. So in the production of cheese, the raising of beef and pork, skill is needed. It is skill that pays best in all things, and skill is the product of education.

I must now close my talk as the hour is late. But I would have the boys in this land believe that those living on farms and coming from farm homes have the best chance of *being somebody*, and of having everything that the heart of man can honestly desire. I would not have them thinking that these could only be attained

by those born into or coming from the homes of the rich. As a rule the boys who come from the farm can best afford to render the world rich service; they have been trained to exert themselves.

I go into the field and walk along a nice attractive place by the bank of a beautiful stream. I see some lovely shrubs overhanging. I look for a bird's nest and I see one snugly and cosily hanging to a bush. It is very pretty and soft, lined with all the dainty stuffs the parent birds could find. The moss, feathers and everything in it are luxurious. I wait and see where the birds go. They flit and go twittering along that stream bank in search of food. They only twitter along that stream. I then go across the field and find another nest in an exposed hole in the ground; nothing there is luxurious. I wait to see the young leave that nest. They soar away singing, and delight every ear, though they come from the plain nest of straw. Then I go away further and find another nest at the top of a rude crag. I see a little heap of sticks—no luxurious comfort there. But from the eyrie, by and by the young eagles rise and dare the very sun in their circling flight until they leave the gaze of man. The birds of song and strength come from plain nests. The farm home, when the hard work is mixed up with love, and the home has heaps of that in it, is the best place on earth from which to start in life. I would have the homes of farmers such, so that the boys would stay on the farm, become educated to love and follow the noble calling and thus have the best chance of making the most of themselves and a sure competence for themselves and those dependent on them.

III.—THE WORK OF TRAVELLING DAIRY INSPECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The rapid and steady growth of the cheese-making industry of Canada, both in regard to the volume of business and the area occupied, prove satisfactorily that it is well adapted to the conditions of our farmers, and is competent to increase the profits of those who follow it intelligently. Cheese factories are a comparatively new feature in agricultural work. The first one on this continent was established near Rome, N. Y., in 1851, by Mr. Jesse Williams. Mr. James Burnett, of Farnham Centre, Que., erected a building and started a co-operative cheese factory in 1863. The late and deeply lamented H. Farrington, of Norwich, Ont., introduced the factory system into Ontario. His factory was erected near his home and began operations in 1864. From these small beginnings, the manufacture and exportation of cheese have grown until it now furnishes the largest value in products of any single fruit of the farmer's enterprise. But for the occasional help which the industry received in its infancy from the Dairymen's Associations, the holding of Conventions and the dissemination of useful information by enterprising and public spirited individuals, it might have languished and probably would have died, as indeed it did in a few districts quite as well adapted in natural resources to its successful prosecution as those wherein it has succeeded. The value of the assistance through these educational organisations of dairymen which has been given in the past, has been generally recognised; and from a business point of view can hardly be over-rated by those engaged in the business. Dairymen in other countries who are now our keen competitors, are employing the services of trained and skilled *travelling instructors*, some of whom have gone from our own young Dominion to the strongholds of dairying in the British Isles, and that in order to improve the quality of their products. It becomes our necessity, as well as our duty, if we would maintain our reputation and the foremost place in the English markets which we have won, to give our makers at least equal assistance in the prosecution of their work, that they may be enabled to cope with the new and increasing difficulties that beset them. The dairymen in Ontario were the first to engage the services of a travelling instructor in the person of the late Professor L. B. Arnold. Since then that useful work has been improved upon and enlarged in Ontario and Quebec, and also to a limited extent in the Province of Manitoba.

As every pound of inferior cheese and butter, which find their way to any consumer's table, hinder consumption and curtail demand, so their manufacture inflicts an injury on every producer of dairy goods. The reputation of Canadian cheese, as a whole, modifies in some measure the relative prices received by every factory. To a slight extent, the same holds good in the creamery business. Our reputation is maintained, not at the standard of our very best factories, but by the average quality of all the goods we make and export. A few of the very best factories won for us at first, our now undisputed reputation for superiority, especially in the quality of our cheese; and that came mainly as a consequence of the frequent visits of a few individuals who were competent to instruct, to advise and to guide makers into the carrying out of the best practices. The factories with the very best reputation may expect as much benefit to accrue to their patrons, from the efficiently performed work of inspectors and instructors as may those with reputations not so high or so well known. Whenever a substantial advantage can be made to accrue to the dairy business as a whole, every patron of every factory is benefited to a more or less degree.

I desire to point out here, a few of the respects in which more thorough and more general inspection of factories, examination of milk, and instruction of cheese-makers will be profitable.

1. There is a growing impression, partially justified by the facts, that at many factories a few patrons tamper with the milk to a greater or less extent. Nothing will sooner damage a factory seriously, than a well-founded suspicion in the minds of some of its patrons, that some of the other patrons are getting more than their just due through the furnishing of adulterated or inferior milk, which is pooled at the common value per hundredweight with their own, which is honest as from the cows and in good condition. Adequate legislation now provides for the certain punishment of any patron who is guilty of furnishing milk to a cheese factory, creamery, or condensed milk factory, from which any cream has been removed, any strippings held back, or to which any water has been added. The matter of legislation on this subject is treated of more fully under the next following head of this report.

The official instructors should be provided always with instruments equal to and suitable for use in the detection of such frauds. The latest of the milk-testing apparatus, which has been devised by Dr. Babcock, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin, provides for a rapid, easy, effective and cheap method of determining the per cent. of fat in milk. Two dozen or more samples can be tested accurately in the brief space of 15 minutes.

2. The benefits to cheese-makers would arise mainly from the instruction which they would receive from the visits of these travelling instructors. The opportunities afforded to these instructors by visiting a different factory every day, equips them for giving many useful hints and suggestions to even the most advanced and successful makers whose factories they may visit officially. Then a cheese-maker's work is such a tax upon his time, that little chance is left for him to visit neighboring factories for the comparing of notes with his fellow-workers. He may fall easily into some wrong method or treatment, without discovering his mistake until a great deal of damage and loss have been sustained. Milk is a commodity so susceptible and perishable in its nature, that a little variation in the treatments at any stage of the process of its manufacture, may change very seriously the quality of the cheese made from it. Another gain to the patrons and to the cheese-makers would arise from the supervision which should be exercised by these travelling instructors who might be *expected* to drop into the factory at an *unexpected* time. Such an uncertainty as to when a competent outside individual would examine the condition of a factory and its utensils, would exercise a wholesome and stimulating influence upon the cheese-maker, towards the keeping of his factory in the very best of condition all the time. Then such instructors and inspectors would be available for consultation when cases of unusual difficulty arose in a factory or neighborhood.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS EXPENSES.

To meet the expenses incurred by the engagement of the services of travelling instructors and inspectors, each factory should agree to contribute a small sum annually. It has been urged that since the patrons and cheese-makers directly derive a benefit from the work of these travelling dairy teachers, they should pay for them wholly themselves. While that appears to be fair, in a theoretical statement of the question, a practical difficulty arises to the effect that the farmers who most need the help, if left to provide it wholly for themselves, would not avail themselves of it. The Governments of the several provinces in the past have indicated by their acts that they were disposed to render some financial assistance towards securing the employment of these instructors; and the additional gains in direct receipts by the farmers, and the better reputation won for the products which have been exported, have justified abundantly the expenditure of the small sums that have been given for that object.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

The plans that have been adopted in the several Provinces for the engagement and payment of these inspectors are slightly different. The following form will show the rule which was followed in the western part of Ontario in 1889:—

Return this Form when Properly Filled Up to

PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

ON BEHALF OF THE Cheese Factory
Situat on Concession Township of
County of, I intimate to you that this factory
will contribute to the fund for the Employment of Cheese Making Instructors and
Milk Inspectors, the fees as fixed by the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's
Association of Western Ontario, that is to say:—For every Factory making up to
and under sixty tons of cheese, \$8; for every factory making over sixty and up to
eighty tons of cheese, \$10; and for every factory making over eighty tons of cheese,
\$12; as based upon last year's production. This factory last year made
tons of cheese, and I agree to pay dollars, to be paid by the
1st of August, 1889, to the Secretary of the Dairymen's Association at
Ont.

(Sign here.).....

P.O.

Please send to
..... P. O., Ont., Copies of
Bulletin on Milk for Cheese factories, for free distribution among the patrons of
..... Factory.

N.B.—Write address very distinctly, and ask for only as many copies as there are patrons.

In Eastern Ontario a rule was adopted which required each factory which desired the services of the travelling Instructor and Inspector to contribute \$5.00 per visit.

In the District of Bedford, in Quebec, the following form was used by applicants for the services of the Inspector engaged by that Association:—

TO THE SECRETARY, DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

The.....Cheese Factory, situated on Lot....., in the Township of....., in the County of....., hereby makes application for the services of an inspector and instructor, to be employed by the Dairymen's Association for the District of Bedford, for the season of 1890; and it is hereby agreed on behalf of the patrons or manufacturer at said cheese factory, that a sum equal to fifty cents per ton of cheese manufactured during the season of 1890 will be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association on or before 1st August, 1890, in consideration of the services of such Inspector and Instructor, whose duty it will be to visit each factory, which subscribes to the fund, as frequently as possible, to inspect the quality of the milk, and to advise, instruct and assist the cheese-maker in turning out cheese uniformly fine by the latest and most approved methods.

.....Que.,

.....1890.

.....Post Office.

SYNDICATES.

In other parts of the Province of Quebec, provisions were made for the formation of syndicates of manufacturers of cheese and butter. These, by a common agreement, consented to have the special services during the season of a travelling inspector and instructor, who had to be duly qualified for his work in the superintendence of the factories placed under his charge. The syndicates, according to the regulations issued, should not number less than 10 or more than 30 factories; and when a syndicate had subscribed a sum of not less than \$150 towards meeting the cost of the services of inspection and instruction, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization for the Province of Quebec agreed to grant a sum equal to the amount which the members of the syndicate had subscribed among themselves, up to the sum of \$250 per syndicate.

Certain regulations were framed by the Department, and it was required that these should be conformed to and complied with, in order to entitle the syndicates to receive the Government grant. The main rules for the procedure of each inspector, required that he should visit each factory in the syndicate regularly in such a way that there would be no interval of more than one month between any two visits. It was expected that each factory would be visited at least six times during the course of the manufacturing season. The object of the inspector's work is set forth in the following regulations:—

“The Inspector by his advice and superintendence will do his utmost to obtain from the factories of his syndicate: (a) A uniform and good quality of produce; (b) scrupulous attention to cleanliness; (c) constant attention to the testing of the milk furnished by his patrons; (d) a sufficiently good method of keeping records, in order to prove the exactitude and truthfulness of the yearly report of operations, which each factory will furnish to the Department.”

Each factory included in any syndicate, was required to pay an annual subscription for membership in the Dairymen's Association, of the Province of Quebec, or any one of the District Dairymen's Associations. Each syndicate was requested to appoint a President, Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer, that through these officials, communications might be carried on with the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The following is a copy of the declaration made by the several factories composing a syndicate:

" We, the undersigned, representing the factory of..... hereafter mentioned, declare that we organise as a syndicate according to the programme furnished us by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and declare that we promise to pay and subscribe towards the requirement of our inspection service a total sum of.....to be divided as agreed upon by the manufacturers."

INSPECTION OF CREAMERIES.

The regulations of the Ontario Creameries' Association for their work of inspection during 1890 were to the effect:—(1) That every creamery in Ontario should be entitled to two visits from the instructor during the season, free; (2) Any creamery might secure his services after these two visits or between them, by paying the Association \$5 per day and the travelling expenses of the inspector, that being the net cost to the Association; (3) Every creamery was expected to send to the Treasurer \$5 for the annual subscriptions of five members of the Association, who should each be entitled to a report of the annual conventions of the three Dairy Associations of Ontario; (4) Each creamery was expected to co-operate with the Association in the effort to make butter uniform as to quality and style of package, both for home consumption and export; these are essential for us to secure the same enviable reputation for our butter that our cheese has attained.

It seems to me that the butter-making and the cheese-making interests of the Dominion are quite as needful of help from travelling instructors as the sister business of cheese-making, and I would suggest to the Provincial Dairy Associations the advisability and the desirability of organising this work of inspection and instruction in still more effective ways upon some uniform plan which may be slightly modified to serve the particular needs of the different districts. A provincial inspector and instructor to supervise the work in each Province would seem to be required, in order to give unity and efficiency to the work in the several districts. Travelling instructors, fitted out with a complete set of utensils for the making of butter, could also be very usefully employed in spending a few days in each of the townships or parishes in the several provinces, demonstrating to the farmers and others who might attend, the best methods of carrying on home or dairy butter-making.

To all these instructors, to the cheese-makers and butter-makers whose factories they visit, to the persons who might attend the butter-making demonstrations in these townships and parishes, we will be glad to furnish from the office of the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, bulletins for instruction and reference in all the particulars of these two arts of making butter and cheese.

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DAIRY INSPECTORS.

I have put together the following notes for the guidance of dairy inspectors and instructors in visiting factories. The authorities of the several Provincial Associations, District Associations, or syndicates, which control the inspectors, may use them, with or without modification, according to the needs of their own district.

1. Call at every factory and invite the representative to subscribe to the fund of the Association for the engagement of your services.
2. When you visit a factory, be sure to invite the co-operation of the cheese-maker in the examination and testing of milk.
3. Leave one of the records showing the quality of the milk with the representative at every factory where you test samples.
4. Instruct the cheese-maker as far as possible in the methods of testing milk, that he may be able to apply them successfully in your absence.
5. Advise with the cheese-maker about the ripening of milk and the whole process of manufacturing the cheese.
6. Try to impress upon every maker that a great advantage arises from keeping all parts of the factory and factory utensils perfectly clean.
7. Urge upon the maker, the need for pressing the cheese 20 hours, and highly recommend them to turn every cheese in the hoops in the morning. Condemn the carelessness that leaves projecting shoulders or edges upon the cheese. Encourage neatness and cleanliness.
8. Advise every maker to keep his curing room tidy and well ventilated. The cheese should stand in straight rows upon the shelves, and be so placed that their tops shall look level.
9. You are requested to prosecute any case of adulterated milk, only when requested to do so by the proper factory representative. The half of the fine which comes to the informer is to be remitted by you, for the funds of the Association.
10. Report once a week to....., and mention the P. O. address or addresses that will find you during the following week.
11. You are expected to refrain from giving any expression of opinion or *private* information to any cheese buyer, about the quality of the cheese in the several factories which you may visit.

INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

Of the several reports of the travelling instructors, that have been submitted to the respective Associations for the work of the past year, I have selected the following as indicating the nature of the work which should be done:—

COWANSVILLE, QUE., 30th Oct., 1890.

To H. SEWELL FOSTER, Esq.,

President, District of Bedford Dairymen's Association.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit to you my first annual report as cheese-making Instructor and milk Inspector for the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association.

In compliance with the instructions which I received, I visited the cheese factories in the counties of Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, which agreed to contribute to the funds of the Association, as far and as often as time would permit.

The object I had in view when I visited the factories was to assist the cheese-makers to turn out the finest quality of cheese, uniform in make, neat in appearance and with good keeping properties.

My mode of procedure was to examine the condition and test the quality of the milk which the patrons supplied, in order to advise the cheese-maker and patrons,

how pure, clean milk of honest quality and in good condition could be provided ; then, by examination of the cheese, conversation with the cheese-maker and careful observation of the factory, its equipment, utensils and surroundings, I tried to discover the cause of any defects in the cheese ; then by advice, by practical illustration, and general instruction, I endeavoured to help the cheese-maker to so change and improve on his practices as to remedy the defects and to remove the causes for the same.

As suggested to me by the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa—Prof. Robertson—I filled up a report on the particular condition in which I found every factory, its utensils and also its cheese. These I sent to you weekly during the season ; and I will now supplement the information which they contained by a summary of the season's work and a few general conclusions which I have reached from the season's experience.

I had on my list 30 cheese factories. These were supported and patronized by 750 farmers.

I made cheese and instructed the makers on 130 days ; I also made 42 short visits and gave instructions.

I made 3,030 examinations of milk by the use of the lactometer, pioscope, and cream tubes. I also made 2,020 tests of milk by the lactoscope.

I wrote 205 letters to patrons of the factories in regard to milk of doubtful quality, which had been furnished in their cans. I found 125 cases of milk which had been adulterated or tampered with by the removal of cream or the keeping back of strippings. Of these, 25 of the worst cases were settled to the satisfaction of the committees of the factories to which the defaulters belonged ; most of the others were let off with a warning against a continuance of the wrong practice.

I attended six meetings in the evenings, to discuss with patrons the best way to take care of milk and prepare it for cheese-making.

In the course of my work, I travelled about 1,000 miles and frequently was occupied from four o'clock in the morning until eight at night.

I observed an improvement in the condition of the factories or in the quality of the cheese in all except three cases.

By the farmers and cheese-makers, I have been treated with kindness and fairness in nearly every case, although at first the work was rather discouraging, because of the indifference of some of the cheese-makers and the opposition of a few of the cheese buyers.

I learned that many farmers paid no attention to the straining of the milk, or to the aërating of it by dipping, pouring or stirring, or by the use of a suitable aëerator. In many instances, also, no regard was had to keeping the milk in a place where the air was free from bad smells. Too little heed was paid to cows in the matters of pure water and wholesome food. Sometimes they were allowed to drink filthy, stagnant water, because they could not obtain anything else.

Then, I think the milk in the Bedford District is richer in fat than the average milk in Ontario, and the method of cheese making has to be slightly modified to yield the best results. I think the milk should be set in a rather sweeter condition, the curd should be cut a little finer, the curd while in the whey should be stirred continuously after it is cut, the temperature should be raised a little higher—(say to 99 or 100 degrees in summer and to 100 or 102 in the fall):—the curd should also be stirred very thoroughly, and carefully after the whey has been removed.

I found the curd and the cheese a shade whiter or more of a chalk colour than they are in Ontario ; but the cheese are not so liable to be porous. The moisture appears to be more difficult to expel ; consequently, I have recommended the foregoing treatments.

Many of the makers by adopting my suggestions seemed to make marked improvement, so did also the patrons by following the instructions in the Bulletins, which were distributed from the office of the Dairy Commissioner.

In many cases, there was also a decided improvement in the appearance of the factories and the cleanliness and neatness of the utensils and apparatus in use.

Some factories were turning out cheese just as fine as the best from Ontario, and what a few factories have done, I believe all can do, if the patrons and makers will do their best. I regret, however, to say that in some cases as yet not much effort has been made to excel.

The work is only beginning to show its results, and honest farmers are perceiving the benefit of keeping any who may be dishonestly disposed, from getting or taking an unfair advantage over their neighbors, by tampering with the milk which is supplied.

I think a large number of factories will seek to avail themselves of the benefits of instruction and inspection next season. It has been told to me that some makers have gone to the factories where I have been giving instructions to get the pointers second hand; and I think they will come out manfully and fairly next season and pay their share of the expense.

I cannot speak too gratefully of the help and encouragement I have received from the officers of the Association. They did everything that could be done to aid me in my work. The President, Mr. H. S. Foster, was particularly kind; and I think he is doing for the farmers of the Eastern Townships a work similar in worthiness and importance to that which Mr. Thomas Ballantyne of Stratford did for the farmers of Western Ontario at the commencement of the cheese business there, namely, giving them the opportunity for instruction and encouragement to make a success of it.

On the whole, I consider the progress of the past season has been fairly satisfactory; and the work of instruction and inspection should be kept pushing on until the greatest possible improvement has been accomplished and the cheese from the Eastern Townships stands second to none in Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ROBERT WHERRY.

The reports of the other inspectors in Ontario and Quebec will mainly be found in the printed reports of the proceedings of the several Associations, under whose auspices they were employed.

The following sheet is a form which can be used with advantage for the report by the inspector of each visit he pays to every factory on his list:—

REPORT ON.....FACTORY.

.....189

Cheesemaker's name.....

P. O.....

Representative's Name.....

P. O.....County.....

Number of Samples of Milk found unsatisfactory.....

Number of cases investigated by me.....

Number of cases recommended for prosecution.....

Number of cases where patron has been visited or written to.....

I found factory drainage.....

I recommended.....

Factory building.....

I recommended.....

Condition of vats, sinks, curd cutter, weighing can, conductor, strainer, thermometers and small utensils.....

I recommended.....

I found the practice and system of the Cheesemaker.....

I recommended.....

REPORT ON CHEESE.

Make per day.....Coloured.....White.....

Make per day at last visit.....; on.....of.....189.....

Flavour.....

Body.....

Texture.....

Colour.....

Appearance.....

REMARKS:—.....

.....

.....

.....Inspector.

IV.—SECOND VISIT TO LECTURE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

On the 24th of June I left Quebec by the S.S. "Union," accompanied by Mr. J. C. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner. The object of the visit was, first to give instruction in the practical part of cheese making to those who had charge of factories in the Saguenay district of Quebec, and afterwards to address gatherings of farmers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island on dairy farming and kindred branches of agriculture.

To make the account more readable and more serviceable to those who may be seeking information from it, about the nature of the farming carried on in these provinces, and their adaptation for mixed farming with a larger development of animal husbandry, I will put it in the narrative form, as condensed from notes which were made daily during the journey.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Below Quebec the noble old St. Lawrence has acquired a demeanor of tameness quite in keeping with his responsibilities in carrying the commerce of Canada to and from the nations of the Old World. The boisterous and turbulent behaviour of his early course has been changed to the even flow of old age. Still, enough of ripples and rapid movement near its edges, indicate that the water is yet in sympathy with all the frolicsome conduct of its early career.

Cape Tourmente is grand and somewhat awesome looking. Doubtless its solemn severity of countenance was what provoked the Indians to blame it for starting all the disastrous storms that blew from behind its shoulders.

The Bay of St. Paul is a quiet looking cove with an island pier quite a mile from the firm ground of its shore. The unstable ground in the shape of mud, extends quite half that distance. Murray Bay is a peaceful place, surrounded by soil light and sandy in its character, more adapted for recreation and pleasure than for profitable agriculture.

UP THE SAGUENAY.

The scenery up the Saguenay is unique and weirdly beautiful. The bed of the river doubtless had its origin in some volcanic tumult of bygone ages. Its seal brown waters glide along in a most insidious way, and in parts they seem to gurgle without making any noise. Here and there the banks are faced with a rugged and bare escarpment of rock. At other places the mountains on both sides are finished and rounded into a smooth and quiet self-possession, which has not been startled of recent years by many of the strange changes which modern civilization and industrial development have effected elsewhere in Canada. Between the hillsides, cosy farms appear to have been tucked in, as though blown there off the bare steep faces of other cliffs, when the hurricanes of water and wind were busy making the surface of farms for the after-sustenance of human inhabitants. The tide makes its influence felt for fifteen miles above Chicoutimi. At Chicoutimi we first caught a glimpse of the wild tumbling falls of the Rivière du Moulin, as we wended our way over the hillside to examine the adaptation of the country for grazing and supporting cattle. The district seemed to be admirably suited for keeping stock in the best of health. Though the season is somewhat short, the growth is rapid, and mixed and dairy farming could be developed with advantage in that locality. Chicoutimi is but a lumbering town, in regard to its industrial enterprises. A large cathedral occupies a prominent site; it with the Bishop's palace, a convent, a college, and a hospital make an imposing group of buildings on the brow and site of the hill opposite the pier. The inside of the cathedral is still unfinished, and the coarse dull plaster looks timidly conscious of too much exposure.

DAIRYING IN CHICOUTIMI.

At Ha Ha Bay, which seems more like the main stream than an arm of the river, we stayed off for three days. One object of our stay there was to visit the

creamery of Mr. Couture, M. P. at Laterriere. The business basis upon which the creamery is conducted, is of the nature that the proprietor gets 20 per cent. of the price for which the butter is sold, in consideration of his manufacturing the butter and providing all the appliances which are required. The patrons deliver the milk at the creamery and receive back on the average 90 pounds of skim milk per 100 pounds of whole milk delivered. The milch cows in the neighbourhood are partly of the Quebec Jerseys and partly of the Ayrshire breed. As a typical instance, I saw the herd of one farmer who had 7 Quebec cows yielding an average of 22 pounds of milk each per day. That was counted in the neighborhood to be very good. The barns of the farmers are neatly whitewashed and kept very tidy in their outward appearance.

At St. Alphonse, Ha Ha Bay a day was spent in the cheese factory, giving instruction and practical demonstration in the art of making cheese to cheese makers from the surrounding district who had assembled to the number of twenty. A meeting was held at both Laterriere and St. Alphonse, when Mr. Chapais gave some useful instruction in the economical methods of feeding and caring for cattle.

COAST OF BONAVENTURE AND GASPÉ.

From Ha Ha Bay the journey was made by way of Rivière-du-Loup and the Intercolonial Railway to Dalhousie. From Dalhousie by the steamer "Admiral," I went up to Gaspé Bay. The coast is settled back for a distance of about a mile. At a few places, which have grown to be commercial centres for receiving the farmers' produce and distributing to them goods which they require, the settlement extends three or four times that distance from the shore. The people are mainly in their origin from Jersey, the North of Ireland, and Scotland. Petroleum has been found, and a vein of lead near Gaspé is said to be over a foot thick. Salmon are caught in large numbers during the summer season, are packed whole in boxes into which snow has been pounded, and thus encased are shipped direct to the markets. The main farm products from the coast, take the form of oats and butter.

A large number of Bulletins of instruction have been sent into the neighborhood since. A more general development of cattle keeping and butter making would enable the settlers to realise much more from their farms by the shipment of dairy products, which can be carried to market with the smallest proportion of their own value being absorbed in transportation charges.

MEETINGS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sussex in New Brunswick was the next point visited. Two meetings were held, which were not very largely attended. In the village there is a cheese factory doing a small business and turning out a creditable quality of goods. The fertile valleys and beautiful hills that alternate with each other in that part of New Brunswick, make a rare combination of grand scenery and productive farms. Much larger numbers of cattle could be kept to advantage in that well watered district, and by their earning power they would offer inducements for the farmers and other dwellers, to stay there and develop the resources of their own province.

From Sussex the route to *Gagetown* on the St. John River was followed by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. John City, and the S.S. "May Queen" up the river. *Gagetown* as a village is a veritable "sleepy slope." It lies straggled for half a mile or more along the Gagetown Creek. Its aspirations after greatness were altogether discouraged when the route of regular travel to St. John City was changed from the river to the railroad, some 20 miles distant. Some excellent cattle are kept in the neighborhood, but dairying upon the co-operative method must be introduced to enable the farmers to prosecute that branch of the business with profit.

The semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Association of New Brunswick, at *Woodstock*, was the next destination. On the way thither by way of the New Brunswick Railway, out of Fredericton, a boom containing not less than

twenty-three millions of feet of logs was passed. If the parts of New Brunswick are ill-adapted for the yielding of large crops in respect to the husbandman's toil, they do yield a harvest,—not less valuable to the workers there—in the form of logs and lumber. The resources of the Dominion are so varied and different, that only those who know it well in more than one aspect of its greatness, will do justice in judgment to its several sections. Farmers who have been accustomed to the comparatively level and rich fields in the garden of Ontario, speak with disparagement of the rough and wilderness-looking regions of New Brunswick; but when one sees the magnificent crops of timber which are harvested from its hill-sides, he is convinced that though the crop be widely different in nature, it is not of any less value per square mile. Around *Woodstock* the country grows excellent crops of hay, and a correspondence with some experienced cheese manufacturers in the Province of Quebec since my return, has resulted in their planning to visit that neighbourhood and endeavour to start co-operative dairying with cheese factories or creameries.

MEETINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

From *Woodstock* by way of *St. John*, a crossing was made to the far-famed *Annapolis* valley. The Bay of Fundy, which has been berated by those who begrudge *St. John* its prosperity as a sea port, was very smooth and quiet. Meetings in the *Annapolis* valley were held at *Bridgetown*, *Middleton*, and *Kentville*. The farmers in the valley have gone into fruit growing on a large scale. Success in that enterprise has followed their efforts, and I do not think that co-operative dairying would make much headway in that region; though the dissemination of instruction on the best methods of carrying on home butter-making would be appreciated by the people and would bear good fruit.

Amherst, N. S., was the next place for which a meeting had been appointed. The dyke lands afford such excellent crops of grass for pasturing and hay, that large numbers of cattle are kept in the neighbourhood. However, I learned by enquiry that the number of cattle is now considerably less than it was twelve or fifteen years ago. The quality also was said by the farmers in the locality, to have deteriorated. Too much attention has been given to the cutting and selling of hay and too little to the feeding of stock whereby the uplands of the farms could be kept in better heart for crop growing.

The branch *Experimental Farm* for the Maritime Provinces, at *Nappan*, is about seven miles distant from *Amherst*. A day was spent in company with the Superintendent, Col. Blair, in going over it.

From *Nappan* the journey was taken to *Truro*, where there is a large and well managed condensed milk factory. An examination of the quality of its product has been made since my return to *Ottawa*. It has also been compared with the quality of the condensed milk such as is sold in large quantities in England, and my opinion is that the product of the *Truro* establishment is quite equal to the best that I have obtained from England, and is superior to very many of those brands.

The *Antigonish* valley, where Mr. L. C. Archibald conducts several cheese factories, was the next district visited. In the town of *Antigonish* two large meetings were held; and the farmers in that neighbourhood appear to be well satisfied with the results of their past three years' experience in supporting cheese factories. A local committee had been appointed to make all the preliminary arrangements for the meetings, and they had advertised a pic-nic for *Lochaber*, some 20 miles distant. The pic-nic was held upon a small island on that beautiful inland sheet of water. Enough interest had been taken by those in the vicinity to cause them to erect a bridge for the occasion. Many of the farmers with their families were in attendance; and addresses upon agricultural topics were made by Mr. Justice Lynch, of Quebec; Mr. H. S. Foster, of *Knowlton*; Col. Ora P. Patten, of *Montreal*; and the Dairy Commissioner. It is expected that several new factories will be started in the *Antigonish* valley and the surrounding portions of *Nova Scotia* during the current year.

From Antigonish I passed over to *Cape Breton*. Meetings were held at *Mabou* and at a temperance hall a few miles distant. The well watered valleys and rich hillsides of *Inverness County* point it out as a section well adapted for profitable dairy enterprises. A few features of life,—or the want of it,—in that neighbourhood, struck me as being peculiar. The brackets which had been used for the shingling of barns and dwelling houses twenty years ago, are still left undisturbed on the roofs. Whether they are left for ornamental or useful purposes I was unable to discover. The leaving of things not quite well done, is a weakness on the part of the people, which has induced them to belittle the country in which their lot has been cast. The lack of energy wisely directed, on the part of those whose right and privilege it is to make the most of their own inheritance, is the cause of the backward condition of agriculture in *Cape Breton*, rather than any inherent drawback in soil or climate or even marketing facility.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

From *Cape Breton* I went by way of *Point du Chene* to *Prince Edward Island*, that gem of our Provinces on the Atlantic coast. The beautiful green of its fields and trees, the bright red of its soil, and the deep blue of its many bays, give it a landscape wonderfully pleasant in its insular beauty. Meetings were held at *Kensington*, *Eldon*, *New Perth*, *St. Peter's*, *Tignish* and *Charlottetown*. The agricultural capabilities of the Island are very great. It has a much smaller percentage of waste land than any of the other provinces. Cheese factories were started in several sections twelve or fourteen years ago. As a consequence of some unexplained misfortunes in management, the business has been abandoned almost entirely. During the course of my meetings I took occasion to mention that if young men from the Province would apply to me for situations in cheese factories in Ontario, I would be very glad to do what I could, to have them placed in factories where they would be instructed in the very best methods, in order that they might return to their own neighbourhoods and re-establish the dairy business upon a firm and secure basis. I have received several applications from young men with that object in view.

V.—MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A trip through the western provinces of Canada had been arranged, in order to create a greater interest in dairy farming in that part of the Dominion, and at the same time to learn from personal observation and inquiry how the work of this office could be shapen and directed so as to render the best of service to the citizens of Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. The following report of an address which I delivered at Shoal Lake, Man., on 21st August, 1890, sets forth the object of my journeyings and also the nature of the subjects which were discussed at the meetings of farmers. Its introduction here will save a repetition in some measure.

AN ADDRESS AT SHOAL LAKE, MANITOBA.

August 21st 1890.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I count myself happy in being able to visit and travel through the Province of Manitoba at this season of the year, when its fields are rich in aspect and in reality with the magnificent crop now being harvested. Perhaps nowhere else in all the world could there be seen in the beauty of excellence and uniformity such vast areas

of waving, ripening, ripened and partially reaped wheat as are to be found this year in this Western and the other North-Western Provinces of Canada. I was well aware before leaving Ottawa, in fact before the plans and programme for this trip through Manitoba and the North-West Territories were arranged, that the present would be an unsuitable time of the year in which to visit this part of the Dominion, if the main object of my visit were to address large audiences of farmers. The urgency of harvest work demands the whole time of most farmers at this season. I well understand that from daylight to dark the click of the self-binder is to be heard, and that public meetings or addresses are not accounted by the farmers as either luxuries or necessities during the continuance of harvest work. Still, I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting with a number of the farmers at the places I visit, to discuss with them some aspects of mixed and dairy farming and the adaptation of Manitoba to such a sort of agriculture. The purpose of my visit is more to learn the conditions and possibilities of farming in the west than at present to teach anything new in either system or practice. I am more eager to observe than to advise, and more anxious to gain information than to express opinions.

WORK OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

My instructions, from the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, are to the effect that I should make the office and work of the Dairy Commissioner as practically useful and helpful to the farmers in all parts of the Dominion as possible. With that object in view he suggested to me the advisability of seeing Manitoba and the North-West for myself, in order that after discussing the situation, the adaptations and resources of the country, with as many of the leading farmers as I could meet, I might try to assist them in the development of the dairy industry in connection with the breeding, feeding and keeping of larger numbers of cattle and other live stock. The holding and addressing of meetings, the distribution of literature, and experimental investigation will be continued with that end in view. Of the good and far-reaching work that is being carried on, on the Dominion Experimental Farms, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Saunders, I will speak briefly later on. It is my good fortune to be associated with him at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and by every one who knows him, Prof. Saunders, the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is recognised as a gentleman of unique ability, devotedly and successfully laboring to improve the condition of farming and farmers in Canada, by means of scientific investigations, the origination of new varieties of cereals roots and fruits, the distribution of approved new varieties of seeds, seed testing and other branches of the work which he directs. I had the pleasure of his company through the southern part of Manitoba, where we drove some 150 miles, besides the journeying undertaken by railway. When I return to the eastern part of the Dominion I will be furnished with such a knowledge of this country as will enable me to answer the enquiries of some young farmers and others who are bound to come or "go west," even if they have in some respects a good land where they presently reside. Incidentally I may be able to serve you and the Dominion by directing the attention of those who, from one cause or another, desire to change their place of residence from the staid-going east to the inviting opportunities and undefined resources of Manitoba and the North-West. Some farmers and their sons in eastern Canada, from not knowing the true condition of soil, climate and farming in our own West, are induced to go to the States, probably afterwards to lament the haste which led them to accept, without further inquiry, the extravagant statements of railway-lands advertising-circulars and agents from the other side.

MISLEADING RUMORS.

The reports—the current conversational talk of Manitoba that one hears about it in the east, and also in the old country and northern Europe—do it scant justice, though they exaggerate in some respects with a good deal of recklessness. The waving prairie grass, six feet or more high, I find to be like Jack the Giant Killer's

bean stalk, a myth of fiction. With the exception of the sedge grass by the river bottoms or in wet places, I have not observed grass growing wild, more than an average of two-thirds the height of common timothy hay. Of course odd stalks of pony grass and other species stand taller, but the average grass-growth on the prairie does not wave like a jungle or a young forest. The surface aspect of the country is more pleasing than I had expected to find it; and I have seen but little of that tiresome sameness of prairie level, about which too much has been written and said. To me there has been a pleasant landscape of undulating contour, with clumps of woods or bushes always in view. Its appearance makes one think that it had been smoothed like the pasture fields and cropped lands of England, by centuries of good tillage, and had been left with its face but slightly changed during all those ages, when it was the home of only the buffalo and the Indian. "The noble Red Man of the West" is pretty, much another myth of a writer of fiction. He seems to be improving in some respects, and the noblest types I saw, as well as the most nobly occupied, were those who were "stooking" grain at a dollar a day.

THE SOIL AND SETTLERS.

The soil seems to be generally fertile, though it varies in quality and nature in different localities. To the foot on the harvest fields, it has a peculiar spongy or cushioney quality, which I suppose is due to its large proportion of decayed vegetable matter. Its capabilities for grain-growing are unquestionably great, but too much has been said in praise of that feature, to the neglect of its adaptations for growing feed for cattle in profitable abundance. The reputation of Manitoba for its excellent, its superior wheat, has, I think, told against the Province, instead of in its favor. The wheat-growing of Manitoba has been "cracked up" so much, that many people have been led to believe that it is good for nothing else. People who purpose to emigrate from northern Europe generally prefer to go to a place where they can fall into lines and branches of agriculture somewhat similar to those to which they have been accustomed. They ordinarily have a fondness for keeping cattle and following mixed farming. Admirably do they succeed in that in many parts of Manitoba. I was greatly pleased when visiting the Icelandic settlement, south of Glenboro', in company with Prof. Saunders and Mr. Frederickson, to observe the well-fed thrifty cattle which were kept by the farmers there. One buyer picked up some 70 head of steers, from two to three years old, in two days' buying. They have a cheese factory turning out some 300 pounds of cheese per day, and while they have the prospect of excellent crops of wheat this year, they are fortifying their position by multiplying their sources of revenue.

WATER SUPPLY.

In most districts there is evidently an abundant supply of water for house use and the keeping of stock. The rainfall this year has been heavier than usual, but the digging of wells and the building of cisterns to store the rains from roofs, etc., may provide an adequate supply everywhere all the time. Of that feature of climatic condition I can speak only from the opinions which others have expressed.

THE CLIMATE.

The activity and energy displayed by the people everywhere are satisfactory evidences of the healthful climate that is enjoyed during the winter, as well as in the summer. The reported abundance of ozone may account for the intensified and amplified mode of expression and ways of speaking about things that obtain up here, to the surprise and amusement of the new-comers. As a typical one let me repeat: "It is cold up here in the winter, mighty cold, the thermometer goes away down to 40 below zero; but then you don't feel it, no sir! you don't feel it at all." Well, I hope I won't, although I intend to come back to Manitoba sometime to meet the farmers during the winter, when they have leisure.

The place that has been the home of countless herds of buffalo, cannot fail to support thousands and thousands of cattle in health and comfort. Canada is especially the country for rearing and feeding the best quality of cattle for the great centres of consumers who live in countries whose mainstays are manufacturing and mining rather than agriculture. Cattle here are remarkably free from disease, and the climate promotes the development of vigorous constitutions. Cereals reach their best as they near the northern limit within which they can be ripened to advantage. The same may be predicated of cattle when good management prevails.

The sun is the master-workman on the farm; he does all the work, and the man's business is to do the chores. Did you ever think of the sun's power in agriculture? There are men who never think of the virtue or value of sunshine in farming operations. The sun is doing the work of changing the dead plant-food into the structure and substance of the living plant. When the sun shines on a man's field, he is seeking something to roll himself into, that he may leave his own strength there for the service of man hereafter; and if a man leaves no substance in his field into which the sun can roll and store him-self, the sun leaves nothing behind him. He has shone there all day long, and that man is so much the poorer by having lost a whole day's work of the sun which he might have had to sell afterward. I wind a watch. I thus wind my own strength into the spring in a half minute or less. My strength remains there to move the hands of the watch all day long. But if there be no spring in the watch, I can leave no power there. I can transfer none of my energy to the watch, unless there be a spring or other device into which I can accumulate my strength. But if there be a good spring, the spring stores my strength for a day or a week or a year. It can be expended to drive the mechanism of the watch steadily at any time. The spring in my watch is merely what the plant food is in the soil. The spring is a contrivance into which I store my own strength; the plant-food is a convenience into which the sun can store his strength and his energy. And then, when a horse eats a bundle of hay he is merely transferring into horse power, the power which the sun rolled into that peculiar plant-spring. In that way the sun is doing all the work of the world. A long time ago the sun was shining down on the earth hotly, vigorously, and continuously. He was rolling himself up year by year and century by century into plants—plants that stored his strength with avidity. Then there came great changes in nature; and those great trees and other plants, full of the sun's energy, were buried away down deep in the bowels of the earth, but still they held the strength of the sun mysteriously stored in their structure. Now men open mines, they dig up concrete sunshine and energy in the form of coal, they fill the furnaces, they apply the magic-liberator fire, and as the mighty engine moves, wheels are turned to-day by the energy which the sun wound up in the vegetable kingdom on the earth ages and ages ago. But to go back to the watch illustration used a moment ago, if the chain between the mechanism of my watch and the spring-drum be weak at one end, I will be better served by a shorter chain of sufficient strength throughout, even if I am thereby required to wind it up oftener. The growing season in Manitoba and the North-West is apt to bring with it a wheat-damaging frost before the late grain has ripened. It will be better for the farmers to sow the earlier ripening varieties than run too much risk of the weak link or two in the weather, when the common variety is hardly ripe.

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

The enterprise and push of the people of the west have become proverbial. A little of the cautious slowness of older communities would not be a weakening element or a useless brake on the progress of these newer settlements. There may be a recklessness that is not safe enterprise and a desire to engage in big things that often leads to loss, if not disaster. When a man hastens to break up all his holding to get in an immense acreage of wheat, he is playing for big stakes or aiming for enormous profits; but the man who keeps gradually and constantly multiplying the means and sources of his revenue, is the man who has ensured lasting success. If a

dry season should come or an early frost blight the wheat, the speculative farmer has only words of blame and disparagement for the country, whereas the man who has not put all his chances on one crop or product, will do fairly well every year.

The substantial buildings which I have seen completed or in course of erection in cities, towns, villages and country, convince me that the people of Manitoba themselves have faith in the future of their Province and in the increasing prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. The public buildings of Winnipeg are a credit to the metropolis of the West. Brandon seems to have been struck by a building boom, in the wake of the example and impetus given by the erection of a splendid new Post Office building there. The commodious and fine-looking structures which accommodate the educational institutions and activities of Portage-la-Prairie, are a credit to the people of the place and the Province. As the glory and strength of a nation truly inhere in and rise from its educational institutions, Manitoba is not neglecting this important interest. School houses, commodious and even elegant in design and finish, are not so much more costly than they are in the East, as I had expected to find them. A plain neat comfortable-looking school of four rooms, with internal equipment equal to the needs of teachers and pupils in these days of modern appliances and aids, had been erected lately at Manitou, at a total cost, I understand, of \$2,900. At the same place a prosperous cheese factory, receiving about 3,000 pounds of milk per day, is helping to carry on the education of the farmers into keeping more cows and stock of all kinds. The risk and uncertainty always incident to exclusive grain growing may thus be eliminated from the farming of the people of this Province.

That Manitoba should have a cultivated acreage of about one million of acres is a tribute to the industry of its farmers. The unequalled quality of wheat that has been marketed in past years has won the western part of Canada a primacy of reputation in the production of that cereal.

LIVE STOCK.

The numbers of excellent horses that have been imported into the Province have provided good foundation stock from which to breed horses for provincial uses and later on for export. The large number of young colts seen in paddocks and yards adjoining the houses in the country prove that this branch of stock is not being neglected. The proportion of poor inferior horses to the number of good ones, is less than in any of the other provinces where I have travelled. The same is true of cattle, from the stand-point of looks in both cases. Evidently the knowledge that the freight-charge on an inferior horse and cow would be just as high as on an animal of superior merit, induced those who brought them in to select the best they could find.

MIXED FARMING.

With cattle of such excellent quality, I think, the farmers here would be safe in going more extensively into mixed farming, or into stock-keeping and dairying. That system of agriculture has many advantages over exclusive grain-growing. I will make a few observations on the gains which, I think, would accrue to the people of Manitoba from going more and more into it. The primary object of farming is to find food for the people; but a three-fold line of endeavour characterises all skillful agriculture. It is needful to provide food by farming, but it is also necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil and give occupation at remunerative rates to as large a population on the farms as possible.

FOOD FROM THE FARM.

Under the first head—that of finding food—I will say but a few words. When a farmer grows a crop of wheat, he provides for the bread of the people, and in exchange for what he has to dispose of, he gets the other comforts and necessities of life which he desires. But the life-sustaining value of the wheat does not all reside

in the flour. When a milking cow eats the bran, the chaff and even the wheat straw, he can procure from these by-products, butter for his bread. Then many crops can be conveniently grown upon land, which can be marketed to most advantage in the form of animals and their products. The prairie grass, so plentiful yet in parts of the country, can thus be turned to food account. Then the surplus farm products of Manitoba must, for many years to come, find their market in distant places. The expense incident to the carrying of a tub of butter or a box of cheese from here to Liverpool is not much greater, than the expense of transporting a bushel of wheat. The former would bring from ten to five times as much value to the farmer as the latter. Happily, the admirable and efficient transportation facilities, afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway, put Manitoba on a favorable footing with competing countries in her marketing conveniences.

MAINTAINING FERTILITY.

Some men may be disposed to pooh-pooh my advice, when I say that the farmers of Manitoba ought to give heed to their way of farming lest they exhaust even the bountiful store of fertility which nature has left in their soil. It is an incredibly large bank account which cannot in time be exhausted by the repeated and frequent "chequing" of a prodigal who never makes a deposit. Meanwhile many fields begin to evidence the need of a dressing of barn-yard manure, and when they receive it, give a profitable account of the treatment. At a meeting in Portage la Prairie the other evening, Mr. Glennie, from the Portage Plains, which are not reported to be the least fertile of all the lands in Manitoba, said he had put a heavy dressing of barn-yard manure on one of his fields last winter. He is a careful, observant man, a farmer with practical experience in Ontario, and is doing well on his farm. He said that the wheat on that field ripened some eight days earlier than the other wheat on his farm. All risk of damage by frost was avoided and a heavier and better crop was harvested. It will pay the farmers of Manitoba to begin in good time to conserve the wonderfully productive power of their land, by keeping large numbers of stock and putting back upon the fields the barn-yard manure. As it is better in old age to have a character and constitution that have not been wrecked or wasted by the dissipations of early folly and vice, so is it better in maturer years of a country's agriculture to have soil that has never been "broken-hearted" by continuous grain-growing and grain-selling, than to have it robbed of its elements of fertility without any effort at restoration.

WORK FOR A LARGE POPULATION.

Then the number of workers who can be employed with advantage on a farm, where exclusive grain-growing prevails, is small, compared with those who may find remunerative occupation at mixed and dairy farming. Population is the main element that gives value to property. A section of land where the population is sparse has but little value compared with an acre or two in the centre of Toronto or Montreal where the population is dense. The kind of farming that occupies the largest population at paying wages, is the best for the whole country. Of course a people or a country cannot successfully contend against their natural adaptations. But I think these for Manitoba, in the main, are mixed farming with special attention to dairying, horse-breeding, and sheep husbandry. When cattle are more numerous kept, employment can be given to the farm-hands the year round. The men must eat for twelve months, even if they obtain employment for only six. Thus the expense and income of the average farm would be equalised over the whole year with more certainty of profit.

WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE.

I am not ignorant of the fact that there are difficulties in the way of successful dairying and stock keeping in Manitoba. But they are not insuperable. The finding of suitable and cheap winter feed has appeared like an insurmountable obstacle.

When the crop of wild hay has not been abundant, feed has been scarce. However, a mixed crop obtained by sowing oats, barley, pease or vetches together, will provide suitable fodder, and that too quite cheap. On the Brandon Experimental Farm there were grown, Superintendent Bedford informs me, four tons of such a mixed crop to the acre. I dare say every ton of it has an equal or greater feeding value than a ton of well-cured hay. Again, Hungarian grass and millets grow luxuriantly here. A few varieties of fodder corn grow to a stage of maturity at the best for ensilage. By and by, many of the native grasses may be cultivated with advantage, when they have been sufficiently tested and a supply of seed has been collected. When I speak of the work of the Experimental Farms, I will mention what is being done in that matter.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cool nights of summer and the cold weather of winter are both favourable to the production of excellent butter and cheese. Some years ago, when the Ontario Provincial Exhibition was held in the City of Ottawa, I had the pleasure and satisfaction, as one of the judges on butter, of awarding to butter from Manitoba, first prize, because of its superior excellence. That co-operative dairying can be successfully carried on, needs no argumentative demonstration here in Shoal Lake, where you have a creamery with an average turn out, so far this season, of 475 pounds of excellent butter daily. Its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Scott, is even preparing to can some butter for the foreign markets to the far west of you. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is giving us the Pacific Ocean steamship service, promises to enable us to capture new and valuable markets in China, Japan, etc.

Then the Manitoba Dairymen's Association is an organisation which may render the Province very valuable service indeed. We are fortunate in having here to-night Mr. Wagner, who is an ex-president and the veritable and venerable father of the Association. Its existence and usefulness are of far more consequence to the Province than many more-pretentiously named organisations. The Dairymen's Associations of Ontario have done great things for that premier province, and the opportunities and needs for the work of a similar association up here are no less great and urgent. The benefactors of the people often work in unostentatious ways.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

I now desire to speak a short time on the work of the Experimental Farms which have been established under the Dominion Government, to promote the agriculture of every part of Canada. A few years ago the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Carling, planned the system of Dominion Experimental Farms. Their establishment marks an era of increased interest in intelligent and skilful farming in Canada. Their work in the main is to do for the farmers of the Dominion what they could not singly and by private means do for themselves. Prof. Wm. Saunders is the Director, and those who know him best are best aware of the eager and pains-taking devotion with which he has applied his remarkable abilities to their establishment and the making of their work practically and, as far as possible, immediately useful to the farmers of the several provinces of our vast Dominion.

The Central Experimental Farm is situated near Ottawa. The varied climatic and other conditions, which prevail in different parts of Canada within her width of 3,500 miles, necessitated the selection of branch farms. The farm for the Maritime provinces is near Nappan, in Nova Scotia, within a few miles of the borders of New Brunswick. The Manitoba Farm is within a mile of Brandon in your Province. At Indian Head a section has been secured to specially serve the interests of the farmers of the North-West Territories; and British Columbia may look for information and guidance to the one at Agassiz, B.C.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there is an experienced staff of scientists and practical men. It may interest you to learn of a few of the features of the work which is now being carried on. In the division of agriculture proper, there are being grown under test over 300 varieties of cereals, over 200 varieties of potatoes, and all the common and many other varieties of turnips, carrots, mangels, etc. One series of six ranges of six plots each, is used for investigating the effects of early and late sowing. On the first range, wheat, barley and oats, on separate plots, are sown as early as the land can be worked upon. One week later the next range is sown with the same sorts of grain, and so on until the sixth range is sown. Another range of plots provides for testing the effects of thin *versus* thick seeding. Provision has also been made for testing the effect of cutting the different grains at different stages of growth or maturity. Five breeds of cattle are kept. The feed of each animal is weighed and an exact record of the yield or gain in weight is recorded. The comparative value of ensilage and other feeds will be fully tested; and results made known. This year a dairy building and large piggery are being erected. As soon as they are completed, investigations into the most economical methods for the production and handling of milk, butter, cheese, etc., will be undertaken.

Then, under the care of Mr. Fletcher, who is Botanist and Entomologist, investigations are being carried on to discover the comparative values of some 100 grasses, —many of them native to your own country and not before brought under cultivation. A few of them, especially those from Manitoba and the North-West, promise to render excellent service for the seeding down of meadows, where the commonly cultivated grasses, like timothy and meadow fescue, will not stand the winter. Mr. Craig, the Horticulturist, has over 200 varieties of Russian apple trees growing, from which it is hoped a few may be obtained that will do well in Manitoba and the North-West, and thus permit of the cultivation of the larger as well as the smaller fruits up here. Then Mr. Shutt, who is Chief Chemist of the Station, carries on analytical investigations in soils, plants, fertilisers, animal products, etc. In the poultry department, Mr. Gilbert is doing, with his feathered pets, work similar to that being carried on in the other branches with the larger sorts of live stock on the farm. His is not the least interesting or least important work.

In the seed-testing branch, over 1100 samples of seeds were tested for farmers, and reports made to them thereon, setting forth the per cent. of vitality and the vigor of growth of the plants. Any farmer may send a small package of seed free by mail, and have it tested in that way. From the seed distribution department are sent out a large number of 3 pound bags of wheat, barley, and oats of promising varieties. Over 12,000 bags were sent out during the Spring of this year. Everyone who receives a bag is expected to return not less than one pound of the grain grown from it, together with a filled-up report stating the date of sowing, the time of ripening, the yield of grain, etc. Time will not permit me to go into any further details or description of the Central Farm, but a brief statement of what I observed on the branch farm at Brandon, in your own Province on the occasion of my visit there this week, may have particular interest for Manitobans.

BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Superintendent, Mr. Bedford, is a gentleman of wide, varied and long experience in agricultural matters in this Province, and seems to have the combined and happy knack of imparting information to visiting farmers and communicating to them a measure of his own enthusiasm in testing native grasses and planting trees for fruit, as well as those for wind breaks and ornamental purposes. Every farmer in Manitoba who can make it at all convenient to do so, should pay a visit to the Experimental Farm and see for himself the nature and extent of the work that is being carried on. One day spent in observation of the different plots of grain, grasses, corn, roots and trees, will be more serviceable than the reading of a fifty page report. There are being tested the following numbers of varieties of grain, etc.

Wheat, 123 varieties; oats, 83 varieties; barley, 65 varieties; Indian corn, 33 varieties; grasses, 24 varieties of cultivated sorts; grasses, 25 varieties of prairie grasses; turnips, 7 varieties; carrots, 8 varieties; potatoes, 100 varieties, (fifty new seedlings originated on the farm); pease, 18 varieties; beans, 22 varieties; beets, 5 varieties; mangels, 5 varieties.

Investigations are being carefully made in the effects of different methods of cultivation. Seeding by the press drill, the drill, and broadcast are being compared. Fall sowing on November 3rd is being compared with spring seeding on April 5th. Different methods of summer fallowing have been put to the test on the same sort of land. In short, every effort is being made to discover the methods of cultivation and varieties of seed, that are likely to give the best returns to the farmers of Manitoba. Mixed crops of various cereals have been grown with gratifying success, as a means of providing winter fodder in a convenient and controllable way. As much as four tons to the acre of cured fodder has been obtained from oats and pease. The crop of Hungarian grass is one that could hardly be excelled in any part of the Dominion; and not a few of the native grasses promise to meet the already felt want of Manitoba farms for a mixture of grasses with which to seed down for cultivated hay. Of the 33 varieties of corn being grown, some half dozen varieties promise to reach the glazed stage of ear or the condition when the plants are at their best for use as ensilage.

Of the many other things of interest which I observed, I will mention but a few more. The common garden vegetables were healthy looking and large. Tomatoes do not ripen there, but a fair crop can be obtained in the green state, fit for pickling. The gorgeous masses of flowers in the garden is a standing rebuke to the impression of those who have talked about it being impossible to have out-door flower gardens in Manitoba. Petunias were there in profusion; the sturdy portulaca vied in beauty with the clustered balsams; the luxuriant border of wild flax hedged in asters, verbenas, stocks and many other gay colored dandies; caliopsis phlox, dianthus, and modest pansies were plentiful; and the zinnias held their numerous heads up rather saucily, as they looked down on sweet alyssum and across at pompous double poppies. I counted over thirty varieties of flowers which all seemed to be doing well.

Among others of the small fruits, raspberries, blackberries, black, white and red currants and gooseberries seem to do well.

Some of the ornamental shrubs have stood the winter without injury and have made vigorous growth during the summer. The white lilacs are doing better than the other varieties of that favourite shrub. A growthy hedge for a wind break has been planted of Manitoba maples, about two feet apart. They are doing well and are four feet high at three years from seed. The mountain ash in some cases has made a growth of three feet this season; the native elm, the Ontario soft maple, the birches and poplars are hardy and growing well. A cut-leaf birch, one of the most beautiful of ornamental trees, is growing with wonderful vigor. I advise you to look out for Mr. Bedford's annual report and to read it carefully.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CATTLE.

Before I pass on to say a word of dairy work and methods, let me urge upon you and the people of Manitoba, the need for paying earnest heed to increasing the number of cattle. Still it is better to have a small number of excellent and profitable cattle than a large herd which yields no fair return. Too much care cannot be given to the selection of the males. It will pay the community for agricultural societies to introduce thoroughbred bulls from milking strains of cattle, where private enterprise has not already done so or is not likely to do so. The value of inherited good qualities is so great that no farmer should use a sire which has not both good points and good breeding.

The raising of calves can be profitably carried on in conjunction with butter-making. Early calves, as a rule, make the most thrifty animals. Besides, a cow that calves early in the season will give more milk during the year than one that

calves at the beginning of summer. Calves can be reared in good form by the feeding of whole milk for ten days. Skim milk fed warm and sweet may be gradually added, until at the end of another week the calf will be drinking skim milk only. A mixture of oats and bran should be fed to replace the cream which has been removed. The grain or meal should be fed dry after the calf has finished drinking. That will induce the swallowing of saliva and thus aid in the digestion of the milk. Scouring is frequently caused by the feeding of raw meal in milk, but never by the feeding of it dry after the milk.

WINTER FEEDING.

In the feeding of cattle during the winter, due regard should be paid to their comfort. The stables need not be large, but they should be warm and comfortable. In proportion as animals are kept comfortable are they able to do well for their owners. A very cold stable causes the consumption of more feed and leaves the cattle weak in the spring. The cows especially should be fortified for a long season's milking by being well fed in warm stables during the winter. The abundance of straw should enable farmers to construct stables, where the temperature will not go much below freezing point.

FAT GLOBULES IN MILK.

While her milk is being elaborated by a cow, the ends of the cells which line the inside of the milk-ducts and vesicles in her udder, seem to enlarge. Each one forms a small globule, and when that is perfected it drops into the serum of the milk. Each bud or globule, so formed, is a globule of fat; from them is made all the butter from cow's milk. These tiny buds of fat seem to grow on the surface of the cells, partly by the destruction of the cells, and partly by conversion of some of the substance of the blood into fat. They trickle down in and with the milk, and are held in suspension, not in solution, as are the other solids in it. They mostly come during the latter part of the milking, probably because they do not move so quickly or easily as the liquid part of the milk. The fore-milk is thinner than the strippings, because the globules of fat do not free themselves from the internal linings of the milk ducts so quickly as the liquid of the milk. The condition of the cow's blood and her nervous system very largely affect the quality of the milk she gives. Bad feeding, foul water or the absence of salt will induce in the cow a condition in which she will not yield good milk; a similar condition with its consequent effects may be caused by neglect, exposure, abuse or excitement. A cow has a peculiarly delicate organisation and must be handled with kindness; and any man who abuses a cow beats out the profit, for she will pay him back by giving less milk, and that of a poorer quality. The globules of fat before mentioned, are so numerous that in a thimbleful of milk there will be found millions of them. It is estimated that there are at least one thousand millions of them in every cubic inch of milk. From these specks of fat the butter is made.

CREAM SEPARATION.

To get them out of the milk is the task of the butter-maker; they are too small to be strained out with the finest sieve; fifteen hundred of the largest of them placed side by side, like a row of marbles, would not measure more than one inch. If milk be left at rest, they will rise to the top because they are lighter than the liquid in which they float. The heavier parts of the milk are drawn down by the force of gravitation, and as the serum of the milk, composed of water, casein, sugar, albumen, etc., moves downward, it displaces the cream globules and forces them towards the top. There are two methods of separating these fat globules from the milk; a natural method and a mechanical method. In the natural method, the power of gravitation is used to pull the heavier portion of the milk down, with the effect that the lighter parts, the fat globules, are pushed upward. In the mechanical method, centrifugal force is applied to attain a like result. When a quantity of milk is put into a rapidly revolving vessel or cylinder, the heavier parts will be forced

outwards against its resisting side or inner surface with sufficient pressure to push the lighter particles, the globules of fat, towards the centre of revolution. In that way the water, casein, albumen and the other heavier constituents of milk, find their way to the outside of the quantity being treated in a revolving cylinder, while the globules of fat are collected in concentric form on the inside surface of the quantity being treated. This is the law, that the cream, mainly composed of fat globules, travels in a direction opposite to that of the force exerted upon the milk, whether the force be centrifugal or centripetal.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE.

If ordinary milk in a deep-setting pail, be left at a temperature of 60° Fahr., it would take these small specks from three to six days to get to the top at the rate at which they would move. They can be helped to move faster. The milk at a temperature between 90° and 98° is slightly enlarged in bulk, and by putting it into deep-setting pails at a higher temperature (90° to 98°), the advantage of a falling temperature from above 90° to 48° or 45° may be gained. That treatment will expedite and facilitate the upward movement of the globules of fat. The rapid cooling of the milk is also believed to prevent the formation of a delicate mesh of lacto-fibrin in the milk, which would hinder the globules from rising freely.

CREAM.

The cream itself is only that part of the milk into which the globules of fat have been gathered in large numbers. Cream has no regular or constant per cent. of fat; the range is from 8 per cent. to 75 per cent. In one hundred pounds of cream there may be only eight pounds of butter, or there may be seventy-five pounds, according to its quality of richness. The globules of fat have no skin or organic coverings distinct in constitution from their own substance. Like drops of quicksilver that have separated from each other, they have no pellicle. But sometimes the serum of the milk becomes so viscous, that a quantity of it will adhere to the surface of the globules and, like a coating of gum, will prevent their movement upward when the milk is set, or the movement inward when the milk is treated in a centrifugal machine. If a quart of warm water be stirred into every pailful of milk when it reaches the dairy room from the stable, the separation of the cream will be facilitated. The water may be at a temperature anywhere between 150° and 10° Fahr., and should be warm enough to raise the temperature of the milk to above 90°.

CHURNING.

In the winter season especially, difficulty is experienced sometimes in churning the cream. The addition of water at a temperature of 70° to the cream, while it is still sweet, to the extent of 25 per cent. of its bulk, will cause it to yield its butter in less time and more completely. The water should be added before the cream is sour and at least 20 hours before the churning is commenced. The next treatment required is the development of lactic acid. If a quantity of *sweet cream* be churned, and an equal quantity of *sour cream* of the same quality as to composition be also churned, there will be obtained on the average from the sweet cream only 77 pounds of butter out of every possible 100 pounds, while there may be obtained from the sour cream 97 pounds of every possible 100 pounds. There are thousands of pounds of butter lost in the Dominion annually from the churning of two qualities of cream in the same churn at one churning. The only safe plan is to have all the cream for each churning thoroughly mixed from 12 to 20 hours before the operation begins. It should be kept at a temperature of from 60° to 70° Fahr. according to the season of the year, to permit it to become sour. The higher temperature is required during the winter season, and for cream from centrifugal separators during the summer season also. The churning is performed for the purpose of causing the globules of fat to strike on to each other and by impaction to unite. If two globules strike each other at a suitable temperature they will stick together; when large

numbers of them unite in that way, it is said that the butter has "come," and the particles may be washed and removed. All that is required in the churning of cream is that the serum or medium shall be properly treated: (1) by the addition of water if required, as already described, (2) by the development of acid, (3) by the temperature being kept at from 57° to 59° in the summer time or from 62° to 66° in winter. It is imperative that a thermometer should be used to reveal the temperature.

GRANULAR BUTTER.

When the butter particles are half as large as clover seed, 10 per cent. of cold water may be added to the contents of the churn. After they are gathered to be half as large as wheat grains, the churning may be stopped. The buttermilk may be removed and replaced by pure water at a temperature of from 50° to 55° Fahr. It may thus be washed in the granular state. When the water runs off free from a milky appearance, the granular butter should be left in the churn for half an hour to drain.

SALTING.

It may then be salted in the churn or removed to the butter worker for that purpose. Pure salt of fine velvety grain only should be used. The rate of salting should be regulated to suit the taste and requirements of the customers. From three quarters of an ounce to one ounce per pound will be found acceptable to most of those who purchase Canadian butter. The preparation for the market should be made with a view to giving the butter an attractive appearance, whether it be packed in tubs or firkins, or finished in prints or rolls.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

As soon as possible more co-operative creameries and cheese factories should be established. Detailed information, sketches of plans for buildings, particulars of equipment and management will be furnished free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When the butter is made in creameries, it will have a uniform quality and excellence which will enable it to become an article of commercial importance. The making of butter by skilled workmen in factories will solve the problem to some extent of keeping more cows, while domestic help is so scarce. Cheese factories should succeed well in localities where the settlements are close enough to permit the economical gathering of the milk.

SHEEP AND PIGS.

Then to dairy farming can be added sheep husbandry. I am told that sheep do well on your prairie grasses and in your climate. The feeding of a larger number of hogs would doubtless prove a paying branch of farm work. Sometimes grain that would not bring the highest market price by the bushel, can be marketed to more advantage in the form of pork than when sold in bulk.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion let me express the hope that the business men, the professional men, as well as the farmers of Manitoba, will aim to promote the prosperity of agriculture in your province by giving more attention to such branches of mixed and dairy farming as your country is adapted for. Every enterprise and occupation here is dependent directly or indirectly upon farming for its pay and its profits; and whatever will strengthen the hands of the farmer in his efforts to make his work pay and to give stability to his profits, will be for the benefit of every citizen. No new gospel need be proclaimed. In Manitoba, as elsewhere, something is not to be gotten for nothing, if gotten honestly. Skilful attention to their own affairs, good management, and diligent labors have brought comfort and competence to many of your farmers. Others who are here, or who may come, need expect no

better and no worse experience. I have faith in the future of this vast western part of the Dominion of Canada. It is destined to be the home of millions of energetic, sturdy, contented, and prosperous people, who may find here every essential condition for the maintenance of happy homes with the enjoyment of every institution dear to a loyal Canadian, British people.

MANITOBA.

I had left Owen Sound on Saturday, the 9th of August, by the S.S. "*Alberta*." The *Alberta* and her sister ships are making a trip across the Great Lakes a favorite one for travellers whom inclination, business or other duty takes westward.

Winnipeg, the metropolis of the west, was the first place where a gathering of the farmers was met. From the *Capital of Manitoba* a journey was taken southward by way of *Morris* to *Manitou*.

Manitou has a cheese factory which was turning out six cheese per day, and these of good quality. The proprietor receives $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of cheese for collecting the milk, manufacturing the cheese and providing all necessary furnishings. He also retains the whey for the feeding of hogs at a convenient distance from the factory. The country is well-watered. Wells of a depth of from 18 to 20 feet afford adequate supplies for house and cattle use. Twenty-two carloads of live stock had been shipped from that district on one day, about a fortnight before the date of my visit. The farmers realized an average price of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound live weight. Good land in that vicinity and in fact throughout most of the southern part of Manitoba can be bought for from \$6 to \$8 per acre. At a meeting in the Town Hall in the evening, a good deal of interest was manifested in the work of the Experimental Farms in connection with the distribution of grain, and particular inquiries were made and information given as to the possibility of growing suitable fodders and of erecting silos in that neighborhood, that the cattle might be fed to more advantage and at less cost during the winters.

A team and waggon were taken from *Manitou* by way of *Pilot Mound* to *Glenboro*. The first part of the journey was through a beautiful rolling country with occasional clusters of small poplar trees. The grain was rather short in the straw from drought in the early part of the season, but it promised to yield a more than average crop. The *Pembina* River was crossed twice. Between its banks and the quietly beautiful *Tiger Hills*, we passed through a country with a rolling surface. The *Tiger Hills* District carried excellent crops of uniform good quality, but the stage of growth was rather later than in the districts surrounding *Morris*, *Manitou* and *Pilot Mound*. Out from *Glenboro* we visited a few herds of cattle and then passed on to the very satisfactory settlements of the Icelanders, to which reference has been made in the foregoing address. Most of them settled in that locality from nine up to three years ago. Those who were first there, had from 150 to 200 acres under crop, and owned large numbers of cattle and good horses. Seventy head of two and three year old steers were purchased in that neighborhood a little earlier in the season, at an average price of \$33 per head.

From *Glenboro* a drive was taken to *Wawanesa*, a new town on the bank of the *Souris* River and on the Northern Pacific Railway. It was barely six months old, but promised to rival in importance some of the older places on the line. From *Wawanesa* to *Brandon* the trail took us across an undulating country with every evidence of being suited for carrying a large population of farmers in the near future. From *Brandon* to *Portage la Prairie*; from *Portage la Prairie* to *Shoal Lake*; from *Shoal Lake* to *Minnedosa*; from *Minnedosa* to *Rapid City*; and from *Rapid City* to *Brandon* completed the round of my programme of meetings in Manitoba.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Mossomin was the first stopping place in the Territories. A fine agricultural district surrounds it. By way of illustration, I may mention the fact that on the

farm of Mr. Bobier, some three miles out from the station, I saw a 14 acre field of fine even wheat of the Assinaboia variety, which was the harvest from *one grain* obtained by Mr. Bobier four years previously. The capabilities for an enormous production from the soil of the North-West, is almost beyond the possibility of exaggeration, when the right variety of grain is sown, good cultivation is given and favorable weather prevails.

At *Broadview* the farmers of the vicinity had brought to the town hall a display of roots and grains which was very creditable to their district and also to their enterprise. A drive across to the Weed Hills took me past several large areas of wheat, which were being harvested in fair condition and only slightly damaged from the frost of 22nd August. At this place, as elsewhere in the North-West, sloughs, ponds and streams seem to have dried up wonderfully within the last few years. Weed Lake, a basin about 8 miles long and less than a mile wide, is nearly 8 feet lower than it was 8 years ago. A tradition exists in the West to the effect, that the periods of drought and rainy weather alternate with each other every 7 years; and the abundant rains of 1890 are held to be the beginning of the rainy seasons and therefore of large crops. An uncontrollable obstacle to the success of farming operations in the West is that of insufficient rain, to fill the reservoir in the sub-soil for the sustenance of the crops during the summer. The selection of early-ripening varieties, and more careful preparation of the soil, will doubtless enable the farmers to overcome all the drawbacks that have existed in the past from summer or autumn frosts; and the combination of mixed and dairy farming with that of grain-growing, will be a protection and source of income to the farmers in any season when profitable crops of grain may not be secured.

From *Wolsley* I was conducted by Senator Perley to the Qu'Appelle Valley. The Qu'Appelle River which, within the memory of living settlers, was nearly a mile wide, has shrunk until it is only a tiny thread of water, crawling deviously along the wide deep valley which was its former bed. The southern banks only are wooded; and the strange bare hills, rounded and worn into ghastly shapes by rains and winds, make one think,—until he gets on the heights,—that all beyond must be desolate.

The Qu'Appelle Valley and the country between it and the main line of the railway is admirably adapted for cattle keeping. Senator Perley has erected a substantial stone dairy house; and the butter product from his farm is sent across to New Westminster, B.C.

From *Wolsley* the distance to *Indian Head*, where the branch Experimental Farm for the North-West Territories is located, is about 12 miles. When I first visited the farm on the 18th of August, the crops of wheat, barley and oats were as uniformly heavy and fine as had been seen anywhere on this continent or in Europe. A blighting frost had struck the harvest fields before all the grain was ripe, and in consequence, damage and loss were sustained. Mr. Angus Mackay, the experienced Superintendent of the farm, is most enthusiastic in his work in instructive and experimental agriculture. During the season there were tested no less than 31 varieties of *barley*, 16 of *oats*, 7 of *pease*, 30 of *Indian corn*, 8 of *turnips*, 5 of *mangels*, 5 of *carrots*, 15 of *cultivated grasses*, 8 of *native grasses*, 3 of *sugar beets*, and 102 of *potatoes*, besides *millets* and *mixed crops* for fodder purposes.

Back from the Experimental Farm at the homestead of Mr. Harvey, I found a unique and easily provided windbreak surrounding a garden in which were growing in hardy abundance, *rhubarb*, *potatoes*, *beans*, *celery*, *parsley*, *tomatoes*, *squash*, *chicory*, *black currants*, *wild gooseberries* and *citrons*, besides many *other vegetables* and *fruits*. The windbreak was made by the planting of slender poles close together and the growing of wild hops over them, which in their climbing bound the whole securely together.

Mr. Mackay accompanied me to *Regina*, where the local committee had arranged for the holding of two picnic gatherings, at which addresses on agriculture should be made. I take the following account of the preliminary proceedings at

Wascana, where the first meeting was held, from the columns of the *Regina Leader* :—

“ Notwithstanding the busy time there was a large attendance at the old Cross-
“ ing. The North-West Mounted Police Band was in attendance under Sergeant Huntley
“ as Bandmaster. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor attended by Capt. Allen
“ arrived in time for lunch, which had been provided with generous hospitality by
“ the ladies of the neighbourhood.

“ Mr. Jelly, M. L. A., as Chairman of the Committee, said they were favoured
“ by the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, who took a great interest in the progress
“ of the farmers of this country; and it was the desire of the Committee that His
“ Honour should preside. (Cheers.)

“ Lieutenant Governor Royal expressed the pleasure with which he accepted
“ the invitation to attend the pic-nic which would be devoted to practical ends. He
“ congratulated the ladies on coming in such numbers, for in such a gathering the
“ men were ordinary vegetables while the ladies were the flowers. He dwelt on the
“ deep interest in agriculture which had been shown by the Dominion Government,
“ and referred to the fact that he himself had been the means of bringing up the first
“ centrifugal cream separator to Manitoba. Now there were no less than seven
“ cheese factories and six or seven creameries. Their parliamentary representative,
“ Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, naturally took a great interest in the welfare of his
“ constituents and their general progress. He pointed to British Columbia as the
“ great future market for the North-West. He concluded amid cheers and then
“ called upon Professor Robertson.

“ Professor Robertson :—Your Honour, ladies and gentlemen, the only business
“ in which our Queen engages is that of agriculture; and I am very glad indeed to
“ come to Regina, the Queen City and Capital of the North-West. It is widely
“ famed for its wealth of soil and affectionate mud. But still further, Regina is
“ known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as the residence of one of your
“ talented citizens, who has won for you a reputation not only in the Dominion but
“ abroad. Among all the men who meet at Ottawa every year to legislate for the
“ country and to discuss ways and means whereby the Government can promote the
“ development of its resources, there is none better known for the brilliancy of his
“ intellectual keenness and the light, graceful wit with which his arguments are
“ feathered and driven home than is your worthy representative. He takes a deep
“ interest in agriculture, doubtless because his constituency is essentially an agricul-
“ tural one. He is a man of keen perception who knows that all must live out of
“ the fruits of the soil.

* * * * *

“ That there are grave difficulties in the way of keeping large numbers of
“ cattle for dairying and beef production in the North-West Territories, I know very
“ well; but these are not insuperable. Pasturing facilities during the summers are
“ unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The prairie grasses are not only
“ plentiful but exceedingly nutritious. When the supply of wild hay becomes
“ insufficient for the needs of the herds, a cheap and suitable winter fodder can be
“ obtained by the growth of mixed crops of oats, barley and peas. Then Hungarian
“ grass and millets grow remarkably well. Comfortable quarters for the winter can

“ be provided by the erection of turf stables with a liberal use of straw and poles until lumber is well within the purchasing power of the farmers’ purses.

“ Canada is the country of the world where cattle are most free from diseases and where animal vigor is capable of rendering the best service and yielding most profit to the people. The North-West is a long distance from the great centres of population where the consumers of her products live. Hence it will pay the people to concentrate, as far as possible, the quality of the farm products, so that the smallest per cent. of their value may be absorbed by transportation charges. It need not cost much more to carry a tub of butter to England than a bushel of wheat, when large quantities of it are handled.

“ Then the keeping of more cattle would furnish profitable employment for the rural population during the winters. When men are employed for the summer months only, prosperity is not so permanent.”

The second pic-nic gathering assembled at the *Bluffs* on the following day. The district there seems to be admirably adapted for cattle-keeping and horse-raising.

Maple Creek was the next appointment. From there, by the courtesy of Inspector Saunders of the North-West Mounted Police, I was driven out into the Fish Creek district and saw some excellent cattle in very fine condition. From all the inquiries that I made, I learned that ranching upon a small scale with herds of from 200 to 300 animals had been very profitable ever since its commencement. With a small herd the owner is enabled to put up enough hay for feeding during the storm periods. The cattle become accustomed to seek the shelter and service of the turf sheds which are erected, when a storm blows up. They are thus saved from wandering long distances from the homestead. Then the cows which calve during the winter can be looked after and a larger percentage of increase is obtained yearly. From these combined gains, the profits from ranching with smaller herds, not exceeding 350 head of animals, have been very satisfactory. The country towards the Cypress Hills is rolling and affords excellent pasturage summer and winter, with the exception of the storm periods which have been mentioned already.

A round-up is held twice a year for the branding of all calves. The Live Stock Association of each neighborhood superintends that work. Calves which may have escaped branding and which are not found with their dams, are termed “Laverocks.” (A man of too covetous a disposition who used to appropriate all such for his own herd, has his name perpetuated in the English language in this most unenviable way). Before the branding is completed at each round-up, these calves are put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The proceeds are applied to the payment of the expenses of the round-up. The balance, and, in fact, the main expenses are met by *pro rata* assessments upon those whose cattle have been handled.

Medicine Hat was the next stopping place and then *Calgary*. From *Calgary* a drive was taken south as far as *Davisburg*, a postoffice some 24 miles distant. That country is admirably adapted for stock-keeping. The pasturage is thick-bottomed and stands eating by large herds. The settlement is yet too sparse for the introduction of co-operative dairying, but that will come shortly. The long distance from large-markets, both east and west, necessitates that the products be concentrated into the smallest bulk with the highest value. The ordinary cereals do well in the *Calgary* district, and roots of enormous size and wonderful yield per acre can be grown very easily.

From *Calgary* the first view of the Rocky Mountains was obtained. The range of giant hills with their snow clad tops and sides, seemed like the uttermost ends of the earth, where pillars had been left to support the edge of the horizon. A closer acquaintance with the Rocky Mountains intensifies the emotion,—approaching to veneration,—which their first sight awakens. As their mighty masses tower above the slender threads of iron on which the railway trains move, the *greatness of nature* and the *littleness of man in a material sense*, are brought into startling contrast.

One of the greatest engineering feats achieved on this continent during the century by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway across these mountains, has hardly disturbed the shape of their sides in a perceptible measure; and yet the *superiority of the mind of man, to matter in its most gigantic massiveness*, is revealed by the masterful way in which he has made its substances further his ends and serve his purposes. Coal and silver and gold are being taken from the stolid hill sides. From the eastern Foot Hills of the Rockies to the most western slopes of the Coast Range, the iron roadway, the stations, the mines, every handprint and footprint of man reveal the *mastery of mind over matter*; and when farmers on level plains, undulating fields, or mountainous regions, believe in and follow similar methods embodying the same principles, they will ennoble agriculture and its tasks to an equality with the highest of other work.

A few stopping places in the mountainous region were touched at. Among these were *Banff, Field and Glacier*; but as this report is treating mainly of the agricultural aspect of the country, I refrain from saying what I might say of the wonderfully thrilling pleasure which a trip through this intensely grand region gives to any lover of the beautiful and sublime in nature. If an impassable gulf should be opened between the Rockies and Ottawa, some of us who have seen them once, would be resolved to go around the earth the other way if necessary, in order to enjoy another gaze.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At *Kamloops, B.C.*, no meeting was held, as some misunderstanding concerning the date of the meeting had arisen from the absence of the gentleman with whom correspondence had been carried on.

The *Experimental Farm for British Columbia* at *Agassiz* was visited. The surprisingly rapid and luxuriant growth of plants in British Columbia seems almost a tropical quality. The gigantic-growing ferns among the underbrush in the woods, often rise to a height of 6 or 7 feet. The report of the *Agassiz Farm* will be full of interest and service, especially along the lines of its fruit culture in the near future.

A visit was made to *New Westminster*, when it was learned that the agricultural meeting had been put off until one of the days of the holding of the annual exhibition, which I purposed to take in on my return journey.

From *Vancouver* to *Victoria* the journey was quickly made by the S.S. "*Islander*." At *Victoria* a meeting was held in the Philharmonic Hall; and the following is taken from the beginning of a newspaper report of the gathering. It is inserted because it contains some of my views with reference to the lumbering and other industries of British Columbia, which are no less important to the people of the Dominion than is that of its agriculture:—

"Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, lectured last evening in Philharmonic Hall on a subject, in fact, several subjects, of absorbing interest to the farmers of British Columbia. * * * He said he had been very much gratified by the evidences of enterprise, prosperity and rapid expansion everywhere visible in the city of Victoria. He had been led to expect rather a quiet sylvan place where wealthy English people came to seclude themselves; but here he found the people Canadian in every sense, in their desires and efforts for the development of the magnificent resources of this rich province, of which the queen city, Victoria, is a most worthy capital. The subject of farming has as yet received but little attention from the citizens who have made their homes in this western part of the Dominion, owing to the ease with which the necessaries and comforts of life could be gained from other sources. The vast lumbering enterprises of this province are the pride of the Dominion and may be capable of an unfailing source of profit. The careful husbanding of the timber, and a judicious regard for the renewing of the

“supply by protecting the young trees from the ravages of fire will save what will eventually mean millions of revenue. Reckless devastation will not merely strip the beautiful mountain slopes, but will mean a diminution of the contents of the treasury. Of mining the professor did not speak, simply saying that as a Scotchman he had no regard for gold (laughter). He had to confess that he came here rather sceptical concerning some of the stories told regarding fruit growing in British Columbia, but convincing evidence had been brought forward to prove that British Columbia could produce more fruit to the tree and the acre than any other portion of this favored Dominion. The markets of the North-West are open for the fruit of this genial climate. As yet this industry has hardly been tested as to its possible profit giving. The climate which produces such beautiful fruit, and promotes the growth of such truly gigantic trees, must be one well adapted to the cultivation of such forage crops as will enable the farmer to keep horses and cattle at the lowest possible cost. The healthfulness of the climate is already widely known, but the adaptation of this country for profitable farming has hardly been presented in the best way to those farmers in Eastern Canada who desire to come out West. It is not the least important of the Professor's objects that he may gain the requisite information to give to the farmers of Eastern Canada, in order to guide them in forming a safe judgment in favor of the western provinces.”

On Vancouver Island meetings were also held at *Saanich Hall* and in the *Comox valley*. The agricultural areas in *Vancouver Island* are but small compared with its extensive area of rugged mountain. The *Saanich Valley*, *Cowichan Valley*, and the *Comox Valley* comprise the most of the settlement occupied by farmers. These valleys will not average more than 50 square miles each, but nature is wonderfully productive, and generous in her gifts from the soil to those who till it there. Considerable quantities of excellent butter are produced and sold the year round at prices from 30 to 50 cents per pound, when the quality is good.

At *Nanaimo* no less than 8 large ships, of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons burden, were in the harbour waiting to be laden with the superior coal which is to be found in many places on that coast.

On the return journey I was fortunate enough to be able to attend the Agricultural Exhibition at *New Westminster*. In all the departments a most creditable display was made. The cattle of the Holstein and Jersey breeds were exceptionally fine. The display of dairy products in point of quality was not behind the best to be seen at the large exhibitions in Ontario and Quebec. It fell to my lot to do the judging of these articles at the Exhibition, and their superior quality further convinced me of the adaptation of our most westerly Province for a large development of its dairying and cattle-keeping industries.

The value of agricultural exhibitions depends very largely upon the educational turn which is given to their displays, both by the arrangement of the articles and the judging of the same. Dissatisfaction on the part of the exhibitors of all products, results frequently from lack of information as to the points that have guided and governed the judges in their decisions. Wherever possible, I think a record of the points of excellence of the article or animal should be left with the exhibitor; and for the judging of butter and cheese, I here put in *forms of cards* which could be printed by the Exhibition Associations and provided for the use of the judges, as already indicated:—

Exhibition,

1891.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Exhibit of **BUTTER**

Section..... No.....

Exhibitor

Residence

JUDGES' REPORT.

	Perfection.	Points Awarded.
Flavor.....	40	.....
Grain.....	30	.....
Color.....	15	.....
Salting.....	10	.....
Finish.....	5	.....
Total....	100	

For the Judges.....

Remarks.....

.....

.....

Exhibition,

1891.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Exhibit of **CHEESE**

Section *No.*

Exhibitor

Residence

JUDGES' REPORT.

	Perfection.	Points Awarded.
Flavor.....	35	.....
Quality.....	25	.....
Texture.....	15	.....
Color.....	15	.....
Finish.....	10	.....
Total....	100	

For the Judges

Remarks

The following report of the introductory part of the meeting at *New Westminster*, as taken from the local press will set forth some views of British Columbia for the information of Eastern Canadians who may be looking for them from the pages of this report:—

“ Mr. Thos. Cunningham presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who was well received. The Professor said he had come into the Province, and visited their exhibition rather to learn than to teach,—to learn in fact the capabilities of British Columbia and carry the knowledge of them back to Eastern Canada. This was a splendid dairy farming country; though they, in their modesty, had not yet realised the greatness of their resources in this respect. Their province was one of the finest in the Dominion, as would be discovered when its people learned to use all its resources in the right way. He had been much struck by many things in the exhibition, and others he had noted outside it, and some of these he would talk about that night—People were often too reckless of their good reputation. Let British Columbians

“therefore, guard their excellent one carefully. He had noted during his visit the vast recent development of their mining industries. They were exporting their minerals and importing much of the miners’ food, though they should be able in the fertile valleys between their beautiful mountains to grow all the food thus needed. Then, too, their lumber interests were growing fast; and they in Eastern Canada, at least as far as Manitoba, knew what good work came from the New Westminster mills. But in lumbering there was too much waste and too little protection of forests. Good timber was (he thought) sometimes, from want of care, destroyed; and there was much land, which was only fit for tree planting, left unused. ‘Plant, as well as destroy,’ was his advice. What, nevertheless, he learnt was this, and he should return to East Canada with the news of it,—that Canadians need not go south of the border for good land. Really British Columbians, unlike their Yankee neighbours, were too modest in talking about their resources. It was false to say as he heard in the east, that British Columbia was only a sea of mountains. It had ample capacity of soil to feed a vast population engaged within its borders in fisheries, mines, lumbering and other industries. Then as to *New Westminster* itself. He could tell them that their district was one of the most fertile in beautiful Canada; and it must therefore be permanently prosperous. But farmers in their part took up too much land. ‘Men get too thin when they spread themselves out too far’ (laughter). ‘Better would it be to farm small areas thoroughly. Better farm five acres well than 25 poorly.’ Nowhere in the world was there, he thought, a better chance for cheap and profitable production. Certainly nowhere else in the Dominion, was the growth so rapid, or the yield so generous as in British Columbia. ‘Apply skill and don’t farm too much land, recognising the fact that a little land here produces much. You have also good local markets and get more for your produce than the people of the North-West, Quebec, and Manitoba. Produce cheaply by producing much.’ There was, the lecturer added, too little produced to the acre, and too many men looked mainly to Providence to work their farms. There were too many men of leisure on the farms in their Province. Their exhibition should teach them much as to improved methods of feeding and management of stock and as to the best breeds of horses and sheep and varieties of grain. He could, after visiting their show, give a flat contradiction to the statement often heard in Eastern Canada, that British Columbia could not grow grain. They grew it indeed of very superior quality. Yet farmers might produce even better by getting to know why one grain gave a better yield than another. The judges at shows like theirs should specify particularly the points of superiority of one head of stock over another, and of one farm product over others. An exhibition like theirs did good, by rousing the enthusiasm of the farmer and showing him that he was no mean factor in the community. It was in fact part of their educational system, and though some thought Canadians lacking in culture, he found people nowhere else who knew so much of their own business and liked to know it,—without putting it all into practice.”

PRINCE ALBERT AND FORT QU’APPELLE.

From *New Westminster* the journey eastward and home was made with but few interruptions or delays. From *Regina* the trip was extended to *Prince Albert* by way of the newly opened railway, 247 miles in length. In the *Prince Albert District* the British Tenant Farmer Delegates were met; and in company with them the district surrounding the town was hurriedly examined. We found there excellent samples

of two-rowed barley and Ladoga and Red Fife wheat. Since my return to Ottawa, one sample of Ladoga wheat has reached the Experimental Farm from Mr. William Plaxton, M.L.A., Prince Albert, almost perfect in its appearance and weighing 66 pounds to the bushel. The Prince Albert region is well watered and offers many inducements to those who wish to insure steady prosperity, by engaging in mixed farming and cattle keeping in the North-West.

From *Prince Albert to Fort Qu'Appelle*, by way of *Regina* and *Indian Head*, was the next stage in the journey, At *Fort Qu'Appelle* an agricultural exhibition was being held; and it has never been my good fortune to see any other exhibition building where there was so small a proportion of inferior goods. The quality of the roots and vegetables was most excellent. The butter was superior in flavor and body. The grain, although only a few samples were exhibited, was first-class; and one three year old steer, which had been fed mainly upon straw and hay, turned the scales at 1,895 pounds.

CONCLUSIONS.

The return journey to *Ottawa* was made by the North Shore route; and the *Central Experimental Farm* was reached on the 13th of October. After the trip twice across our own country, I am more firmly convinced than before, that *dairy farming* with special attention to the production of butter during the winter, cheese during the summer and beef and bacon the whole year round, are the lines of agriculture which our people in most regions can follow with the greatest certainty of profit and enduring success. The vastness of the area of land, some 3,500 miles one way and 1,400 the other, offers many inviting fields to agriculturists from other lands. Our climate is invigorating and healthy; our resources are as yet hardly recognised; in timber and minerals and fish, nature has been more bountiful to us than to any other nation of equal population and age; and the opportunities in our country for successful agriculture are peerless. The progress and prosperity of the Dominion must depend almost wholly upon the way in which our people apply themselves to make the most of these things, by self-reliant exercise of skill in their various spheres of endeavour.

VI.—DAIRY BULLETINS.

Dairy bulletins, to the number of seven, were issued at intervals during the year. Their first purpose was to spread useful information bearing upon *Dairyng* in the Dominion of Canada, for the benefit of the farmers. Their aim was to help in the education of the ordinary farmers and those whose occupations are associated with dairy husbandry, rather than to furnish data of interest only or mainly to scientists. In order to gain the widest possible publicity for their contents, they were written in a style to make them acceptable matter for publication by the newspapers of the country. A special *newspaper edition* of each,—printed on one side only—was sent to the press; and in nearly every case they were reproduced in full or copious extracts were inserted with comments of general or local application. Of the seven bulletins, there were distributed altogether 106,080 copies. They have been sent free to all applicants. When requested by them, the names of farmers and others interested in agriculture are put on the permanent mailing list to receive future publications as they are issued.

The bulletins have been :—

No. 1—MILK FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

FEED.

The milk of cows is a secretion or direct elaboration from their blood. Whatever interferes with the health and comfort of the animals will also affect the quality and quantity of their milk. Too much care cannot be exercised in providing feed that is cheap, succulent, easily digestible, wholesome and nutritious. The grass of early summer is too watery and weak in feeding substance to be fed alone to the greatest advantage. A judicious allowance of bran, pease and oats, oil-cake or cotton-seed meal will increase the milk supply and fortify the cow's system for the production of a larger quantity of milk during mid-summer, fall and winter. Broadcast fodder-corn, does not meet the needs of milking cows. A soiling crop of some sort or sorts should be grown, to furnish plenty of green fodder at the time when pasture may be bare from prolonged dry weather. Indian corn when grown under conditions favorable to its attainment of mature size and quality,—in rows or hills 3 feet or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with from 2 to 6 seeds per foot in the row,—yields a fodder by the use of which cows are enabled to produce the largest amount of milk, butter or cheese per acre of land required for their support. Fodder corn is not a complete ration for the most economical production of the best milk. When it is supplemented by grass, bran, oil-cake, cotton-seed meal, or similar feeds, better returns for the feed consumed are realized than when it is made the exclusive diet.

WATER.

Water is nature's vehicle for carrying about most of the matter which she requires to move from place to place. The great boulders were quietly clasped in her arms and without apparent effort brought from the northern ridges to the southern parts of our Dominion. The tiniest specks of nourishing matter needed to replace the worn-out tissues of the body are likewise carried to their proper places in this wonderful omnibus. The identical water swallowed by a cow to serve as a carrying medium in her blood, for the equitable distribution of the elements of nutrition throughout her whole body, is made to serve a like function in the milk which she yields. If that water be impure in the first place, it is likely to carry the impurity with it throughout its whole mission, from the drinking by the cow until after its consumption by the creature which consumes the cows product. Water which has been contaminated by decaying animal matter is specially likely to retain its pollution. The milk from the cows which drink such water is a menace and danger to the public health, and interferes greatly with the commercial value of all dairy products. There should be an abundant supply of pure water, easily accessible by the cows during hot weather. It should be furnished at a comfortable temperature during the cold weather of winter. Cows which are denied access to abundance of water, will not give as much milk, or milk of as good quality, as when plenty of water is provided with wholesome satisfying feed.

SALT.

Dairy cattle should have access to salt every day, and salt should be added to all their stable feed daily. The conclusions from a series of experiments carried on in 1886 indicate that when cows are denied salt for a period of even one week, they will yield from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less milk, and that of an inferior quality. Such milk will on the average turn sour in 24 hours less time, than milk drawn from the same or similar cows which obtain a due allowance of salt, all other conditions of treatment being equal. This may apply with aptness to only the parts of the Dominion.

remote from the sea. From Quebec westward, as far as the Rocky Mountains, cows will consume an average of 4 oz. of salt per day, while they are milking during the summer.

SHELTER.

Comfortable quarters are indispensable to the health and well-being of cows. Stables during the winter should have a temperature constantly within the range of from 40° to 55° Fahr. In summer time a shade should be provided in the pasture fields, or adjacent thereto, to protect against the exhausting influence of July and August suns. In all the management of cows such conditions should be provided and such care given as will insure excellent health and apparent contentment.

MILKING.

When practicable the milking of each cow should be done by the same person, and with regularity as to time. He only that hath clean hands should be allowed to milk a cow. I say "he" because I think the men of the farm should do most of the milking, at least during the winter months. It is no more difficult to milk with dry hands than with wet. It is certainly more cleanly, and leaves the milk in a much more desirable condition for table use or manufacture. A pure atmosphere in the stables is indispensable to prevent contamination from that source. Immediate straining will remove impurities which otherwise might be dissolved to the permanent injury of the whole product.

AERATION.

After the straining is attended to, the milk should be aerated. Too often it is poured into one large can and left there just as the cows had given it. That neglect implies three things that are very injurious to its quality for cheese making. (1) The peculiar odour which the cow imparts to the milk will be left in it until it becomes fixed in its flavour. (2) The germs of fermentation that come in the milk and from the air have the best conditions for growth and action when the milk is left undisturbed. (3) The milk will become in a degree unfit for perfect coagulation by rennet. Hence it is needful and advantageous to aerate it for three reasons:—

First, because by pouring, stirring, dipping or by trickling it over an exposed surface, there is eliminated from the milk by evaporation any objectionable volatile element that may be in it.

Secondly, because as has already been stated, the milk contains germs of fermentation. A strange peculiarity about some of these microbes is that they become active only in the absence of free oxygen. When warm new milk is left undisturbed, carbonic acid gas is generated, and that furnishes the best condition for the commencement of action by these almost invisible creatures. After they get started, they can keep up their decomposing work, even in the presence of oxygen. It is impracticable to perfectly coagulate such milk so as to yield a fine quality of keeping cheese. Coagulation by the use of rennet, of milk that is ripe can never be perfect, unless it be thoroughly aerated immediately after it is taken from the cow. *Neglect of aeration will increase the quantity of milk required to make a pound of fine cheese.*

Thirdly, because the airing seems to give vigour to the germs of fermentation that will bring about an acid condition of the milk, without producing the acid. So much is this so that *it has been found impracticable to make strictly first-class Cheddar cheese from milk, that has not been aerated.*

COOLING.

The subsequent cooling of milk retards the process by which it becomes sour. Certain germs of fermentation exist in milk which in the act of their multiplication, split molecules of sugar of milk, each into four molecules of lactic acid. By delaying the operation of these germs the milk is kept sweet for a longer period. The

cooling of the milk should never precede the aeration. A temperature of from 60° to 70° Fahr. will be found cold enough for the keeping of milk over night, when it has been previously aired.

PROTECTION.

Milk is a liquid of absorbent proclivities. It should be protected against injury that would result from exposure to impure air. A general purpose milk-stand is a device specially adapted for the spoiling of milk in that way. Such a stand serves as a milk stand and also a carriage stand, both of which are legitimate uses. Sometimes it is also occupied as a bivouac for swine for the convenience of these animals, the end of whose whey trough furnishes one step for the stand. Both of these latter extensions of its uses and hospitalities are all wrong.

HONEST MILK.

The employment of inspectors promises to improve the quality of the milk furnished by some patrons, whose highest moral aspiration is limited by an effort to keep the self-appointed commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out." The adulteration of milk by the addition of water, the removal of any portion of the cream or the keeping back of any part of the strippings is forbidden by the Dominion statutes. Any person who is found out so doing, will not escape lightly. The inspectors appointed by the Dairymen's Associations have been equipped with suitable and competent testing instruments and have been instructed to render every assistance to cheese-makers, looking forward to the prevention of adulteration and the conviction and punishment of those who may be found guilty of the practice.

MATTERS MOST NEEDFUL OF CARE.

In the following short paragraphs I have ventured to gather helpful advice on the matters most needful of care:—

1. Milk from cows in good health and apparent contentment only should be used.
2. Until after the eighth milking, it should not be offered to a cheese factory.
3. An abundant supply of cheap, succulent, easily digestible, wholesome, nutritious feed should be provided.
4. Pure cold water should be allowed in quantities limited only by the cow's capacity and desire to drink.
5. A box or trough containing salt, to which the cows have access every day, is a requisite indispensable in the profitable keeping of cows.
6. Cows should be prohibited from drinking stagnant, impure water. The responsibility for the efficacy of that beneficial prohibition rests wholly with the individual farmer.
7. Wild leeks, and other weeds common in bush pastures, give an offensive odor and flavour to the milk of animals which eat them.
8. All the vessels used in the handling of milk should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after their use. A washing in tepid or cold water to which has been added a little soda, and a subsequent scalding with boiling water, will prepare them for *airing*, that they may remain perfectly sweet.
9. Cows should be milked *with dry hands*, and only after the udders have been washed or brushed clean.
10. Tin pails only should be used.
11. All milk should be strained *immediately* after it is drawn.
12. Milking should be done and milk should be kept only in a place where the surrounding air is pure. Otherwise the presence of the tainting odors will not be neglected by the milk.
13. All milk should be *aired* immediately after it has been strained. The treatment is equally beneficial to the evening and morning messes of milk.

14. In warm weather, all milk should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere after it has been aired, but not before.

15. Milk is better for being kept over night in small quantities rather than in a large quantity in one vessel.

16. Milk-stands should be constructed to shade from the sun, the cans or vessels containing milk, as well as to shelter them from rains.

17. Only pure, clean, honest milk should be offered, Any deviation from that will not always go unpunished.

No. 2—NOTES FOR CHEESE-MAKERS FOR MAY.

FACTORIES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

1. *The present*, not next week, will be the best time to see that all the drainage facilities of the factory are adequate and in good order.

2. Whey runs, spouts and tanks should be put into such order that leaking will be prevented.

3. If there be a leakage anywhere from floors, spouts or tanks, which is not immediately preventible, provision should be made at once for the drainage of the waste, if only by shallow open trenches. A liberal supply of lime and gypsum should be spread around such places. Don't fail to secure a barrel or two of each, *some time this month*, for use during the hot weather.

4. If the factory buildings are not painted and will not be painted, get them whitewashed this month. If you cannot get that done by the proprietors or managers, get permission and do the rest yourself. A whitewashed curing-room of imperfect construction can be kept 10 degrees cooler in summer than one not whitewashed. If the cheese become injured, through excess of heat, neither the buyers nor the patrons will whitewash your reputation then, whether the blame belongs to you or not.

5. Make the surroundings of the factory neat and tidy. Plant a few trees and a great many flowers.

6. While keeping the outside of the premises as creditable to your taste and neat habits as possible, make the inside to reflect still more your aversion to everything untidy and dirty. Give every part of the factory a thorough cleaning and keep it in a sweet state all summer.

7. Before the curing-room contains any cheese, fumigate it by burning some sulphur mixed in alcohol. That will help to prevent the growth of mould on the outside of the cheese.

8. The leisure hours of May, before the large flow of milk is received, should be employed putting all the apparatus, appliances, utensils and machinery into the best of working order.

9. Be sure that the making room floor is so well constructed and supported that it will not shake or vibrate *during* the coagulation of the milk.

MILK AND MAKING.

1. Procure a copy of "Milk for Cheese Factories" for each of your patrons by applying to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, stating the number required and the address to which they are to be sent. They will be furnished free in French and English.

2. Look out for "leaky" flavors in the milk. Don't put such milk into the vat with that of the other patrons. If you have time make it up by itself, and send the cheese from it to the patron who supplied that milk for his private use.

3. Make provision for keeping a short record of each day's work, of the exceptional treatment of every vat and of the comparative quality of the cheese from each vat, before they are shipped.
4. Milk sours *readily and rapidly* for a number of weeks after the period of lactation in the cows begins. Hence milk seldom requires to be ripened for setting, during May.
5. Use enough rennet to coagulate the curd into a state fit for cutting, in from 17 to 20 minutes, at from 82° to 88° Fahr.
6. Cut it rather early, slowly and very carefully.
7. Use the horizontal knife first.
8. Afterwards allow the curd to settle until whey comes over nearly the whole surface.
9. Then begin to cut with the perpendicular knife.
10. Immediately after the cutting is completed, begin to stir the mass slowly and continuously until the curd is cooked.
11. Heat should not be applied until 10 minutes after the stirring is begun.
12. The heating should be effected gradually, at the rate of about 1 degree for every 4 or 5 minutes until 98° Fahr. is reached.
13. Draw most of the whey early, and so guard against being caught unprepared for the rapid development of acid.
14. Don't dip the curd until the presence of acid is discernible by the hot iron test. Sweet flavors result from too early dipping in May.
15. After dipping the curd, stir it gently and keep it at a temperature above 94°.
16. Don't attempt close matting, high piling or packing of the curd this month. See that the whey is separated from it.
17. When it begins to feel "slippy" and smells like fresh made butter, it should be put through the cutter or grinder.
18. Acid develops so rapidly that care must be taken to keep the treatment well in advance of the change in the curd.
19. After grinding or cutting, stir for 10 or 15 minutes before salting.
20. Apply salt at a rate of about 1½ lb., early in the month, to 2 lb. per 1,000 lb. of milk during the last ten days, varying the quantity slightly according to the condition of the curd as to its moisture.
21. Begin to put the curd in the hoops within 20 minutes after the salt is stirred in.
22. Use only pure water in bandaging.
23. Guard against the formation of edges or shoulders from the hoop-followers being too small. Apply the pressure gradually until the whole power through the long lever is used, after four hours.
24. Leave the press-cloths on, and turn the cheese in the hoops every morning. Let no cheese leave the press-room until the shape is symmetrical and the finish neat.
25. Don't press the scaleboards on the ends of the cheese.
26. When the press-cloths are removed, use hot clean whey-oil or butter, into which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of soda per cupful of oil.
27. Try to keep the temperature of the press-room above 60° Fahr.
28. The curing room should be kept at a temperature continuously between 65° and 70° Fahr.
29. Provide strong, smooth boxes of the exact size.
30. Stencil the weight of the cheese in neat figures on the side of every box.

PATRONS.

1. Try to get each patron to take a personal interest in the care of the milk.
2. Encourage every farmer in your neighborhood to sow a small area of oats and pease or oats and vetches for summer supplementary feed.

3. Persistently endeavor to induce every patron to plant at least five acres of fodder corn in rows three feet or three and a half feet apart.

4. Send to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for a bulletin of instructions on the planting of fodder corn, the construction of silos and the curing of silage.

—:O:—

Every person who fills up the form on the attached sheet and returns it to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, will thereafter receive the Monthly Dairy Bulletins, as they are issued.

Name of Cheese Factory.....
In the Township of.....
In the County of.....
In the Province of.....
Nearest Railway Station.....

Name of Proprietor.....
P. O. Address.....

Name of the Salesman.....
P. O. Address.....

Name of the Cheesemaker.....
P. O. Address.....

— — —

No. 3—BUTTER-MAKING.

— — —

FAT GLOBULES IN MILK.

While her milk is being elaborated by a cow, the ends of the cells which line the inside of the milk-ducts and vesicles in her udder, seem to enlarge. Each one forms a small globule, and when that is perfected it drops off into the serum of the milk. Each bud or globule, so formed, is a globule of fat; from them is made all the butter from cows' milk. These tiny buds of fat seem to grow on the surface of the cells, partly by the destruction of the cells, and partly by conversion of some of the substance of the blood into fat. They trickle down in and with the milk, and are held in suspension not in solution as are the other solids in it. They mostly come during the latter part of the milking, probably because they do not move so quickly or easily as the liquid part of the milk. The fore-milk is thinner than the strippings, because the globules of fat do not free themselves from the internal linings of the milk ducts so quickly as the liquid of the milk. If one finds, sending milk to a cheese factory, a man who is of so modest and retiring a disposition that he will not keep at home for table use a quantity of the average milk given by the cow, but always and only the last quart, his modesty should not be respected or trusted too far; such modesty may not be found compatible with honesty. The condition of the cow's blood and her nervous system very largely affect the quality of the milk she gives. Bad feeding, foul water or the absence of salt will induce in the cow a condition in which she will not yield good milk; a similar condition with its consequent effects, may be caused by neglect, exposure, abuse or excitement. A cow has a peculiarly delicate organisation, and must be handled with kindness, and any man who abuses a cow beats out the profit, for she will pay him back by giving less milk, and that of a poorer quality. The globules of fat before mentioned, are so

numerous that in a thimbleful of milk there will be found millions of them. It is estimated that there are at least one thousand millions of them in every cubic inch of milk. From these specks of fat the butter is made.

CREAM SEPARATION.

To get them out of the milk is the task of the butter-maker; they are too small to be strained out with the finest sieve; fifteen hundred of the largest of them placed side by side, like a row of marbles, would not measure more than one inch. If milk be left at rest they will rise to the top because they are lighter than the liquid in which they float. The heavier parts of the milk are drawn down by force of gravitation, and as the serum of the milk, composed of water, casein, sugar, albumen, etc., moves downward, it displaces the cream globules and forces them towards the top. There are two methods of separating these fat globules from the milk; a natural method and a mechanical method. In the natural method, the power of gravitation is used to pull the heavier portion of the milk down, with the effect that the lighter part, the fat globules are pushed upward. In the mechanical method, centrifugal force is applied to attain a like result. When a quantity of milk is put into a rapidly revolving vessel or cylinder, the heavier parts will be forced outwards against its resisting side or inner surface with sufficient pressure to push the lighter particles, the globules of fat, towards the centre of revolution. In that way the water, casein, albumen and the other heavier constituents of milk, find their way to the outside of the quantity being treated in a revolving cylinder, while the globules of fat are collected in concentric form on the inside surface of the quantity being treated. This is the law, that the cream, mainly composed of fat globules, travels in a direction opposite to that of the force exerted upon the milk whether the force be centrifugal or centripetal.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE.

If ordinary milk in a deep-setting pail be left at a temperature of 60° Fahr., it would take these small specks from three to six days to get to the top at the rate at which they would move. They can be helped to move faster. The milk at a temperature between 90° and 98° is slightly enlarged in bulk, and by putting it into deep-setting pails at a higher temperature (90° to 98°), the advantage of a falling temperature from above 90° to 40° or 45° may be gained. That treatment will expedite and facilitate the upward movement of the globules of fat. The rapid cooling of the milk is also believed to prevent the formation of a delicate mesh of lacto-fibrine in the milk, which would hinder the globules from rising freely.

CREAM.

The cream itself is only that part of the milk into which the globules of fat have been gathered in large numbers. Cream has no regular or constant per cent. of fat; the range is from 8 per cent. to 75 per cent. In one hundred pounds of cream there may be only eight pounds of butter, or there may be seventy-five pounds according to its quality of richness. The globules of fat have no skin or organic coverings distinct in constitution from their own substance. Like drops of quicksilver that have separated from each other, they have no pellicle. But sometimes the serum of the milk becomes so viscous that a quantity of it will adhere to the surface of the globules and like a coating of gum will prevent their movement upwards when the milk is set, or their movement inward when the milk is treated in a centrifugal machine. If a quart of warm water be stirred into every pailful of milk when it reaches the dairy room from the stable, the separation of the cream will be facilitated. The water may be at a temperature anywhere between 150° and 180° Fahr., and should be warm enough to raise the temperature of the milk to above 90°.

CHURNING.

In the winter season especially, difficulty is experienced sometimes in churning the cream. The addition of water at a temperature of 70° to the cream, while it is still sweet, to the extent of 25 per cent. of its bulk, will cause it to yield its butter in less time and more completely. The water should be added before the cream is sour and at least 20 hours before the churning is commenced. The next treatment required is the development of lactic acid. If a quantity of *sweet cream* be churned and an equal quantity of *sour cream* of the same quality as to composition be also churned, there will be obtained on the average from the sweet cream only 77 pounds of butter out of every possible 100 pounds, while there may be obtained from the sour cream 97 pounds of every possible 100 pounds. There are thousands of pounds of butter lost in the Dominion annually from the churning of two qualities of cream in the same churn at one churning. The only safe plan is to have all the cream for each churning thoroughly mixed from twelve to twenty hours before the operation begins. It should be kept at a temperature of from 60° to 70° Fahr. according to the season of the year, to permit it to become sour. The higher temperature is required during the winter season and for cream from centrifugal separators during the summer season also. The churning is performed for the purpose of causing the globules of fat to strike on to each other and by impaction to unite. If two globules strike each other at a suitable temperature they will stick together; when large numbers of them unite in that way, it is said that the butter has, "come," and the particles may be washed and removed. All that is required in the churning of cream is that the serum or medium shall be properly treated: (1) by the addition of water if required, as already described, (2) by the development of acid, (3) by the temperature being kept at from 57° to 59° in the summer time or from 62° to 66° in winter. It is imperative that a thermometer should be used to reveal the temperature.

GRANULAR BUTTER.

When the butter particles are half as large as clover seed, 10 per cent. of cold water may be added to the contents of the churn. After they are gathered to be half as large as wheat grains, the churning may be stopped. The buttermilk may be removed and replaced by pure water at a temperature of from 50° to 55° Fahr. It may thus be washed in the granular state. When the water runs off free from a milky appearance, the granular butter should be left in the churn for half an hour to drain.

SALTING.

It may then be salted in the churn or removed to the butter worker for that purpose. Pure salt of fine velvety grain only should be used. The rate of salting should be regulated to suit the taste and requirements of the customers. From three-quarters of an ounce to one ounce per pound will be found acceptable to most of those who purchase Canadian butter. The preparation for the market should be made with a view to giving the butter an attractive appearance, whether it be packed in tubs or firkins, or finished in prints or rolls.

At the risk of repeating a little of what has been already presented, I have gathered into paragraphs some further hints and advice, which may be helpful in attaining the end that is being sought, viz: the improvement of butter and the butter trade.

PREPARATION OF MILK FOR CREAMERIES.

1. See that the cows have an abundant supply of good wholesome feed. Supplement the grass with bran or grain. Corn and pease make firm butter. If grass be dry or scarce furnish green fodder. The quality of the feed determines to some extent the quality of the fat globules in the milk. Fine butter is mostly composed of these. Green fodder is fed with better effect on the quality of the butter, after being wilted for a day or two.

2. See that the cows have a liberal supply of pure cold water. As well might a cook expect to make good palatable porridge out of musty oatmeal and stagnant water as to get pure, sweet-flavored, wholesome milk out of musty feed and foul drink consumed by a cow.

3. See that the cows have access to salt every day. They know best when to help themselves.

4. Let the cows be saved from annoyance and worry. Any harsh treatment that excites a cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

5. Where practicable let the cows be milked regularly as to time and by the same person.

6. The udders should be well brushed and then rubbed with a coarse towel before milking.

7. All milk should be carefully strained immediately after the milking is completed.

8. Thorough airing of the milk for a few minutes by dipping, pouring or stirring will improve the flavor of the butter.

9. When set for the rising of the cream, milk should be at a temperature above 90° Fahr.

10. When deep-setting pails are used, the water in the tank should be kept below or as near 45° Fahr. as possible.

11. The tank should be shaded from the sun.

12. When a flowing spring is not available, the cooling power of the fresh water may be used more economically, if it be carried to the bottom of the tank and the warmed water be caused to run off from the top. If water be scarce, the overflow may be carried into a watering-trough for the stock of the farm.

15. Milk cans should be washed in cold or tepid water first, and then rinsed in boiling water before they are exposed to be aired. The addition of a little soda and borax to the hot water will increase its cleansing properties.

QUALITIES OF CREAM.

14. Since managers of creameries have adopted the plan of paying for cream according to its butter-making qualities, some dissatisfaction has been caused among the patrons by the differences which comparisons have made evident. In most cases, the trouble arises from an erroneous idea that the richest cream is the best for butter-making and the most profitable to the patron. It is not the patron who supplies the cream which yields the greatest number of ounces of butter per inch, who always obtains the largest returns from the milk which has been set. Milk which has been set in deep pails at a high temperature and has not been cooled below 60° Fahr., will yield a cream very rich in butter-making quality; but there will be a smaller quantity of cream obtained from the milk and a less quantity of butter, than where the milk is cooled as low as 45° Fahr. The longer the time cream stands on milk after practically all of it has come to the top, the less space it will occupy. As it shrinks in bulk it becomes richer per inch, but the total quantity of cream from the milk will not yield any more butter than it would have made before it became compact by long standing. (A creamery inch of cream is equal to 113 cubic inches or to one inch in depth of a cylindrical vessel, 12 inches in diameter.) When the milk is skimmed every 12 hours, the cream will not yield as many ounces of butter per inch as when it has been set for 24 hours or longer, but the extra quantity of cream that may be obtained by 12 hours setting in ice water will permit as much of butter to be made from the milk as by setting it for a longer period.

15. Skimming should not be delayed longer than 24 hours after the milk is set. Cream should be removed from the milk before it is sour. Its value to a creamery for butter-making depends not alone upon its richness in butter-fat; purity, sweetness and fine flavor are qualities it should possess.

THE OIL-TEST CHURN.

16. The oil-test churn is used to determine the quantity of churnable fat in each supply of every patron's cream. The requirements for its successful use are:—

- (a). Careful sampling of the cream, which should be poured at least twice from one vessel to another before the sample is taken for the test tubes;
- (b). Accurate measuring;
- (c). Souring of the cream;—(to ensure a uniform degree of acidity in all the samples of cream, they should be warmed to 70° Fahr. and kept at that temperature for 24 hours before they are churned);
- (d). Heating of the samples to a temperature of 135 degrees Fahr. after they have been churned;
- (e). Subsequent cooling to 65° or 70° Fahr.;
- (f). Churning, reheating and cooling.
17. In a case where the butter-oil on any sample does not separate to show a clear line of demarcation between itself and the other constituents of the cream, the cooling to 70°, the churning and reheating should be repeated.

BUTTER-MAKING IN DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES.

18. When the shallow open pans are used for setting, the surrounding air should be pure; a damp, musty collar is no fit place for milk.
19. The cream for each churning should all be gathered into one vessel and kept cool and sweet. A good practice for fall and winter is to mix 25 per cent. of pure water with the cream before it has become sour.
20. The whole of it should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added and half-a-dozen times a day besides.
21. Two days before the churning is to be done, about one quart of cream for every four pailfuls to be churned—(or a quantity equal to two per cent.)—should be set apart and kept as warm as 70° Fahr.
22. One day before the churning, that small quantity of cream, called a fermentation starter, which will then be sour, should be added to the quantity which is intended for churning and be mixed therewith.
23. It should afterwards be kept at a temperature of 60° Fahr.
24. During summer the best churning temperature is 57° or 58°; during the late fall and winter 62° to 64° are found to be preferable.
25. The agitation of churning should be kept up till the butter comes into particles larger than clover seed.
26. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and pure water at 55° added in its place.
27. By churning this for a minute or two the butter will be washed free from milk while it is still in a granular state.
28. The milky water may then be drawn off and replaced by a weak brine at the same temperature.
29. After a minute's churning, the butter may be left to drain in the churn for half an hour before it is removed to be pressed and salted.
30. Pure salt of medium fineness and with a body velvety to the touch should be used.
31. Three-quarters of an ounce to the pound will be the right quantity for most markets for immediate consumption, and one ounce to the pound for packed butter.
32. The butter should be kept cool during the working and also during the few hours while it may be left for the salt to dissolve.
33. As soon as the salt is dissolved, the butter may be worked the second time to correct any streakiness which the first mixing of salt may have caused.
34. It should then be put up neatly and tastefully with as little crimping and beautifying as feminine fondness for these will permit.

STORE-BUTTER.

I venture to add a few hints to the merchants who take butter in trade at stores in towns and villages. I wish to be understood, not as writing anything that will encourage the practice of packing store-butter, but as trying to contribute a little to

the lessening of the losses which will continue to result from that method of handling it.

ROLL-BUTTER.

1. Butter is susceptible to odors or flavors in the surrounding air; it should be kept in a place where the air is pure.
2. If it is to be forwarded to the consumers' market in rolls, it should be handled as little as possible; every handling adds "mussiness" to the appearance and consequently depreciates its value.
3. Each roll should be wrapped in a clean butter-cloth, which has been soaked in a strong brine made up from 16 parts of salt and 1 part each of white-sugar, salt-petre and borax, dissolved in water.

PACKING BUTTER.

4. Butter which is being collected for packing may be kept in fair condition in a clean box; a better plan is to have it immersed in pure, strong brine.
5. In assorting it, more regard should be paid to similarity of body and flavor than to likeness in the shade of color.
6. The mixing table, or butter-worker needs to be kept particularly clean; after it has been thoroughly washed with borax water, it should be scalded and then cooled with cold water.
7. The butter should be worked at a temperature which will prevent it from becoming greasy. The temperature at which it is worked or mixed has more effect on the grain and body of the butter than the movements to which it is subjected can have. The cool atmosphere of early morning and a supply of cold water in which to float the butter will meet the needs of the case.
8. Only such packages as have a clean, neat appearance should be used.
9. The top of the butter should be covered with a clean butter-cloth, prepared in the same way as that for the wrapping of roll-butter.
10. A covering plaster made of wet salt should be put over the cloth, to a thickness of half an inch or more.
11. Butter in tubs and kegs should be brined frequently; the salt-covering should not be allowed to become quite dry; a brine similar to that which has been mentioned for use on butter-cloths, may be used freely with good results.

No. 4—FODDER CORN AND THE SILO.

In olden times when it was counted a more noble achievement to destroy human lives than to make provision for their sustenance and comfort by providing an abundance of wholesome food and convenient clothing, the leaders were accustomed to stimulate the people to prepare for success in their barbarous and deplorable line of endeavour, by urging the prudence of the common maxim,—“In times of peace prepare for war.” Farmers in Canada to-day need to be stirred up by some means, to prepare and equip themselves for winning success in their nobler line of effort, during the years of keen conflict and productive competition that are now coming upon them. A mistaken judgment on the cause of hard times has led some men of narrow vision to attribute their occurrence and recurrence to over-production. The over-production of certain articles of general use may, for a time, cause stagnation in the manufacturing industry concerned in furnishing them. In the nature of things, that stagnation must react to some degree upon all other industries and the general community; but an over-production of good food is a blessing by which the world has

not yet been grievously afflicted. To provide food of excellent quality in abundance, at such a low cost for labor expended in its production, that it will be within the easy reach of the poor as well as the rich, must be the object and work of farmers in coming years.

The people's food may be classed as of two sorts,—food from plant or animal sources. The latter must necessarily come originally from the former. Hence, whatever system of farming, or kind of cropping, or sort of animal husbandry, will enable the farmer to provide the largest quantity of suitable food for the community, with the least expenditure of labor, will be for the general benefit of the whole people. However, the work must be followed and performed with good judgment and skill. Because the growth of *Fodder Corn* and the use of the *Silo* will help the farmers to do better for themselves and the whole community, of which in our country they form the most important part numerically and otherwise, I desire to urge again upon their attention the growth of corn and the construction of silos. No subject closely related to agriculture is receiving so much attention from the agricultural press as that of ensilage; and the growth of fodder corn and its serviceability in the form of ensilage are being discussed by the farmers with a zest and thoughtful interest that do not arise from the novelty of the name or curiosity about the process whereby it is made.

THE CORN CROP.

In our Dominion, the corn crop is recognised as by far the most suitable one that can be grown for the making of ensilage. A few of the possibilities of service from its growth may be enumerated:—

1. The hay and straw crops have been factors so important for the economical wintering of cattle, and if they happened to be light and short, a scarcity of cheap feed has been experienced. A part of a corn crop may be planted so late that the farmer can accommodate the acreage to the prospects of a large or light hay crop, an estimate of which may be made with reasonable accuracy by the middle of June in most years.

2. Two alternatives present themselves to the farmer who depends entirely upon pasture for his cattle during the summer months. He must either stock his fields lighter than their capacity can well support during June and early July, or let the cattle suffer from insufficient herbage from which to bite during the hot and dry weather of mid-summer. The system of partial soiling enables the farmer to stock his pasture fields during June to the utmost limit of their supporting power. Green fodder may be grown to carry them over a period of scant feed from pasture fields. While rye, clover, pease and vetches, and pease and oats are admirably adapted for such uses, they give but a small yield per acre compared with what may be obtained from a corn crop.

3. A cheap winter fodder for cattle is indispensable to the dairyman and cattle feeder who farms for profit in these times of comparatively low prices and keen competition. Cattle can be fed upon fodder corn from a silo at a cost at least one-half less per head per day, than when hay is the main ration. That statement will apply to almost every part of the Dominion. In seasons which yield but a light hay or short straw crop, corn grows most luxuriantly. Hence, it has a special complementary-crop value where large numbers of cattle are to be fed during the winter and summer.

4. From the large quantity that may be obtained from a small area of land, the corn crop will enable the small farmer to engage successfully in animal husbandry. On 50 acres of good arable land a farmer, by a rotation of crops and the growth of 10 acres of fodder corn, may profitably feed 25 head of thrifty cattle the year round, besides the ordinary complement of young stock. The number may be gradually increased as he is enabled from their droppings to enrich the soil, for the growth of heavier crops and larger areas of fodder corn.

5. The summer cultivation of the soil during the growth of the crop has a very beneficial action upon its fertility. The long roots of the plant loosen the soil, and

by their action and decay liberate some of the constituents required for the growth of succeeding crops. They also provide for the freeing of the land from obnoxious weeds and the preventing of them from obtaining a new foothold.

INDIAN CORN.

This plant, which is now cultivated in every part of the globe, is believed to have come originally from South America. Its first introduction into Europe is supposed to have been from this continent by the ships and hands of the adventurous Norseman a long time before the voyages of Columbus. From Mediterranean ports it was scattered through Europe; and as everything foreign to home civilization in these days was called "Turkish," the name "Turkish Corn" clings to it still in many of the countries there. Reference is made in the early annals of the settlement of this continent to cultivated corn fields about the mouth of the Kennebec River, in Maine, in 1605.

In 1535 Cartier found waving corn fields at Hochelaga under the care of the Indians, near the site of what is now Montreal. It is an agricultural product which has been of great service and value to the farmers on this continent; and its enormous yields per acre, without apparent serious exhaustion of the fertility of the soil, have made it a means whereby the districts and countries where it has been grown successfully and extensively have become enriched rapidly. Contrary to the belief of many farmers in Canada, it can be grown to advantage for fodder purposes in every Province of the Dominion. In those counties in Ontario where it has been valued for its grain-producing qualities, the average yield per acre in 1888 was 78·2 bushels in the ear, against a yield of 26·3 bushels of shelled corn, as officially stated for the corn-growing States. With this crop, as with the more commonly grown cereals, the several varieties obtain their maximum of service and value in the most northerly limits within which they can be grown to maturity. However, its main service to the farmers of Canada will arise from its value as a fodder rather than as a grain crop.

The numerous varieties of it are due to climatic conditions, selection, cross-fertilisation, cultivation and soil. Attention to the controllable treatment will doubtless enable those in charge of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion to discover and develop some varieties more suitable and serviceable to us than any that are yet well known. The height attained by the plants of different varieties range from 2 to 16 feet. The one leaf carried on each joint varies in size, and the nodes or joints on the stalks vary in number. Ears may be produced at any joint. Sometimes 2 or 3 are carried on one node, and occasionally as many as 10 ears are formed on one stalk. In the climate of our Dominion, varieties that carry more than 2 or 3 ears per stalk have not been ripened successfully. The number of rows of kernels on each cob may be evenly divided by 2. They range from 8 up to 36 rows. The kernels of the several varieties differ very much from each other in shape, size, quality or color. Seventy-one varieties were grown on the plots of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, last season.

GROWING THE CROP.

In Canada *the corn crop* is unquestionably the most suitable for ensilage uses. The manner in which the crop is grown determines to a great extent the possibility of its being cured with success and certainty. It should be grown to a stage near maturity. Then the several plants will have attained the largest amount of nourishing substance for the feeding of cattle, and will be capable also of long preservation without waste or loss. The feeding value per acre is greatest when the crop is almost matured when cut. The conditions essential to enable the plants to reach that stage of growth in our Dominion are:—(1) Early Planting; (2) Suitable Varieties; (3) Thin Seeding; and (4) Frequent Cultivation.

1. *Early Planting.*—Although a loose warm soil is known to be best adapted for its growth, large crops can be obtained from clay lands as well as from sandy

soils. The land should be drained either naturally or by artificial under-drainage. It should be worked into a fine seed-bed. To attain that, I recommend for most soils, deep fall ploughing and thorough surface cultivation in the spring. If the land is foul with weeds, a surface cultivation at two intervals of 10 days each will give the weeds a chance to start, when they may be again destroyed by the cultivation preparatory to the planting of the corn. In that way the young corn plants may obtain a good start on fairly clean soil. The labour of keeping the field clean during the summer will be very much lessened by such a treatment in the spring. The planting in the several districts should be late enough to miss the late spring frosts and early enough to obtain the full value of the growing season. Early planting should be shallow, that the sun may warm the seed-bed and so prevent the seed from rotting in the ground; later planting may, with advantage, be deeper to insure sufficiency of moisture for germination. A liberal quantity of barnyard manure worked into the soil will be applied profitably. Corn from a manured part of a field will be on an average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet longer in the stalk, will tassel out from a week to 10 days earlier, and will carry a much larger proportion of ears to the stalks than on a part of the same field of similar soil where no manure has been applied.

2. *Suitable Varieties.*—Our information on this matter is yet very scant. It may be safely recommended that at least one-half of the acreage to be planted be seeded to some variety that will mature in the locality. The other half may be seeded with some of the larger growing varieties of ensilage corn, such as "Mammoth Southern Sweet," "Giant Prolific," "Sweet Ensilage," "Red Cob Ensilage," "Mammoth Sweet Ensilage," etc., etc. From examinations made and analyses conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College last year under my direction, it was learned that over 42 per cent. of the total dry matter and over 56 per cent. of the total crude protein were contained in the leaves of the plants, which had not then reached a stage beyond what is called "early milk." This would indicate that such varieties as are leafy in their growth will be rich in feeding constituents.

3. *Thin Seeding.*—It has been practically decided by the judgment of those who have had the longest and most successful experience that corn for ensilage should be grown in hills or rows. These should be from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. In rows the seeding should not be thicker than 3 grains to the foot. When large white ensilage corn is grown, the seeds should be from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows; three seeds to the hill is enough. A common force-feed seed drill may be used for the planting in rows, all the spouts except two being stopped up. One idle spout may be dragged in the soil to mark for the driver's guidance, in order that all the rows may be an equal distance apart.

4. *Frequent Cultivation.*—Level cultivation is preferable to "hilling up" or "moulding up." If the surface of the soil should become crusted, as soon as the corn appears 2 inches above the ground it should be harrowed over with light harrows. That treatment will keep down any growth of grass and destroy tender weeds. The harrowing may with advantage be repeated once or twice before the corn is more than 8 inches high. Frequent and shallow cultivation between the rows or hills afterwards will keep down weeds and promote growth. The cultivation should be continued as long as practicable, even until the stalks are higher than the man and the horses. When the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and the ears of the corn are in the milky stage, the crop should be cut.

THE SILO.

The prejudice against the construction and use of silos is fast disappearing from the minds of observant farmers. The partial failures of some of the first efforts to introduce into this country the ensilage system of preserving fodders, originated a timidity and opposition which are now uncalled for. The causes of those failures are understood, and can be so guarded against, remedied or removed that satisfactory results may be obtained with certainty. In the handling of perishable commodities the damage and loss that may be sustained, will be proportionate to the absence of

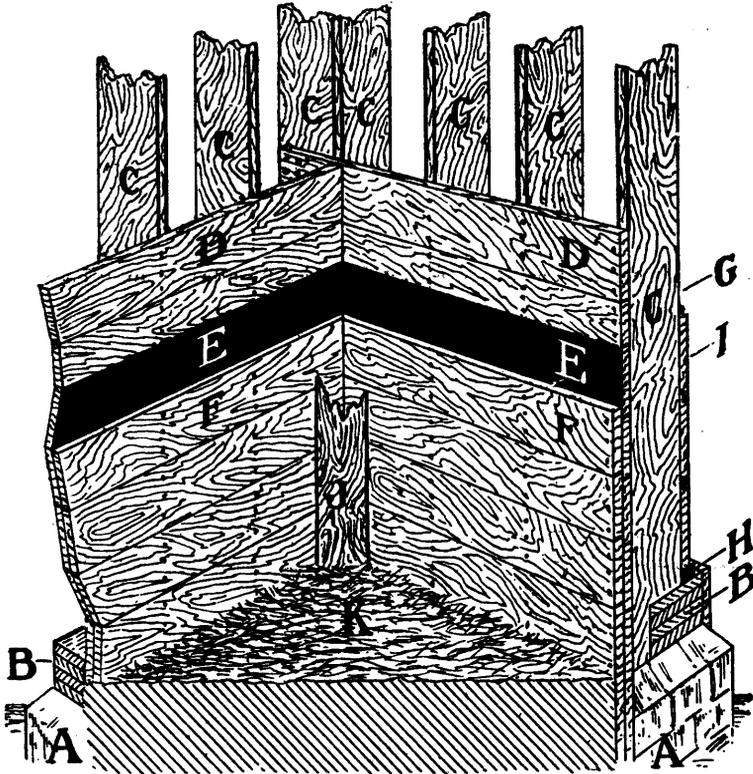
applied knowledge and skill. All rational and successful human effort is the result of some person's accurate observation and clear thinking. A clear knowledge of "how to do it" and the "doing of it" just that way will enable farmers, as well as other men, to cope successfully with the things most difficult to do well. The curing of a crop of fodder corn in the silo is now an easy and invariably satisfactory work to the farmer who follows right directions with reasonable prudence. It used to be stated that there was a loss in the feeding value of fodders when put into or taken from the silo. When the ensilage was partially decayed, of course that was the case; but a similar depreciation of quality and consequent loss in the feeding value would result if the hay, grain and straw were allowed to become rotten in the mows or granaries. The spoiling was and always is a result from unsuitable conditions or treatments. These the silo is intended to remove and guard against. Let me make clear the use of the new names. A *silo* is simply an air-tight building, box, tank, compartment or pit, into which fodders in a succulent state are put for curing and preservation. *Silage*, or, as it is sometimes written, *ensilage*, is the feeding substance after it has been so cured and preserved. Hence, we have corn *ensilage*, clover *ensilage*, oats and peas *ensilage*, etc., etc.

BUILDING A SILO.

If a silo be erected as a separate structure, its foundation may be a low stone or concrete wall, or durable sills treated with tar, or charred to prevent decay from contact with the soil. An earth floor will be cheapest and best. The immediate surroundings of the silo should be well drained, to prevent the entrance of water to its floor. The following cuts have been prepared to illustrate the method of construction.

Figure I. represents a section of an outside silo to be erected as a separate building.

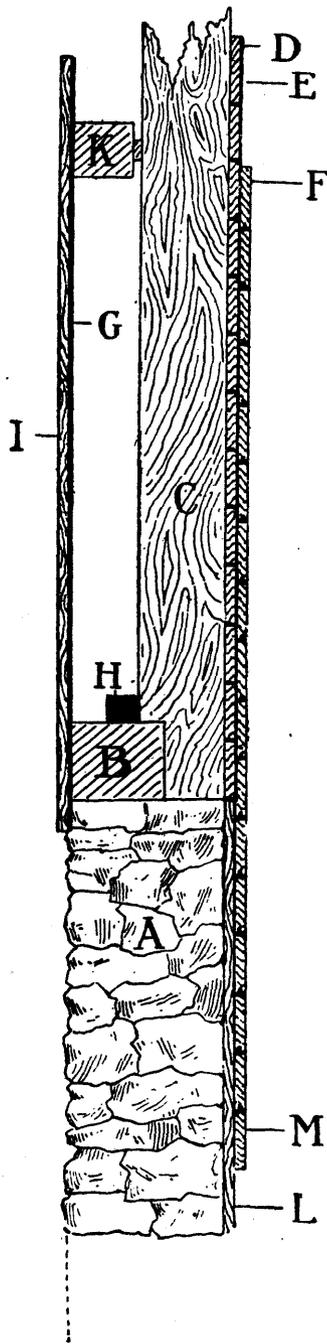
FIG. I.



A. Foundation wall; B, Sills; C, Studs, (2 inch x 10 inch or 2 inch x 12 inch, not more than 2 feet apart); D, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side; E, Sheeting of tar-paper; F, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side; G, Tar-paper; I, Outside siding; H, Strip nailed behind heel of studs; J, 1 inch board 10 inches wide, across the inside corner of the silo and filled behind with sawdust; K, Cut straw on the floor of the silo.

Figure II. represents a section of an inside silo to be constructed inside a "bank barn."

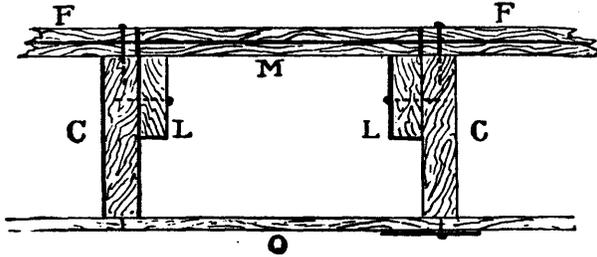
FIG. II.



A. Stone wall of barn ; B, Sill ; C, stud of silo ; D, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side ; E, Sheeting of tar-paper ; F, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side ; G, Tar-paper on the inside of the siding of the barn ; H, Strip behind the heel of the studs ; I, Siding of the barn ; K, Girt ; L, Strips 1 inch thick by 4 inches wide, put up and down on the stone wall ; M, Inch lumber, tongued and grooved.

Fig. III. represents a simple method of constructing a door in a silo.

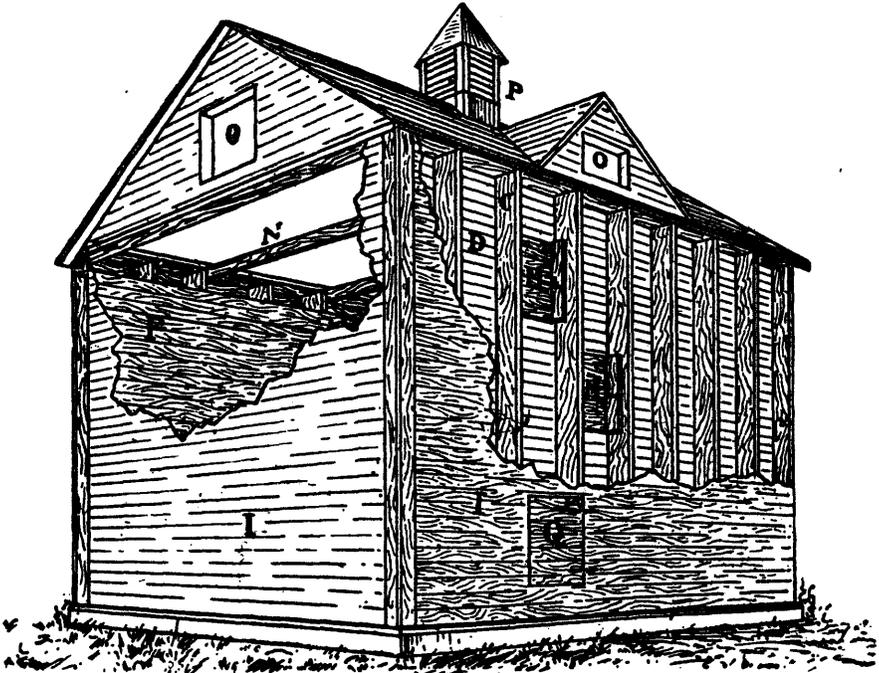
FIG. III.



C, C, Studs; F, M, The two thicknesses of lumber with tar-paper between, on the inside of the silo, to be sawn through flush with the side of the studs; L, L, Cleats to be nailed on to the side of the studs; O, Outside door in sections of 3 or 4 feet and on hinges.

Fig. IV. represents an outside silo, erected as a separate building.

FIG. IV.



C, Studs; D, Lining on the studs; F, Inside lining of the silo; I, Outside siding; M, Boards of the door to be taken off as the silo is emptied; N, Cross truss, to strengthen the building; O, Openings for the filling of the silo; P, Ventilator; Q, One of the outside doors, on hinges.

To preserve the inside lumber, it should receive a coating of crude petroleum, which is much easier of application than coal tar, and seems to leave the ensilage in immediate contact with it in a good condition. I take the following from my last annual report as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to show the effects on the ensilage from different styles of finishing the inside of a silo;—

"The finish on the inside of the studs was different on each of the four sides of the silo.

"On one side of the silo a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, was nailed on the studs; this was covered with a sheeting of tar-paper; on the tar-paper was put a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

"On another side of the silo the construction on the inside of the studs was similar, with only the difference that the inside lining of lumber was not tongued and grooved.

"On the third side of the silo the studs were lined on the inside with tar-paper; on that was nailed horizontally a sheeting of inch lumber, tongued and grooved and dressed on the side next the inside of the silo.

"On the fourth side of the silo the finish on the inside of the studs was made by the use of only one thickness of inch lumber, neither dressed nor tongued and grooved; it was nailed on the studs horizontally.

"The following concise statement may help to make the differences of inside finish, clear to the minds of the readers who have had no experience in silo building:—

First side; studs 2"×10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Second side; studs 2"×10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, but not tongued and grooved.

Third side; studs 2"×10"; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side and tongued and grooved.

Fourth side; studs 2"×10"; inch lumber as it came from the saw."

"The lumber on all sides was put on horizontally. The purpose of the DIFFERENCES in the construction of the sides was to discover the cheapest way of building one that would preserve the silage.

"I may here anticipate by reporting that up to the time of writing, with the exception of a short distance from the top of the silage, there was practically no waste or spoiling against the *first, second and third* sides. Against the *fourth* side the silage was decayed or moulded for a space of from 4 to 6 inches in from the side, for the first 6 feet from the top of the ensilage; below that the waste was confined to a space of about 4 inches around the seam between each two boards."

From within 4 feet of the bottom of the silo there was no waste, even close to the seams. If air finds admission through a knot-hole, or crack, or down the sides, from neglect of tramping, or otherwise, after the ensilage is settled, it will carry spores with it and so cause mould and decay.

FILLING A SILO.

Three conditions or treatments seem to be essential to the obtaining of the best quality of ensilage without appreciable waste from fermentation, moulding or decay:—

1. The plants should be grown to a stage almost mature;
2. They should be wilted in the sunlight until the water which they contain is less than 75 per cent. of the total weight;
3. The ensilage around the sides and in the corners of the silo should be tramped and packed thoroughly while it is being filled.

For the economical filling of a silo, the tools, implements and conveniences should, as far as possible, be adapted to the cheap and easy performance of the work. For the cutting of the corn I prefer and recommend a common corn knife or old-fashioned reaping sickle. A strong reaper may do the work by horse power; but if the crop be heavy and the corn from 10 to 12 feet high, the rakes will not clean the table and stalks will be dragged behind.

A truck or waggon with low wheels and a large platform may be used. A low platform may be put upon the running gear of a common waggon, by hanging the front of it to the under side of the front axle and attaching the back part of it to the under side of the back axle. A cheap and convenient platform for such work may

be made by placing the ends of two poles 14 or 16 feet long on the front bolster* of a common waggon and attaching the other ends of them to the under side of the hind axle by the use of a piece of stout rope. If boards be nailed across on these poles, between the front and hind wheels, the platform thus made may be easily loaded and can carry from one to two tons of stalks, if a stake be put in at each corner of it. After the corn is cut, it should be left to wilt for one or two days in small bunches on the ground. It may be filled into a silo without cutting; but more labour would be involved and the work of feeding would be rendered more difficult. Any strong corn or straw-cutter, with capacity for a large quantity per day, will serve the purpose. Carriers should be attached, unless the cutter stands on a level with the top of the silo, which ordinarily is neither practicable nor desirable. Horse power or an engine may be used. From 6 inches to a foot of cut or uncut straw should be spread over the bottom of the silo before the filling is commenced. At the silo, the corn can be fed into the cutter, directly from the waggon platform. The horses may meanwhile be changed from the loaded to an empty waggon. At the cutting box, two men will be required. A 2-inch cut is as good as a shorter one. During the filling, care should be taken to level the heavier parts of the stalk out against the sides of the silo occasionally. The filling may proceed every day, every second day, or every third day, as may be convenient. In any case, the contents should be tramped around the sides and in the corners before the addition of a new layer. Though the corn stalks may be wet from rain, they may be put into the silo without any damage from that cause.

COVERING THE ENSILAGE.

When it is full, after the lapse of two days, the sides and corners should be thoroughly tramped again, after which the whole surface should be covered with a layer of from 2 to 3 feet deep of any kind of straw, cut or uncut. It should be packed closely around the sides and into the corners; and for that reason cut straw is rather preferable. The ensilage may be left to cure and to keep until wanted, be that time four weeks or ten months. When the ensilage is uncovered for feeding, unless the silo be frost-proof over-head, it becomes chilled, and is then not in the best condition for being fed to cattle. That may be guarded against by the putting of movable poles at the top of the silo and the placing of a layer of straw upon them.

SIZE AND COST OF SILOS.

A silo 18 by 20 by 18 feet deep, inside measurement, will hold about 100 tons of settled corn ensilage. That allows for the ensilage to settle to a depth of 14 feet. Every hundred acre farm should have one of at least that capacity. The probable cost may be easily calculated. If built inside of a barn the total cost, (lumber at \$10 a thousand and tar paper at from 2½ to 3 cents per square yard put on), need not exceed \$70 for a silo of 100 tons capacity. If erected outside the cost will vary according to the finish of the building, the quality of lumber used, the price of materials, etc., etc. Twelve tons of ensilage per acre may be reckoned upon with certainty in nearly every district of the Dominion. Every two tons of ensilage, from corn which has been well matured, have a feeding value equal to one ton of ordinary hay for the production of milk or the maintenance of cattle, horses and sheep; and 100 tons of ensilage can be grown and cured at a total cost for rent, seed, labor, etc., not exceeding \$1.75 per ton in almost any part of the Dominion.

No. 5—NOTES FOR CHEESE-MAKERS FOR JULY.

July cheese, like July butter, has a reputation for being the poorest of the summer. This year it should be exceptionally fine. The abundance of grass in June, with a too plentiful rainfall, will leave the pasture, with richer herbage than usual.

Suitable conditions for the production, preparation and preservation of the milk in a fit state for the manufacture of fine cheese can be continued by the patrons giving effect to these simple requirements :—

1. Cows need the owner's providential care in the following matter, viz. :—

- (a) An abundant allowance of succulent or other feed ;
- (b) Opportunity to drink pure water at least twice a day ;
- (c) Access to salt every day ;
- (d) Shade in the pasture fields from the weakening influence of July suns ;
- (e) Regularity in milking ;
- (f) Management and handling with continuous kindness, and an eye to profits.

2. Cows should be prevented from drinking impure water and should be protected against the attentions of all dogs.

3. (a) Milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn from the cow ;

(b) It should be aired by the use of an aëerator or by dipping, pouring or stirring ;

(c) It should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere ;

(d) It should be protected from contamination by the foulness of impure air.

It will be of quick and durable advantage to direct the attention of all patrons to these matters by sending to each a concise, clear and courteous reminder of duty in connection therewith.

When the yield of milk by the cows begins to shrink, the temptation to make up the quantity in some other way is increased. The Act passed by the Dominion Parliament to provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufactories is a piece of wholesome legislation.

It forbids the sending to any such factory (1) milk diluted with water, or (2) milk in any way adulterated, or (3) milk from which any cream has been taken, or (4) milk commonly known as skimmed milk from which any portion of that part of the milk known as strippings has been kept back, or (6) any milk that is tainted or partly sour. The penalty for each offence against the provisions of the Act, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, is a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

The fine when recovered shall be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to the representative of the factory to which the milk was sent, to be distributed among the patrons in proportion to their respective interests in the product thereof.

Let every cheese-maker get a copy of this Bulletin published in the local newspaper, and further, let him see that every patron is furnished with a copy of that issue.

Some of the qualities that are expected and desirable in the cheese of July are :—

- 1. Rich, clean, creamy flavour ;
- 2. Solid, firm, buttery body ;
- 3. Fine, silky, flaky texture ;
- 4. Bright, uniform colour ;
- 5. Attractive, neat, symmetrical, stylish appearance.

In order that cheese having just these qualities may be manufactured regularly, I make the following notes for guidance :—

1. Thorough distribution of the rennet in the milk must be effected by diluting the rennet extract and by vigorous stirring.

2. Sufficient rennet to coagulate the curd into a state fit for cutting in from 35 to 40 minutes at from 86° to 90° should be used. When an extra quantity of rennet is used, a corresponding increase in the weight of salt should be added to the curd.

3. The contents of the vat should be perfectly still when coagulation commences. Vibration of the floor and of the vat during the thickening of the milk causes waste.

4. The horizontal knife should be used first in cutting; and active stirring should not commence until the cubes of curd become slightly heated.

5. The temperature should be raised gradually to 96° or 98° Fahr.

6. The stirring should be continued until the curd particles are so well "cooked" or "dried" that when a handful has been pressed for a few moments they will fall apart again as the result of any slight disturbance.

7. As soon as the presence of acid is discernible by the hot iron test, the whey should be removed. In the case of gassy curds, a further development of acid before the drawing of the whey will be beneficial.

8. Hand stirring will be of advantage *until the curd is firm*.

9. The temperature should be maintained at or above 94°.

10. The curd should be allowed to mat into one mass.

11. It should be turned so frequently that the whey will not collect or stand in small pools in or on it.

12. If it becomes gassy it should be aired (if need be by grinding and stirring) and afterwards kept at a temperature above 94°.

13. The gas formed in gassy curds hinders the development of acid; and the presence of acid prevents the formation of gas. The treatment should provide for the removal of gas by aëration and the maintenance of temperature by the application of hot water to the curd, or steam to the vat or sink in which it is.

14. Close matting and packing of the curd are beneficial only after the curd is sufficiently dry and when aëration is provided for.

15. When the texture of the curd becomes stringy in its nature, it should be put through the cutter or grinder.

16. Aëration should be effected by the stirring of the curd before the addition of salt. Usually 15 minutes of such treatment will suffice.

17. Salt should be added at the rate of from 2½ to 2¾ lb. per 1,000 lb. of milk, according to the dry or wet condition of the curd. A judicious variation in the quantity of salt should be made in proportion to the moist or dry state.

18. The "hooping" of the curd should begin when the harsh surface, produced on each piece of curd by the salt, commences to give place to a slippy, mellow quality.

19. Shoulders or projecting edges on cheese are unsightly evidences of careless workmanship, and lessen their value from 2 to 3 shillings per cwt. in the English markets. Careful pressing and bandaging and the turning of cheese in the hoops in the morning will prevent their formation. The pressure should be continued for at least 20 hours. In that way cheese can be finished having an attractive, neat, symmetrical, and stylish appearance.

20. The sprinkling of cold water in the curing rooms in the morning and just after noon will reduce the temperature.

The curing room should be thoroughly ventilated and should be kept clean.

No. 6—NOTES FOR CHEESE-MAKERS FOR AUGUST.

A cheese factory's reputation is largely determined by the quality of its August, September and October output. The beginning of August is a fit time for every cheese-maker, who has had only partial success during the hot weather, to redeem his reputation and that of his factory. A comparison of the prices realized for the summer cheese of Ontario with the figures reported from the United States market, shows that Canadian cheese are in demand at higher rates than United States cheese will sell for. That we have gained in reputation and in market favour with British importers and consumers, is evident. That this advance and advantage are the result of the applied skill of less than half of our cheese-makers, is well known to those who visit the factories and handle their products. To reach and to speedily help those

who work in cheese factories without any ambition or aspiration for improvement is well-nigh impracticable.

However, we desire to make helpful information not only attainable but unavoidable to such.

In a short time there will be numerous cable orders from England, calling for "cool August cheese." That brief description implies a mild, rich flavour that may be preserved for the winter trade, a firm, solid body "full of meatiness," a fine outside finish, with clean, bright rinds, free from cracks, and bandages fresh-looking and not likely to appear mouldy.

To help the cheese-makers in manufacturing a class of goods that may be satisfactorily shipped on such orders, I call attention to some things, both outside and inside of the factories which need their immediate and special personal care.

Around the Premises.—Insufficient or inefficient drainage facilities, unless enlarged or remedied, will show their worst effects during this month. At the cost of only a few hours of labour and a few dollars of expense, the immediate vicinity of every factory can be kept free from the noxious odours that arise from stagnant slop pools. The frequency and foulness of these about the factories in some sections, is not only a menace to the permanent prosperity of our cheese manufacturing industry, but a disgrace to the men in charge of the factories.

At factories from which whey is drawn back to the patrons' farms in waggons, the leaking and spilling near the whey tank, too often leave its vicinity in an almost impassable condition. A few loads of gravel will abate the nuisance, and leave the place fit for approach during the succeeding months when the roads become bad.

The shrinkage in the milk supply will leave a shortage in the whey tank. In order that the whey may have more feeding value, the tank should be thoroughly cleaned and washed at least once a week.

At factories where hogs are fed, provision should be made for supplying them with one feed a day of some green fodder, such as clover, oats and vetches, oats and pease, or cornstalks. Salt should be fed liberally during this month.

In the Making-room.—This month seems the one when flies become most numerous and troublesome. Some afternoon after the cheese are in the hoops, it will be a good plan to close the making-room windows and doors, and to burn a small quantity of sulphur for the purpose of fumigating the place. If a tablespoonful of alcohol be mixed with the sulphur, it will burn more freely. Care must be taken to prevent the fumes from getting into the curing room. The tins of the milk vats and the insides of the sinks should also be washed afterwards before they are used. All vats, presses and utensils should get a thorough quarterly-cleaning-up early this month. The use of a solution of borax on the hoops will help to prevent mouldiness on the sides of the cheese.

Every cheese-maker should persistently fight untidiness and filth in every form, and he ought to have a woman's passion for cleanliness and a similar antagonism to dirt.

In the Curing-room.—There will be difficulty in curing the cheese made during July at a sufficiently low temperature. Ventilation of the room during the early mornings, as well as during the evenings and nights, will be of benefit. Floors should be sprinkled with cold water morning, noon and evening. While the cheese are being turned on the shelves there should be an abundant admission of light. August is the month when the "skippers" are apt to do damage. A plentiful shaking of fly powder in the room before it is shut up for the day will destroy the cheese flies.

Cheese boxes should not be stored in the curing-room. The odour from the elm wood penetrates the cheese and affects their flavour.

Patrons.—Since the milk is richer and less in quality, there will be an increased temptation to "even up" by the addition of water, or to "even down" by the removal of cream. You will be doing the community moral service, as well as the cheese trade some good, by reminding the patrons that the Dominion Act on adulteration of milk, is in force and will be enforced against all discovered delinquents.

Patrons are more likely during this month than at any other times, to forget to provide salt for their cows, and to neglect to supply an abundance of pure cold water. Cool evenings are no excuse for the neglect of aëration. All milk should be most thoroughly aired immediately after it is strained.

The making of cheese for exhibitions is usually undertaken during the first two weeks in this month. Send a circular to every patron, making mention of those matters that are referred to in this bulletin, and inviting their co-operation, in order to aid you in the manufacture of cheese fine enough for exhibition and prize-taking. If some patrons pay no heed, and no improvement results, don't get discouraged. Keep right on insisting on a better state of things in their practice.

Making the Cheese.—When the evenings are cool and the milk needs ripening, don't fail to leave it in the vat until it reaches the proper state of maturity, before the rennet is added. Use enough rennet to coagulate mature milk to a state fit for cutting, in forty minutes when set at 88° Fahr. Dilute the rennet extract to the extent of one pailful of water for every vatful of milk, and then mix it thoroughly by vigorous, rapid stirring.

When you are troubled with gassy curds, allow a development of acid, such as will be indicated by threads from the hot iron test, a quarter of an inch long, before the removal of the whey. It is a good plan to run most of the whey off at an earlier stage, and to leave only enough whey on the curd to permit a free stirring of it. After the whey is drawn, air the curd thoroughly, and make provision for keeping it warm. When a curd sink is used, if need be to retain the heat, put the curd back into the vat, but let the temperature be kept above 94°. Frequent turning and aëration will facilitate the development of acid, providing the temperature is maintained. After the curd cutter has been used, the curd should be stirred and aired for fifteen or twenty minutes before the application of salt. From 2½ to 2¾ pounds of salt per thousand pounds of milk should be added to curds that are fairly well dried by the previous stirring. They should be put in the hoops within twenty minutes after the salt has been mixed in.

Pressure should be applied very gradually. The cheese should be bandaged neatly, when they are turned in the hoops within two hours after they are put in the presses. They should again be turned in the hoops some time in the following morning. Where practicable, cheese should be pressed for at least twenty hours.

Endeavour to get everyone who sends milk to your factory, or who is concerned in its management, to try to bring it to the very front in point of reputation for the excellent quality of its product. Work conscientiously for that end, then talk your factory up always and wherever you go, and get your patrons to do likewise. In short, think and work to make your factory and its product worthy of a higher reputation, especially for August cheese.

No. 7—NOTES FOR CHEESE-MAKERS FOR OCTOBER.

A few years ago "October cheese" of Canadian make were deservedly in bad repute in the English markets. Their soft, porous body made them liable to go off in flavour quickly; they did not possess the keeping qualities, combined with that richness of body and flavour, which are so much desired by English merchants and consumers. During the last two or three years a decided improvement in the quality has been effected; and with the finer quality has come a better reputation in the markets. By the exercise of due care on the part of the cheese-makers throughout the remainder of this season, the reputation of our "October cheese" may be so well established that hereafter they will be counted equal to "September's." Cheese can be made as *firm* and *fine* during October as at any other time of the year. Suitable conveniences for controlling the temperature of the curd, from the milk vat until the cheese is ripe, are required.

MILK.

The milk delivered at factories during October has a higher per cent. of fat and other solids than during the summer months. Its flavour will be equally rich and nice, when the cows are stabled during the cold nights and fed liberally on fodder corn or any other suitable succulent nutritious feed. Turnip tops and rape should not be fed to cows whose milk is furnished to a cheese factory. After the milk is drawn it should be strained immediately, and forthwith aired as thoroughly as during the hot weather of July. The aëration will improve its flavour and prepare it for the manufacture of a finer quality of cheese than it will be possible to obtain if that treatment is neglected. The milk should not be cooled below 60° Fah. A milk house or the farm kitchen will be a more suitable place for keeping it over night, than the open milk-stands when the temperature of the outside air goes below 50°.

CHEESE-MAKING.

The construction and equipment of the making-rooms of some factories are still defective. At the cost of a little labour and building paper, almost any room can be made so close in its walls that the inside temperature may be regulated at will by the use of a stove or steampipes. Thorough ventilation once every day should be secured. The following paragraphs will be of service in refreshing the experienced cheese-maker's memory and in instructing the others in the best practices.

1. Let the milk be ripened by the application of heat before the rennet is put into it. The ripening should be allowed to proceed to such a degree that not more than three hours will be required between the addition of the rennet and the development of acid perceptible to the taste or discernible by the hot iron test.

2. The use of sour whey to hasten the ripening should not be resorted to. Old milk which has become nearly sour to the taste may be added, but loppered or thick milk should never be used.

3. Rennet should be added in quantities to coagulate the curd into a state firm enough for cutting in from 45 to 35 minutes at temperature of 86° or 88° Fah. It should be diluted with water to the volume of at least one gallon of liquid for every vat.

4. After coagulation is perfect the curd should be cut finer than during the summer. The application of heat should be delayed for 15 minutes after stirring is commenced; and the temperature should be raised to 98° and maintained at that point until the whey is drawn off. After the middle of the month a temperature of 100° will be preferable.

5. Care should be taken to so apply the heat and perform the stirring that the curd particles will be so dry, before the development of acid is perceptible, that after a handful has been pressed into a lump, they will separate readily.

6. The curd should be stirred before and after the removal of the whey until the whey is so well separated out of combination with its particles, that they produce a squeaky sound when bruised between the teeth or otherwise.

7. After the whey is drawn off, the curd should be kept at a temperature above 94°. If it becomes colder than 94°, the development of acid will be hindered, and excessive moisture will be retained in it during the souring process. The presence of such extra moisture in the curd at this stage will leave the cheese with a weak, "pasty", or "tallowy" body, according to the degree of acid development permitted.

8. A cover over the vat or a curd sink with steam pipes, seems a simple and effective provision for keeping the curd warm. Where no rack is used, the putting of a few pails of hot water in the lowered end of the vat will maintain the temperature.

9. Just after the removal of the whey, the curd should be hand stirred until after the whey, that will run, has been drained off. *After the curd is dry and firm* it may be allowed to mat into one mass, *but not before that condition is reached.* All stirring should be performed so as to avoid wasteful bruising of the grain of the curd.

10. It may then be frequently turned and packed close, till the layers of curd are four or five deep. Whey should never be allowed to collect in small pools on it at this stage. The close packing in layers four or five deep, with frequent turning, prevents the outside of the matted pieces from becoming chilled or more deeply coloured by the action of the air than the rest of the curd.

11. The hot iron test is almost indispensable for determining with certainty, from day to day, the exact stage of acid development at which the whey should be drawn off. The filaments—thread-like processes—should be about one-quarter of an inch long. The proper degree of change for the cutting and salting of the curd has taken place, when it feels mellow, velvety and “slippy,” and shows a texture passing from the flakey or leafy into the stringy and fibrous. If it be too moist or soft, it should be cut or ground at a rather earlier stage and hand-stirred until dry enough, before the addition of salt. The most of the hand-stirring should precede the salting.

12. Not less than 3 lb. of salt per 1,000 lb. of milk should be used, and when the curd is on the soft or moist side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb per 1,000 lb. of milk should be added; the $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rate is also preferable during the latter part of the month when cold weather prevails.

13. Immediately after the application of salt, the pieces of curd become harsh and gritty on the surface; then in from 15 to 25 minutes the harshness gives place to a mellow condition. At the second stage—and the temperature should not be under 88°—the curd should be hooped and pressure applied. Delay at this point or coldness of the curd, destroys the desirable rosy flavour, and imparts to the cheese the bitter taste of the salty white whey.

14. Particular care should be taken to use only pure warm water when turning the cheese for bandaging, before the rinds are fully formed.

15. Especially in a cold press room, pains should be taken to apply heavy pressure to the cheese before they are left for the night.

16. All cheese should be finished in symmetrical shape and kept in the hoops until the rinds are smooth and the edges free from any projecting “shoulders.”

CURING THE CHEESE.

The temperature of the curing-room should be kept as nearly regular at 65° as possible. Where the September cheese are kept in the same room with those of October make, the latter should be kept on the warmer shelves. A slight chilling, after a cheese has been curing at 65° for two weeks, does little damage; but a steady temperature and constant curing give the best results. Bitter-flavoured cheese are usually the result of chilling in either the making-room, press-room or curing-room. If the cause be prevented, the consequence will be unknown.

TO FACTORY MANAGERS.

As this is the last Bulletin of NOTES FOR CHEESE-MAKERS for this season, I desire to counsel the managers of factories to guard against tendencies that appear to menace the permanent success of our cheese industry, viz:—

1. The employment of inexperienced, incompetent men to manage the inside work of the factories.

2. The conscienceless cutting down of the remuneration of the makers, until the able men are leaving the occupation.

3. The inevitably penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of using factory furnishings of poor quality, simply because they happen to be a little lower in price.

So much additional trouble, loss, worry and disappointment, result from the putting of men without aptitude or experience in charge of large factories, that I strongly urge the proprietors to exercise the utmost care and caution, and invariably to inform themselves as to the fitness of an applicant by enquiry from a reliable expert or cheese-buyer. No factory should incur needless risk of a loss of reputation, of patronage, of prestige, of price or profit.

VII.—STANDARDS FOR MILK AND LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO ADULTERATION.

Discussions on the need and desirability of the establishment of a legal standard of quality for milk, have been frequent during late years. These have revealed so many different ideas as to the nature, purpose, use and application of such standards, that it seems difficult to reconcile them with the needs of the conditions prevailing in our Dominion. To further a solution of that problem in a practically useful way, I propose to offer a few suggestions and recommendations by way of pointing out how some of the difficulties may be overcome and provided for, while care is taken to protect the interests of both the ordinary purchasers and producers of milk.

THE MILK OF COWS.

The milk of cows, as the dairyman needs to know it, is composed of substances partly in solution and partly in suspension. It may be described as a thin emulsion of fat, in a serum or watery solution of albuminous matter, sugar, and mineral matters. When obtained from a healthy cow in its normal state, it has a constant tendency towards acidity. It will change the colour of litmus paper, before lactic acid has been developed. A small quantity of carbonic acid is generated soon after it is drawn, if left warm; but that can be taken out by agitation and aëration. The true sourness of milk is caused by the development of lactic acid. The specific gravity of milk varies between 1029 and 1035 at 60° Fahr.; that is to say, a quantity of milk equal in bulk to as much water as will weigh 1000 pounds at 60° Fahr. will weigh from 1029 to 1035 pounds at the same temperature. The effect of each per cent. of fat is to decrease the specific gravity, because the fat of milk is lighter than its other parts. The effect of each per cent. of solids-other-than-fat is to increase the specific gravity. The total solids of ordinary milk vary between 12 and 16 per cent. In some unusual instances the range of variation has been known to be between 11 per cent. and 20 per cent. of total solids, and between 2 per cent. and 10 per cent. of fat. The solids of milk are its only constituents that have any real or rateable value. The water that is put into the milk by the cow, while the process of elaboration is proceeding in her udder, is worth no more per pound or per gallon, than the water that may be put in by a man when it has come into his hands for use or sale. The limits of variation of the solids-other-than-fat, are usually within one-half of one per cent. in the same cow at different periods in her milking season. Different cows of the same breed, rarely show a variation of more than one per cent. in the solids-other-than-fat contained in their milk. The greatest difference exists between cows of different breeds; it will sometimes reach as much as two and a-half per cent., as between the milk of cows giving extra rich milk and those yielding a very poor quality. The solids-other-than-fat, or the solids in the serum of the milk also increase slightly during the milking season; the rate is about .04 per cent. of solids-not-fat per month.

Composition of Milk.

The average composition of milk from cows may be stated as:—

	Colostrum Per cent.	Normal Milk Per cent.
Water.....	75.8	87
Fat	2.6	3.75
Casein)	15	3.80
Albumen)		
Sugar.....	3.6	4
Ash.....	3	.70

The strippings of milk designate the last portion drawn from the udder of the cow at each milking, and they are richer in fat than the milk first obtained. The first milk may contain less than one per cent. of butter fat, while the very last milk drawn, yields more than ten per cent.

Cream.

Cream has no definite or unvarying composition. It is a word used to define that part of milk into which a large per cent. of its fat has been gathered by setting or by centrifugal force. It is composed of the same constituents as milk, but they are not in the same nor in any constant relative proportion. Frequently the cream of hotels is of a beautiful blue colour, but that liquid does not belong to the products of the dairyman. The results of a great many analyses show that the cream of commerce, may contain anywhere from 8 to 70 per cent. of fat. All the fat of milk is held in suspension in its liquid or serum part, in the form of tiny globules which have no coverings of an organic nature, but are present in the form of an emulsion.

Value of Parts.

The different constituents of milk have different values, according to the ultimate purpose for which they are to be used. The fat is mainly valuable for giving cream its quality, butter its main substance, and richness to the body of cheese.

The casein is the portion which is coagulated by the action of rennet in the process of cheese-making. Albumen may be seen as a thin white scum on milk that has been scalded or boiled; it is similar in composition to the white of eggs. Sugar is one of the heat producing and fattening constituents of milk. Lactic acid has no feeding value, but being anti-febrile in its action with properties that slightly aid in digestion, a small quantity of it is not unwholesome in milk for drinking or for feeding in the stables. The ash of milk furnishes the mineral matter taken into the structure of bones and flesh by the animals which consume it. Where the milk is consumed in its liquid form or reduced in bulk to any of its products, such as butter, cheese, veal, or pork, the constituents which are valuable are its solids only.

Water is always nature's vehicle for moving things about in the animal and vegetable worlds for the support of different forms of life. The vehicle in itself is for carrying the constituents which the eater seeks to appropriate.

The ever changing demands and preferences of markets, make it impracticable to attach a definite value per pound to the several constituents of milk. The work of a skilful manipulator may give to any one of them an increased value. Milk sugar in the raw state in the milk has very little value indeed, as it can be replaced for the feeding of calves by substances that are plentiful and cheap, but in its refined state, fit for druggists' use, it is worth perhaps 75 cents per pound.

Judging of milk from a purely dairy standpoint, I would estimate that under the present conditions, if the butter fat of milk is worth 16 cents per pound in its unprepared or unmanufactured condition, the total solids-other-than-fat in the milk, will be equitably valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The latter valuation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound has been based upon a scale of values, which places casein at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, albumen at 3 cents, and sugar at 1 cent per pound.

NATURE OF STANDARD REQUIRED.

The variability in the quality of milk is due to so many causes, some of which are not controllable by the dairyman, that at first sight it may seem unfair to establish an arbitrary standard of quality, for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of milk which may not come up to its requirements. Milk may be called *pure*, when it is obtained from healthy cows that have been well-fed and kept under wholesome conditions of surroundings and treatment, and to which nothing has been added and from which none of its parts or constituents have been kept back or removed. *Pure* milk is not necessarily milk of a given standard of quality, as that may be estimated at the average of milk furnished from well-kept, well-fed herds of cattle. There may be

pure unadulterated milk that may be also *poor* unadulterated milk. Its poverty or the weakness of its quality may arise from the individuality of the animals, from the kind and condition of the feed, from lack of shelter, want of salt, ill-treatment or other bad management.

The experience of the householders and consumers of milk has been such, that an undoubted need exists for the inspection of the milk supply of towns and cities; and to make such inspection at all effective or adequate, it appears to be necessary that a legal standard of quality applicable to that branch of the dairy business, should be established.

If several standards of quality, were defined, and the question of describing the milk according to one of them were left optional for a business arrangement between the seller and buyer, the unthinking and unsuspecting public would sometimes be furnished with milk not up to the standard by which it was described. For instance, milk containing 12 per cent. of solids might be described as Ordinary No. 2; milk containing 13 per cent. of solids might be described as Ordinary No. 1; milk containing 14 per cent. of solids might be described as Extra No. 1; milk containing 11 per cent. of solids might be described as Grade No. 3. Even such an arrangement would still demand the action of some qualified inspector, to insure that the milk delivered was of a quality according to the description under which it was sold.

The matter of entirely prohibiting the sale of milk below a certain standard of quality, if properly described according to its contents of solids, would seem to be arbitrary, partaking of the nature of sumptuary legislation, which is always distasteful to the people, and therefore difficult of being enforced. Still the public health and welfare are of such importance, and depend so much, in many cases, upon the quality of the milk which is sold, that a total prohibition of the indiscriminate sale to householders of milk containing less than 12 per cent. of solids,— $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of which should be butter-fat—seems to be both desirable and necessary. Milk of an inferior grade,—sold under its proper description as such—could be used without injury for cooking purposes or for table use by adults, without detriment to either buyer or seller.

The legitimate and commendable objects of a legal standard seem to be two:—
 (1) To prevent fraud by the adulteration of the liquid as it is given by the cows;
 (2) To guarantee to the unsuspecting consumer that he is receiving, in the liquid which he purchases under the name of milk, a commodity at least up to a certain recognised standard of strength.

The legislation dealing with the supplying of milk to factories for use in the manufacture of more concentrated dairy products, such as butter and cheese, should likewise have a two-fold object; but since the nature of the latter transactions in milk is slightly different, the application of the standard cannot be quite the same, as in the case of milk for towns or cities.

DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSE USE AND FACTORY USE.

It seems necessary to make as clear as possible the distinction that exists and which should be recognised, between the business of furnishing milk for table use and that of supplying milk to factories for manufacturing purposes. In the former case every transaction is a sale outright as between a milk-dealer and his customer. In the other case, the furnishing of milk is generally done under a business arrangement whereby a patron of the factory participates *pro rata*, according to the quantity of the milk which he has furnished, in the proceeds from the sales of the product or products made therefrom.

For *city supply*, the ends sought to be gained by legislation and its enforcement are the supplying of wholesome milk, honest milk, pure milk, sweet milk, milk of certified strength, in order that the purchaser may obtain equitable value.

For *the supply at factories*, the aim of all legislation and regulations should be to secure the supplying of honest, pure, wholesome milk. Then, to provide for a fair and equitable valuation of milk furnished by each of the patrons of any factory, it would seem desirable and necessary, that all the milk should be of equal or nearly

equal value per unit of measure, or that two measures of valuation should be applied ; namely, the ordinary one of weight, and another one of strength or per cent. of solids, whereby the true relative value per hundred pounds of milk of different qualities, might be ascertained.

The nature of any standard that may be fixed, must make provisions for these two distinctly different branches of the milk trade and the relation of the public thereto. If any individual offers for direct sale to house-holders, milk which falls below the standard of quality that is prescribed by law, it should be held to be *unmerchantable as ordinary standard milk*, whether it owes its weakness to having been watered or skimmed by a man or a cow.

The countries of the old world, in fact, nearly all the governments of civilised communities, have somewhat stringent laws relating to the adulteration of the so-called perfect food. The adulterating substances that have been discovered in it are so varied and numerous, that I refrain from making a list of their names in this connection ; but over 90 per cent. of all such cases have been effected simply by the addition of water or the removal of part of the cream.

Standards for pure milk have been adopted as follows :—

	Total Solids. Per cent.	Butter-fat. Per cent.	Other Solids. Per cent.
Society of Public Analysts, England.....	11·5	3	8·5
France.....	13	4	9
Massachussetts.....	13	....	....
Minnesota	12	3	9
New Jersey.....	12	....	....
New York.....	12	3	9
Wisconsin.....	.....	3	....
For Canada there has been recommended by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst, a standard of.....	12	3·5	8·5

While recognising the natural differences that exist as between the milk of different cows, and at different seasons of the year, Mr. Macfarlane bases his judgment upon the results of a large number of analyses of milk from many parts of the Dominion.

The fat is the most variable constituent in milk, and it varies so much as between the quality of the first milk drawn from the cow at each milking, and the “strippings,” or last drawn from the same animal, that if the “strippings” be kept back, that practice is quite equal, in its weakening effect upon the quality of the milk, to the removal of a large portion of the cream. The following may be taken as denoting the relative percentages of fat to be found in the different portions of one milking:—

First milking.....	½ per cent. of fat.
Middle milking.....	2 do do
Strippings, or last milking.....	8 do do

In view of these facts, it may be complained that if a man is unable to control or to compel his cow to give milk of a uniform quality or strength, it would be unfair to render him liable to a penalty for the sale of an honest product. A law which makes it possible to inflict imprisonment or any other disgrace upon an honest man, because his cow played him false, must be an unjustifiable one, unless it can be shown that in every case where a cow yields milk of inferior quality her owner was guilty of contributory negligence or cruelty. If these were the sole cause of milk being poor in solid constituents, I would hold up both hands, and use both voice and pen for the speedy enactment and rigid enforcement of legislation dealing with the guilty ones. But while it may be unfair to punish a man by law for keeping cows that yield poor milk, it is quite fair, and even essential, that such a man should be prohibited from disposing of his milk to

an unsuspecting consumer for what it is not,—namely, milk of good average quality.

If a legal standard were made so low as to include the poorest of the milk, given by the poorest of cows, kept by the poorest of dairymen, in the poorest kind of way, then all milk might be adulterated down to that grade and still be sold legally for milk of standard quality. The establishment of such a low limit would offer a temptation—and an additional one is not required—to dilute all milk down to the limit allowed by the law.

The law should certainly first provide for the punishment of dishonest practices by adulteration, dilution, or removal of fat by skimming or withholding the “strip-pings”; and it should also make it illegal to offer for sale without a specific description, any milk that is below a standard of quality such as has been recommended by the Chief Analyst of the Dominion. Skim milk, or butter-milk, or milk of a lower grade could be sold upon its merits, according to the description of its true quality.

MILK FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

The quantity of milk consumed in the towns and cities of the Dominion is yearly increasing in quantity and value. No means are at hand for ascertaining with exactness the volume of the business annually, but I estimate that \$4,000,000 is well within the limits of the retail value of the milk consumed in the six cities of Canada from which the Chief Analyst obtained his samples for analyses, as the basis for the recommendation of a standard of 12 per cent. solids. It is very necessary as a matter of commerce, and still more so in consideration of the public health, that the milk should be honest and wholesome in its character. With regard to the per cent. of butter fat, found in samples in the various districts, the following is the showing as taken from Bulletin I, Inland Revenue Department.

	Highest Per cent. of Fat.	Lowest Per cent. of Fat.	Average Per cent. of Fat.
Halifax.....	5·40	3·00	4·24
St. John.....	4·62	3·43	3·91
Quebec.....	4·18	3·02	3·54
Montreal.....	5·17	2·80	3·82
Ottawa.....	5·29	3·62	4·26
Toronto.....	4·50	2·52	3·38
Total average.....			3·86

“It thus appears, that there are whole milks offered for sale in the cities of the Dominion, likely enough at the same price, whose percentage of butter fat varies from 2·52 to 5·40. This variation is, no doubt, caused by differences in the breed, condition or feeding of the animals. The number of the inferior samples is, however, small; among the 162 samples analysed in Ottawa, 35 are between 3 and 3·5 per cent., and only eleven below 3. Still, the fact remains that the richest samples might be diluted with an equal amount of water and still be as good, so far as regards butter, as some of the inferior sorts of genuine milk. Watering, even to a slight degree, may be readily detected, and, under the present law, punished. This may also be accomplished when milk is skimmed, but it does not seem fair that the dairyman, who mixes say fifty per cent. skim milk with a whole milk of 4·5 per cent., thus reducing it to 3·2 of butter fat, should be punished, while the man

“ who keeps poor animals, feeds them insufficiently and sells milk containing only 2·75 per cent. butter fat, which may be legally genuine, should be allowed to escape.”

* * * * *
 “The “total solids” or “dry substance,” as the Germans call it, is obtained by adding together the butterfat and the “other solids” given in the tables. The averages shewn in the various districts are as follows:—

Halifax.....	12·72
St. John.....	12·45
Quebec.....	12·39
Montreal.....	12·29
Ottawa.....	12·93
Toronto.....	12·08

Total Average 12·48 p.c. total solids.

* * * * *

“The total average of butterfat found in the whole 162 samples is 3·86 per cent., which deducted from the average total solids, 12·48 per cent., leaves for the solids-other-than-fat 8·62 per cent. In the event of standards being established in Canada, it would seem wise to adopt the principle that milk must be of good standard quality, and to establish the following as the *lowest* limits for its contents in nutritive substances:—

Total solids.....	12·0 per cent.
Butter fat.....	3·5 “
Solids other than fat.....	8·5 “

“Since skim milk contains at least 0·5 per cent. butter fat, it follows that, when sold, it should be required to contain 9 per cent. total solids.

“The foregoing figures will serve to show that the public must not wholly rely on the Department to prevent the sale of inferior qualities of whole milk, but must exercise discrimination themselves. The value of the various milks on the market depends on the amount of butter they contain.”

In a later Bulletin of date, 30th October, 1889, Mr. Macfarlane presents some information on summer milk:—

“If the average be taken of the milks from the twenty-four herds above described (excluding the one marked as pure Jersey) it is found to amount to 12·62 per cent. total solids and 3·66 per cent. butter fat. The latter figure is lower than the average of the samples described in Bulletin No. 1 which was 3·86 per cent., although the total solids show no diminution. Still the difference in the butter fat is not such as to call for any change in the recommendation already made of 12 per cent. total solids and 3·5 per cent. butter fat as the lowest limits for milk of good standard quality.”

In a still later Bulletin, No. 17, Mr. Macfarlane deals with the milk supply of Towns. The object of this bulletin is set forth in its preface:—

“In former reports regarding milk supply the particulars given, had reference chiefly to the cities and larger towns of the Dominion. In several of these—such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London—the examination of milk is now carried on either by a special food inspector appointed by the municipality and working under the Adulteration Act, or by medical health officers exercising the powers conferred on them by such statutes as chapter 205 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. On account of these circumstances, it was thought advisable during the first quarter of the present fiscal year to collect samples of milk sold in some of the smaller towns of Ontario. In order to do this fairly, and obtain a correct estimate of the quality of the milk supplied in the towns visited, the collectors were instructed to obtain samples from as many vendors as possible in each place. The particulars regarding these and the results obtained in their analyses are given in the following tables” :—

The conclusions are set forth in the summary which follows:—

“The following summary shows the number of the samples taken in each of the towns visited, and the number of genuine samples obtained, as well as of those judged to be adulterated or inferior, in view of the facts recorded in the foregoing tables:—

	No. of Samples taken.	No. Genuine.	No. Adulterated or Inferior.
Hull, P.Q.	15	10	5
Alexandria	12	7	5
Cornwall	9	9	0
Prescott	7	4	3
Cardinal	2	0	2
Morrisburg	9	6	3
Peterborough	7	2	5
Lindsay	5	3	2
Beaverton	5	1	4
Orillia	8	7	1
Barrie	7	2	5
Bradford	6	1	5
Newmarket	4	2	2
Aurora	4	2	2
Toronto	12	2	10
Harriston	10	8	2
Walkerton	5	3	2
Paisley	5	4	1
Southampton	4	1	3
Listowel	5	4	1
Stratford	10	7	3
Seaforth	4	4	0
Clinton	4	4	0
Goderich	6	4	2
	<u>165</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>68</u> ”

From these facts, which I have cited as existing in our own Dominion, it seems that the business of supplying milk at some places, is in rather a deplorable state; and urgent need exists for the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will insure a supply of honest milk of good standard quality to everyone who wishes to purchase the same. The milk business, from a dairyman's point of view would be very much helped and improved, and the interests of the consumer would be protected. By the courts in other countries the sale of milk of inferior quality—though honest as given by the cows and pure as to condition—to unsuspecting persons who have not been notified of its weakness, has been held to be a fraud. The making of each herd its own standard of quality would provide for the suppression of dishonest practices, by adulteration but would not protect the consumer against milk of inferior quality.

Enforcement for Convictions.

In case of the enactment of a legal standard for milk, it would seem to be reasonable, in view of the variability of the milk from the cows, that no seller should be convicted under it until at least two samples of his supply upon different dates, had been found to be substantially below the required limits.

Application of Public Health Act.

The Ontario Public Health Act of 1884 provides for the inspection of cow byres, dairies, and places in which milk is sold or kept for general use in the following regulation, which is Clause 10, of Schedule A, being by-law in force in every municipality till altered by the Municipal Council:—

“ All milch cows and cow byres, and all dairies and other places in which milk is sold or kept for general use, and all cheese factories and creameries shall be subject to regular inspection under the direction of the said Board; and the proprietors shall be required to obtain permission in writing from the Board, to keep such dairy or other place in which milk is sold or kept as aforesaid, or to keep a cheese factory or creamery, and the same shall not be kept by anyone without such permission, which shall be granted after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that all such places as aforesaid are so kept and conducted that the milk shall not contain any matter or thing liable to produce disease either by reason of adulteration, contamination with sewage, absorption of disease germs, infection of cows, or any other generally recognised cause, and upon such conditions being broken the said permission may be revoked by the Board.”

The Ontario Public Health Amendment Act, 1887, at clause 5, provides as follows:—

“ The Medical Health Officer under the direction of the Local Board of Health shall have authority to make or cause to be made by a veterinary surgeon, or such other competent person, as the circumstances may require, a periodic inspection of all dairies, cheese factories and creameries, dairy farms and slaughter houses, which come within his or their jurisdiction.”

Regulations at London, Ont.

In the case of the cities, these regulations are enforced under the direction of the Local Board of Health. A plan that seems to be efficacious and beneficial has been carried into effect by the inspector in London, Ont., with gratifying results. For this purpose the city council enacted a by-law, which provides for inspection and examination by the inspector, and that any person offering milk for sale, shall first obtain a certificate from the health officer, that his animals are clean and healthy, that his stables and premises are also clean, that his waggon has his name and number painted upon it, and that he has complied with all the requirements of the by-law. Upon this certificate a license is issued by the city treasurer for one year, subject to be withdrawn at any time for infraction of the by-law. The fee paid for the license is one dollar annually. Nearly 100 dealers and over 1,200 cows are now under this system of inspection. The milk is examined by the official inspector twice a year, when a report of the results of the examination and also of the observations made during the inspection of the premises, stables and cattle, as well as the water and food supply, are made through the columns of the city press. As a consequence, the quality of the milk has been steadily improved during the past years. If other cities and towns would do likewise, a change for the better in the quality of the milk supply could speedily be effected.

To guard against disease.

Milk has been known to convey disease from the source of its supply to the homes of the customers into which it went. The following Ministerial regulations regarding the milk product in Prussia seem to be beneficial and necessary:—

(1). The milk is to be prevented from souring while being brought to market or depot by suitable cooling and cooling apparatus.

(2). Preserving the milk in vessels from which it can take up foreign materials (vessels of copper, brass, zinc, or earthen vessels with defective glazing, cast iron vessels with enamel containing lead) is prohibited.

(3). In the event of contagious diseases prevailing in the house of the milk producer or seller, or in the neighborhood, care must be taken that no possible spread of the disease can take place. Persons who come in contact with the patients should not have anything to do with handling the milk. All places which are set apart for keeping the milk should be kept especially clean and well-aired, and should be situated at a distance from the sleeping and sick rooms. These precautionary measures are also applicable to shops, where it is also required that the vessels be not kept open but closed.

A similar enactment by the Provincial Authorities in Canada would be opportune and for the public welfare.

Keeping the Milk Sweet.

Many methods for the preservation of milk have been tried ; but for ordinary practice the safest treatment is to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in the stables and the utensils, and to cause the milk to be cooled down to 40 degrees, to insure its sweetness. The question of the frequent removal of milk from one vessel to another in transit, before or during its delivery to the customers, is one that needs more attention. As far as possible, milk should be delivered without frequent change of vessels between the first milk-pail and the customers' houses. Each change exposes the milk to an atmosphere which too often is impure. Thus its wholesomeness and keeping qualities are both endangered.

THE MILK FOR FACTORY USE.

In the regulation of the supplying of milk to factories for manufacturing uses, two existing difficulties have to be met and provided for. In some cases there occurs, while the milk is under the care of the patrons who furnish it, intentional adulteration by somebody and that apparently with dishonest motives. Then there exists the natural differences in the quality of the milk from different herds, but more particularly from different cows ; and it is needful that some basis should be established and applied, providing for the equitable payment for such milk, according to its real value for manufacturing purposes. A value which does not consist wholly in the per cent. of solids, arises from the peculiar flavour and the conditions as to quality which result from the treatment and feed of the cow. To prevent the dishonest adulteration alluded to, there exist statutes by both the Dominion and the Ontario Governments. The following are the text of the same :—

CHAP. 43.

An Act to provide aganst frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese, Butter and condensed Milk Manufactories.

[Assented to 2nd May, 1889.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

MILK SUPPLIED TO FACTORIES TO BE UNADULTERATED.

1. No person shall sell, supply or send to any cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to any maker of butter, cheese or condensed milk, to be manufactured, milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as skimmed milk.

A CERTAIN PART OF THE MILK NOT TO BE KEPT BACK.

2. No person who supplies, sends, sells or brings to any cheese, butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to the maker of cheese or butter or condensed milk, any milk to be manufactured into butter or cheese or condensed milk, shall keep back any portion of that part of the milk known as strippings.

AS TO TAINTED OR SOUR MILK.

3. No person shall knowingly sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, any milk that is tainted or partly sour.

AS TO DISEASED ANIMAL.

4. No person shall sell, send or bring to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory, or to the owner or manager thereof, or to the maker of such butter or cheese or condensed milk, any milk taken or drawn from a cow that he knows to be diseased at the time the milk is so taken or drawn from her.

PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION.

5. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, shall, for each offence upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and the costs of enforcing the same be sooner paid.

WHO SHALL BE LIABLE.

6. The person on whose behalf any milk is sold, sent, supplied or brought to a cheese or butter or condensed milk manufactory for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be *primâ facie* liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

WHAT SHALL BE EVIDENCE.

7. For the purpose of establishing the guilt of any person charged with the violation of any of the provisions of sections one, or two of this Act, it shall be sufficient *primâ facie* evidence on which to found a conviction to show that such milk so sent, sold, supplied or brought to a manufactory as aforesaid to be manufactured into butter or cheese or condensed milk, is substantially inferior in quality to pure milk, provided the test is made by means of a lactometer or cream gauge or some other proper and adequate test and is made by a competent person: Provided always, that a conviction may be made or had on any other sufficient legal evidence.

SPECIFIC NATURE OF DETERIORATION NEED NOT BE DESCRIBED.

8. In any complaint or information made or laid under the first or second sections of this Act, and in any conviction thereon, the milk complained of may be described as deteriorated milk, without specification of the cause of deterioration, and, thereupon, proof of any of the causes or modes of deterioration mentioned in either of the said two sections, shall be sufficient to sustain conviction. And in any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of "*The Summary Conviction Act*," at the place where the milk complained of was to be manufactured, notwithstanding that the deterioration thereof was effected elsewhere.

APPEAL.

9. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a judge of a Superior, County, Circuit or District Court, or to the chairman or judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace, having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction, and shall be heard

tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the same appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under "*The Summary Convictions Act*," so far as applicable, shall apply.

WHO TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

10. Any person accused of an offence under this Act and the husband or wife of such person shall be competent and compellable to testify.

APPLICATION OF FINES.

11. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable one half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to the owner, treasurer or president of the manufactory to which milk was sent, sold or supplied for any of the purposes aforesaid, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, to be distributed among the patrons thereof in proportion to their respective interests in the product thereof.

CHAPTER 32.

An Act to provide against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese and Butter Manufactories.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1888.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario enacts as follows;

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN WHEN MILK DILUTED, ETC.

1. No person shall knowingly and wilfully sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter manufactory, or the owner or manager thereof, to be manufactured, milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," without distinctly notifying, in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, that the milk so sold, supplied or brought to be manufactured has been so diluted with water, or adulterated, or had the cream so taken from it, or become milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," as the case may be.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN WHEN "STRIPPINGS" KEPT BACK.

2. No person who in the course of his business sells, supplies, brings or sends to any cheese or butter manufactory, or the owner or manager thereof, to be manufactured, the milk of cows, shall knowingly and wilfully, in the course of such dealing and business, keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings," without distinctly notifying, in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, of his having so kept back such "strippings."

NOTICE WHEN MILK TAINTED.

3. No person shall knowingly and wilfully sell, supply, bring or send to a cheese or butter manufactory, or the owner or manager thereof, to be manufactured, any milk that is tainted, or partly sour, without distinctly notifying, in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory of such milk being tainted or partly sour.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS OF SS. 1-3.

4. Any person who by himself or by his servant, or agent, violates any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, together with the costs of prosecution, in the discretion of such justice or justices, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to be committed to the common gaol of the county, with hard labor for any period, not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and the costs of enforcing same be sooner paid.

RIGHT TO TEST MILK.

5. It shall be lawful for the owner or manager of a cheese or butter manufactory to require the owner or custodian of any cow or cows whose milk is being brought for, or supplied or sent to, the manufactory, to submit such cow or cows at his farm, or other premises, where such cows are usually kept, to such milk test, by persons named by such owner or manager, as may be necessary for the said persons to ascertain the quantity and quality of the milk of such cow or cows, on any day, and at such time on any such day as may be appointed by said owner or manager; and in case the owner or custodian of the cows refuses to so submit them, or obstructs in the execution thereof the persons engaged in making the milk test, or interrupts the test, or interferes in any way with the test, or the application of its result, he shall, on complaint before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, in the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who may hear such complaint, together with the cost of prosecution, if so ordered, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to be committed, by such convicting justice or justices of the peace, to the common gaol of the county, with hard labour, for any period not exceeding six months, or until said penalty and the cost of enforcing same be sooner paid.

RIGHT TO TAKE SAMPLES OF MILK.

6. It shall be lawful for the owner or manager of any cheese or butter manufactory, who suspects any persons of selling, supplying, sending or bringing milk to the manufactory, of any offence under this Act, to enter upon or to appoint some person or persons to enter upon, and such appointed person may enter upon the premises of the suspected person, with or without notice, and take samples of milk from the cow or cows, from which the supposed offender was or had been immediately before then procuring the milk or part of the milk so sold, supplied, sent or brought as aforesaid, and any such suspected person who obstructs or refuses to permit the taking of any such sample shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 with costs of the prosecution, and in default of

payment thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county in which the offence has been committed, for a period not exceeding three months with hard labor.

EVIDENCE OF VIOLATIONS OF SS. 1-3.

7. For the purpose of establishing the guilt of any person under the first three sections of this Act, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence to shew that such person, by himself, his servant or agent, sold, supplied, sent or brought, to be manufactured, to any cheese or butter manufactory, milk substantially below the standard of that actually drawn, or by the accused represented as having been drawn from the same cow or cows within the then previous week, provided the comparison or test is made by means of a lactometer and cream gauge, or by some adequate means of making the comparison.

APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.

8. Any penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable one-half to the informant or complainant and the other half to the treasurer of the local municipality in which the offence has been committed.

Detective Inspectors.

It is but necessary that one or two men for the Dominion should be specially designated and equipped for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of these statutes are enforced. A wide publication of the particulars of a few convictions would doubtless prevent others from indulging in like dishonesty.

Valuation According to Quality.

For the second difficulty, namely, the need for providing an equitable basis for the distribution of proceeds from a factory, according to the true value of the milk or cream furnished, very little of a reliable nature has yet been done, except for creameries.

Creameries.

For creameries operated on the cream-gathering plan, the oil-test churn seems to provide for the equitable distribution of proceeds, according to the true value of the cream for butter-making uses. Where the whole milk is received, the Babcock apparatus for testing milk, or Fjord's controller, will enable the factory manager to value each quantity, according to its true butter-making qualities.

Cheese Factories.

The comparative value for cheese-making, of milk containing different percentages of fat has not yet been authoritatively settled. The percentage of butter-fat which it contains may not be a true and invariable index of its quality for cheese-making. It is expected that investigations along this line during the coming season will be undertaken under the supervision of this Department, to settle that question for the guidance of the cheese-makers. In the meantime, the instruments at the service of the cheese-maker—the lactometer, cream gauge, lactoscope, and pioscope—will enable him by an easily applied test to examine and compare the qualities of different milks with reasonable accuracy. The use of the lactometer and of Babcock's apparatus for indicating the percentage of fat would enable any cheese-maker to test 25 or more samples of milk accurately within one hour.

VIII.—A DISTINCTIVE CANADIAN BRAND.

VOLUME OF TRADE.

The export trade in cheese and butter is a most valuable one to the farmers of Canada. In the article of cheese, the rapid extension of our export transactions may be seen from the following table. The shrinkage in the exports of butter is due to several causes. Not the least of these has been the substitution for genuine dairy butter, of butterine and other imitation compounds from other countries in the British markets. It can never be impressed too often or too strongly upon the attention of European consumers that our dairy products are all genuine and pure.

The exports of butter and cheese from Canada for five years have been:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Butter	7,330,788	4,668,741	5,485,509	4,415,381	1,780,765
Value.....	\$ 1,430,905	832,355	979,126	798,673	331,958
Cheese.....	79,655,367	78,112,927	73,604,448	84,173,267	88,534,887
Value.....	\$ 8,265,240	6,754,626	7,108,978	8,928,242	8,915,684

In 1889, fifty-two per cent. of the butter, and over ninety-nine and a-half per cent. of the cheese exported from Canada were sent to Great Britain.

The following return from the Board of Trade Returns of Great Britain for five years (ended 30th June) show the total quantities and values of these articles imported into Great Britain:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Butter	2,401,373	1,543,566	1,513,134	1,671,433	1,927,842
Value.....	£ 11,563,508	8,141,438	8,010,374	8,913,045	10,244,636
Butterine	In cluded	887,974	1,276,140	1,139,743	1,241,690
Value.....	with butter this year.	2,962,264	3,880,327	3,268,313	3,655,061
Cheese.....	1,833,832	1,734,890	1,836,789	1,917,616	1,907,999
Value.....	£ 4,069,344	3,871,359	4,514,382	4,546,408	4,490,970

From these, it may be seen that Canada now furnishes to Great Britain 41 per cent. of the cheese and less than half of one per cent. of the butter which she imports from outside countries. The competition between the countries which are making a specialty of dairy farming, for supremacy in the British markets, is yearly becoming keener. Two factors, both of which are wholly within our own jurisdiction in Canada, can be made to bring the best of the trade to ourselves, and when we get it, they will enable us to keep it. In the competition for cheaper foods to sustain the great masses of wage-earners in manufacturing centres, the tendency is towards lower prices per pound for the several articles of diet. Further economy

in their production would enable us to compete successfully with our producing and commercial rivals, especially in the matter of concentrated articles of food. That aspect of the subject has been treated of in other parts of this report. The other factor which will enable us to win greater success and maintain our place in foreign markets, is that of producing the very best quality of those things which we send abroad, and of guarding with jealous care our reputation for such, when it is won.

CHEESE AS A FOOD.

Ignorance on the part of the masses of consumers concerning the relative place of cheese in the list of ordinary articles of diet, has prevented a more general and generous consumption of it. The expression "bread and cheese" is a phrase common in many countries to denote all that is required to sustain life in health and comfort. In our own country it is seldom used with any local signification. An opinion prevails among a great many of our citizens that cheese is not a wholesome food, that it is a rather expensive and dangerous delicacy or luxury. By some it is counted to be indigestible. The idiosyncracies of a few individuals may render it such in their experience; and those being usually the talkative persons in communities, their expressed opinions find currency, while the sheepish element in humanity reveals itself by following in a general throng, the leadership of the most self assertive, be that in a right or wrong direction.

Cheese is a most wholesome and nourishing food. It is comparatively cheap, convenient for use and, when good, is promotive of, rather than antagonistic to good digestion. The chief service of a diet to the people is to furnish those elements or materials which are required for the nutrition of the tissues of the body, and to supply heat or energy for the activities of life. These tissues have the power of appropriating, from food that has been swallowed, the elements which they require, and also of changing them into their own substance. Effete matter, that has served its purpose, is cast off. The serviceability of a food depends upon its adaptation to maintain in these tissues, an even balance between the processes of waste and reparation. The main substances required have been termed "nitrogenous," and "non-nitrogenous" or "carbo-hydrates" and "salts" or "mineral matter." The proper proportion in which these can be taken with most advantage in food is 1 part of "nitrogenous" matter to $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 parts by weight of "non-nitrogenous" matter. The following table, from Iætheby, shows the relative quantities of these that are to be found in a few of the main articles of diet. They may be cited for comparison here:

	Nitro- genous.	NON-NITROGENOUS.			Salts.
		Starch.	Sugar.	Fat.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lean Beef.....	19.3			3.6	5.1
Fat Beef.....	14.8			29.8	4.4
Cheese.....	34.59		4.	29.75	4.25
Milk.....	4.1		4.4	3.3	0.7
Bread.....	8.1	47.4	3.6	1.6	2.3
Potatoes.....	2.1	18.8	3.2	0.2	0.7

It may be calculated that cheese can give at least one and a half times as much nutrition per pound as ordinary beef. Then the sense of taste has power to stimulate the secretion of digestive fluids; and the pungent, agreeable flavour of well-cured cheese renders it a food easy of digestion, even to the extent of promoting the digestion of other foods that may have been consumed. The loss in beef for bone will be quite equal to 8 or 10 per cent., and when that is allowed for, the economy of buying cheese for at least a portion of the diet of an ordinary family may be easily seen. The trade in cheese in our home markets is capable of more extension, when those who cater for the public and those who furnish the cheese for home consumption have decided to change the present practice, which consists in the keeping of the "culled" or inferior cheese for the home trade.

GUARDING OUR REPUTATION.

An extension in our foreign trade may also be made, mainly by maintaining the good quality and good name of the cheese which has been sent abroad, and by bringing up the quality and reputation of our butter to an equal standard of excellence. The guarding of our reputation for honest, pure, and fine dairy products, will enable us to lay a sure foundation upon which to rear a trade of ever-growing dimensions with the assurance of continuous profits. The markets must be suited; the particular class of requirements must be met; the preferences of those who purchase at the highest prices must be consulted and gratified; and our customers when once satisfied with our goods, must be retained by the protection of our own good name. Our reputation has been won after long and keen competition; and now if we allow it to become lost, our indifference will be inexcusable. It would be the very concentration of commercial folly to hold our national good name so cheap, that we will let it be risked by neglecting to take the steps necessary to protect it. Especially will that be so, since this will be neither costly to ourselves nor injurious to others.

When inferior cheese come from elsewhere through Canadian ports, the unsuspecting buyer in Great Britain, without any positive information to the contrary, supposes them to be of Canadian manufacture. In that case a prejudice is easily created and perpetuated to the injury of Canadian dairy interests. It is alleged and acknowledged that some foul compounds by the name of cheese have gone to Great Britain from the United States, and that too through our ports, without any designating mark to distinguish them from the pure cheese of Canadian manufacture. The following correspondence which has been taken from one of the official United States reports, sets forth the danger that exists:—

"REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHEESE, OF THE NEW YORK PRO-
"DUCE EXCHANGE, IN RELATION TO "FILLED CHEESE."

"THE LIVERPOOL PROVISION TRADE ASSOCIATION AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"LIVERPOOL, January 8th, 1890.

"DEAR SIR,—The directors of this association respectfully wish to draw the attention of your government to the exportation from the United States to the United Kingdom of what is termed "filled cheese."

"This article is a compound of skim milk and grease, such as old butter, oleomargarine, or lard, the favorite ingredient being at present stale butter, on account of the belief of the manufacturers that they can thus defy the analyst.

"My directors believe that this product is exceedingly harmful to the dairy farmers of your country. It is not the natural product of the cow, known as cheese. It is a well known fact that, for the past five years, since this fraud has been practiced, the price of pure cheese, instead of advancing in the spring months, has steadily declined.

“This product is neither wholesome nor palatable, but is injurious to the American cheese trade, as it curtails consumption of the pure article, disgusting the community with American cheese as an article of food.

“We believe the true remedy lies in prohibiting the production of filled cheese, which is manufactured in the western states, chiefly in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. We are informed that New York state has prohibited its production.

“We ask you for your assistance in this matter, and trust you will not only put this matter in the hands of the government, but suggest they should draw the attention of the dairy associations and Governors, of the various states where this article is produced.

“Your obedient servant,

“J. L. HARMOOD BANNER,
“Secretary.

“THOMAS H. SHERMAN, ESQ., American Consul, Liverpool.”

After passing through the regular course of official or diplomatic documents, that letter from the Secretary of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association and Exchange Company was referred to the New York Produce Exchange of New York City. By that body it was again referred to their committee on cheese; and by that committee the following report was made to the Produce Exchange, which received and approved of it on the 27th of February, 1890:—

“NEW YORK, February 26th, 1890.

“C. G. BURKE, ESQ.,

“President New York Produce Exchange:

“DEAR SIR—Your committee have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the several communications concerning the adulteration of cheese emanating from the Liverpool Provision Trade Association and Exchange Company, Limited. The subject has had full and thorough investigation which its importance demands. This matter received the attention of the members of this exchange on February 23rd, 1887, upon which occasion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

“WHEREAS, Large quantities of cheese are being manufactured in some portions of the western states from milk from which the cream has been entirely extracted by the separator process, and other animal and vegetable fats substituted for the butter so extracted; and,

“WHEREAS, These goods are being almost entirely exported to Great Britain without being stamped or branded so as to distinguish their true character, and which are calculated to deceive; and,

“WHEREAS, These spurious goods are working an injury to legitimate trade in cheese; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the cheese trade of the New York Produce Exchange deem it their duty to expose and discountenance such frauds by every means in their power.

“Resolved, That we condemn the practice of adulterating cheese with animal or vegetable fats as demoralizing, and tending to create a prejudice in the markets of the world.

“ Resolved, That the attention of the dairy commissioners be drawn to the above resolutions, with a request that they do all they can to enforce the laws in regard to the make and sale of imitation cheese.

“ Since then the vigilance exercised by the assistant dairy commissioners in this city has put a stop to the trade in filled cheese in this market. Your committee have communicated with the several dairy and food commissioners of the following states, to-wit: New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Connecticut. The state of Illinois, as far as we can ascertain, has no dairy commissioner. The letters received have gone into the subject thoroughly and fully, and we submit extracts from these bearing on the subject.

“ J. K. Brown, New York State Dairy Commissioner, under date of February 19th, says: “The statutes of this state do not in express terms prohibit the manufacture and sale of butter filled cheese. I am in favor of a national law, as well as a state law; the former would reach many cases which the latter could not, and whatever its provisions, they would be uniform, affecting all states alike. Any legislation tending to stop the tampering with dairy products is of the utmost importance, not only to the consumer, but to the producer as well, as it would help to restore and maintain the confidence necessary to a normal consumption of the product.”

“ Wm. K. Newton, New Jersey Dairy and Food Commissioner, under date of February 17th, says: “I enclose a marked copy of the laws of this state relating to food. You will notice that ‘filled cheese’ may be sold if the box is properly marked and branded ‘imitation cheese,’ and at the time of sale the purchaser must be informed.”

“ Henry Talcott, Assistant Dairy and Food commissioner for Ohio, writes under date of the 15th of February: “In answer to your questions: first, our law does prohibit the manufacture of cheese out of any substance but pure milk, salt and harmless coloring matter; and I would punish a filled cheese manufacturer in Ohio very quick if such a one could be found; second, I would most heartily approve of a national law prohibiting it. Ohio is free from this stain of filled cheese.”

“ H. C. Thom, Dairy and Food Commissioner for Wisconsin, states, under date of February 20th, that “the laws of this state do not prohibit the manufacture of filled cheese when said filling consists of butter. The laws of the state demand the branding only of full cream cheese. I am in favor of a national law that will prohibit the filling of cheese in any way. We have made it so very warm for parties in Wisconsin who have been filling cheese with low grade butter that the business has been discontinued, and I feel safe in saying that not a pound of filled cheese is being made in this state at the present date.”

“ H. D. Sherman, Iowa state dairy commissioner, writes under date of February 17th: “I this day send you by mail a copy of our state dairy law. As you will see, it covers the adulteration of cheese the same as butter. I am most heartily and emphatically in favor of a national law that will cover all kinds of the detestable stuffed cheese. It is no better than oleomargarine, and should come under the same law of control.”

“ Warren J. Ives, Minnesota state dairy and food commissioner, writes as follows: February 19th. Our law does not permit the manufacture of filled cheese, even

“though filled with butter. I most certainly approve of a state as well as a national law with reference to filled cheese even more stringent, if possible, than the present oleomargarine law.”

“J. B. Tatem, state of Connecticut dairy commissioner, writes under date of February 21st: “Our state has no law which applies to cheese. I believe that a law similar to the oleomargarine law, so called, applied to cheese would prove a benefit to both producer and consumer.”

“From the foregoing it will be noticed that the laws of the states of New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin do not prohibit the manufacture of cheese filled or enriched with butter; while those of Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, and we may add Pennsylvania, prohibit filling of any kind.

“Illinois, we understand, has no statutes on this important subject, and from the best information we can obtain, there are several firms manufacturing filled cheese in that state, of nearly every size and shape adapted for the home trade and also for export; the latter are being consigned and shipped by the manufacturers direct to commission agents in Great Britain for sale; and, owing to more favorable rates of freight, are shipped via Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, few or none passing through this port. Regarding the quantity of filled cheese made in this state, we are of the opinion that the quantity is very much smaller than in previous years.

“While it is the opinion of your committee that this article may have merit as a ‘cheap cut’ when the price of best quality is high, and it has had strong scientific endorsement in Europe. The manufacture of filled cheese is, we are informed, carried on to a considerable extent both in Norway and Scotland. We would certainly recommend the enactment of a national law regulating the manufacture and sale of this article by the imposition of a nominal tax on manufacturers sufficient to cover the expense incurred, and that the tax and supervision be imposed and collected in the same form and manner as is now in force under the act regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

“We attach herewith the correspondence referred to, and also copies of the different state laws as furnished to us, all of which is respectfully submitted.

“ M. FOLSOM,

“ W. E. SMITH,

“ S. W. DOTY,

“ THOMAS BAMBER,

“ ALFRED C. H. FROEMCKE,

“ *Committee on Cheese.*”

In the Dominion of Canada not a single box of “filled” cheese is manufactured; and yet our dairy interests are in danger of being damaged by these imitation or “filled” cheese coming into unfair competition with our wholesome product in the English markets. The following circular was received from the Liverpool Provision Trade Association and Exchange Company, limited:—

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISION TRADE ASSOCIATION AND EXCHANGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 24 NORTH JOHN STREET,
" LIVERPOOL, 26th March, 1890.

" DEAR SIR,—We desire to inform you that a Committee consisting of the
" undersigned has been appointed by this Association to watch the interests of the
" Cheese Trade, which are being seriously menaced by the continued increase in
" manufacture of the article known as " Filled " Cheese.

" We desire to co-operate with you in the direction of obtaining such legislation
" as will lead to the suppression of the manufacturing of this article.

" The legitimate interests of the ' Trade ' are seriously imperilled, and the rea-
" sonable expectation of the consumer disappointed, and we are clearly of opinion
" that the distribution of ' Filled ' Cheese is disgusting the British public with the
" pure article, and that our Trade and mutual interests are in danger of suffering a
" permanent and lasting injury.

" We are in communication with our Home Sanitary Authorities, and are plac-
" ing the matter before our Agricultural Government Department, and Members of
" the House of Commons.

" We venture to suggest that you should call upon your Government and State
" Legislatures to prohibit the manufacture of these goods.

" We would ask you to inform us what steps are being taken on your side, and
" what course should in your opinion, be adopted to bring about the end we have in
" view.

" We await the favor of your reply.

" Yours faithfully,

" W. CARSON,

" A. W. DUNN,

" J. L. GRANT,

" C. HOLLAND,

" T. LONSDALE,

" SAMUEL WHITE,

" J. S. HARMOOD BANNER,

Secretary.

Letter from Importer in England.

A member of one of the firms in Liverpool which imports largely of Canadian products, wrote to his agent in Canada under date of February 13th, 1890, to the following effect :—

" In order to improve the value of Canadian cheese as a whole, it is necessary,
" in the face of the present competition from the United States, to brand every
" cheese as follows :— " Canadian Full Cream Cheese, being the whole product of
" Pure Milk." This ought to be branded twice on the cheese itself and once on the
" boxes. Every factory throughout the country should have a registered number
" which ought also to be branded on the cheese. All factories where patrons were

“found skimming, should be debarred from using this brand during such period or for a certain length of time whilst skimming had been proven to have taken place. It ought also to be suggested to the Government that all skimmed cheese should not be allowed to be exported. As the matter now stands, the retailer can place before the consumer a skimmed or margarine cheese as a finest Canadian, because there is no check to such dishonest practices. Therefore, I consider, Canada as a whole is not reaping what she should do in producing an honest article, made out of milk which has not been tampered with.

“This matter ought to be brought before the Upper House this session and become law before the new season starts. It is of vital importance to the dairy-men and the buyers. We feel the competition of this wretched margarine cheese very acutely. One of our neighbors sold on Tuesday last, 1,500 boxes of these frauds, whilst we only sold 25 boxes of fine cheese. The reason is very easy to get at. The retailers are greedy for profit; they buy these common cheese; sell them at 6d per pound; drive the people off the consumption; and the best cheese suffer.”

Resolution by Dairy Convention.

The following resolution was passed at a cheese-makers' Convention held at Lancaster, Ont., on March 13th, 1890:—

“Moved by 'D. M. Macpherson, seconded by C. C. McDonald and carried unanimously:—

“That, whereas, Canadian cheese made from full-cream milk has secured a good reputation in England for its standard quality; and

“Whereas, some few skim-milk cheese are being made and shipped out of Canada to the English market as whole-milk; and

“Whereas, a quantity of American cheese is being imported into Canada and branded as Canadian make:

“Be it resolved, that steps be taken to ask the Federal Government to enact a law permitting a mark to be put on all full-cream cheese made in Canada, as ‘Canadian Full-cream Cheese.’ And any person or persons putting such a mark on skim-milk cheese, or United States cheese imported into Canada, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$500.”

VIEWS OF DEPUTATION.

A deputation waited upon the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture on the 18th of April, 1890, and presented their views in reference to the branding of cheese from the United States, which passed through Canada in bond. Their recommendations might be mainly summed up as follows:—

(a). Cheese, before being shipped from a Canadian port, should bear a brand setting forth the name of the country where they were manufactured. It was pointed out that when cheese reach their destination on the other side of the Atlantic, they are supposed to be the product of the country from whose ports they had been shipped. The Bills of Lading on which cheese, that have been stored in Canada or warehoused in Montreal, go forward, are Bills of Lading dated from the Canadian shipping point. The cheese represented by such Bills of Lading can readily be sold as Canadian products, unless there be some distinctive and easily seen mark upon the cheese themselves and upon their boxes.

(b). It was urged that legislation should be enacted, providing for the putting of a distinctive Canadian brand on all cheese manufactured from pure whole milk,

and that the dairymen should be protected in the use of that brand by an enactment rendering it a punishable offence for anyone to use that or a similar brand wrongfully.

ACTION TAKEN.

From these letters and documents which have been quoted, it is evident that the exportation from this side of the Atlantic of imitation or "filled" cheese is to the detriment of our trade in honest pure dairy products. Their quality damages the interests of the honest producers, by turning the consumption of the people towards other kinds of food; and Canada is made to share in the blame and condemnation from those who do not distinguish between the origin of products which are called "American." Since the name "America," includes Canada, United States, Mexico, Brazil, and several other countries, the trade and citizenship designation "American", seems a trifle too comprehensive to be exact or useful as a descriptive term for any one nation. *Hence, I take it that all cheese or other products similar in appearance to the products of Canada, which go from our ports to foreign markets, should bear a distinctive and easily recognisable description of their nature and also of the name of the country where they were made or manufactured.*

Application of Statute.

The Merchandise Marks Offence Act, 1888, seems to make adequate provision for the proper branding of products passing through or being offered for sale in the Dominion. I took occasion in July to bring to the attention of the exporters of cheese and butter, the matter set forth in the following communication:—

It will be remembered by those interested in the cheese trade, that an influential deputation of dairymen waited upon the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, just before the close of the session of Parliament and laid before him some facts and suggestions in reference to the protecting of Canadian dairymen against loss and damage from the wrongful use by some shippers of the Canadian brand upon United States cheese going through Canada in bond. As the season when the shipment of these cheese through Canada is now at its commencement, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, is considering ways and means to carry into effect the provisions of the "Merchandise Marks Offences Act, 1888," in so far as they apply to the cheese and butter trade of Canada. It has been represented to the Department that small quantities of United States "filled cheese"—(made by the removal of the cream from milk, and the substitution of lard, cotton seed oil or other fats)—were carried through in bond last year, and left the ports of our Dominion with Bills of Lading dated from a Canadian place where they had been stored in bond. It has been alleged also that United States full-cream cheese, the products of the United States, have been shipped through our country, and have been branded by the shipper with a false trade description, representing them as cheese of Canadian make. In brief, the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Offences Act of 1888 that may be applied directly to the cheese and butter trade, are:

I. Any person who applies any false trade description to goods is subject to the provisions of the Act.

II. Every person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any forged trade mark or false trade description is applied, is guilty of an offence against this Act.

III. Every person guilty of an offence against this Act is liable:

(a) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both imprisonment and fine; and

(b) On summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding \$100, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding \$250.

(c) In any case every chattel, article, instrument or thing, by means of or in relation to which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

IV. The expression "trade description" means any description, statement or other indication direct or indirect:

- (1) As to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods; or
- (2) As to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced; or
- (3) As to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods; or
- (4) As to the material of which any goods are composed.

V. The expression "false trade description" means a trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description false in a material respect; and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark, shall not prevent such trade description being deemed to be a false trade description within the meaning of this Act. A person shall be deemed to apply a trade mark, or mark, or trade description to goods who

(a) Applies it to the goods themselves; or

(b) Applies it to any covering, label, reel or other thing in or with which goods are sold or exposed or had in possession for any purpose of sale, trade or manufacture.

The probability is that such a watch will be kept on the imports and exports of cheese, that if any lot of United States cheese be found with a brand on the cheese or on the box representing that they are the product of Canada or Canadian in make, the offenders will be subjected to a rigorous prosecution for infringement of the statute.

Action by Department of Customs.

Subsequent to that, instructions were issued from the office of the Commissioner of Customs, at Ottawa, to the Acting-Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal, from which the following extract is made:—

"I beg to refer you to the Assistant Commissioner's letter of 15th August last, and to inform you that I am now instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Customs to say, that while the action in relation to the shipping mark placed on the cheese in transit is all right in most respects, it has been decidedly wrong in the use of the words "American Produce," and instead of these words, the marks should always be "Produce of the United States;" the former marks are liable to misinterpretation in the English markets. The people in the United States have no more claim to the term American than parties of other countries on this continent."

"I have therefore to instruct you, to order to be used, the words I have mentioned in substitution for the words you have been in the habit of using."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the practices that have been in vogue in the past, and of the present condition of the dairy trade, it seems most desirable that enactments should be made, providing for the branding of cheese of Canadian manufacture in such a way that they may be distinguished easily from the product of other countries, and also that that distinctive brand shall be evident to the buyer, whether he seeks the information or not.

I would suggest that every manufacturer of cheese from pure whole milk containing not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of butter fat should be entitled to use on such product a brand, such as "Canadian Full Cream Cheese." The use of the brand might

be entirely permissive; but its use should also be prohibitory, except to factories making cheese of that description. A penalty for the wrongful use of the brand should be inflicted to the extent of \$20.00 per box of cheese for every instance where it was wrongfully applied.

Then each cheese factory should be entitled to a registered number. Brands of uniform style, and the registration number should be furnished from the Office of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The complete brand may take a form similar to the following:—



Many advantages would accrue to the honest dairymen from the adoption of this plan. The product of each factory might be followed or traced back from the retailer's counter to the factory where it was produced. Those factories which turn out the very best quality would reap an undoubted advantage directly; and the difference in price which would thereby be created, as between fancy quality and common goods, would help very much to improve the quality of all our factory products, and consequently to strengthen our reputation and hold upon the British markets. Doubtless for a time, some of the cheese buyers and cheese exporters would oppose the use of the brand. When a retail seller of cheese in an English town or city finds that his customers are pleased with the quality of a certain brand, he will want the product of the same factory again; and he will want it badly enough, to pay a relatively higher price for it than for others. The wholesale house from which he buys his supplies, may instruct their importers or agents on this side, to secure the product of that or those factories at even an advanced price, because of the active and persistent demand for it by customers who are in the retail trade. Thus a keener competition for the goods of the best factories, and a marked difference in the prices paid for different qualities, would result. Both of these would be very much to the advantage of the dairymen who patronise the cheese factories.

An immediate advantage would also accrue by the preference which Canadian cheese under our own national brand would receive in the English markets. It would be a guarantee to the consumer that there was no fraudulent imitation under its cover.

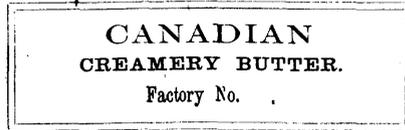
The finest English and Scotch cheddar cheese are still sold wholesale in many instances for 4 cents per pound higher than the Canadian cheese. Yet Canadian cheese, by some of the magic of commerce, are to be found on the counters in the best retail provision shops, doing duty at the highest prices for English and Scotch Cheddars. Our cheese are wanted because of their own quality; and our own brand upon them, as CANADIAN would bring to our own people, part of that wide profit which now stays in the retail or wholesale merchants' hands, in the difference between the prices paid for Canadian cheese as such without brands, and the prices paid by the consumers of the same cheese when it is furnished to them as finest "English Cheddar" and "Scotch Cheddar."

The use of this brand need not be compulsory; but I think nine-tenths of the factories in the Dominion would adopt its use, if assurance were given to them that they would be protected against a wrongful application of the brand upon goods not entitled to be so described.

It is hoped that our export trade in butter will from this time be put on a better footing, by the manufacture of fresh-made butter during the winter months to meet the demands of foreign markets. From the very commencement of that trade, it will be to our advantage to have a distinctive Canadian brand, lest our fancy cream-

ery butter should suffer from misrepresentation. A distinctive Canadian package in the form of a cask would also tend to give us a place in those markets.

Hence, it seems desirable that a brand



should be available for use on creamery-made butter. Similar protection should be afforded to those using it to that which is given in the use of the brand "Canadian Full Cream Cheese." A registered number for each creamery would also be a service to the butter-makers and also to the general trade in dairy products, both for home and foreign markets.

IX.—BOARDS OF TRADE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, R.S.O. CHAP. 130, RELATING TO THE INCORPORATION OF BOARDS OF TRADE (WITH FORMS.)

Any number of persons not less than thirty, who are Merchants, Traders, Brokers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Managers of Banks, or Insurance Agents, and residents of any district which has a population of not less than two thousand five hundred persons, may associate themselves together as a Board of Trade, and appoint a Secretary.

The persons so associating themselves together as a Board of Trade shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate specifying the name assumed by the association, and by which it shall be known; also the name as defined, of the district in which the same is situate and its business transacted, and the name of the person by them appointed Secretary to the said Board of Trade.

Such certificate shall be acknowledged before a Notary Public, Commissioner for taking affidavits, or Justice of the Peace, by the Secretary of the said Board of Trade, and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, who shall cause the same to be recorded in a register to be kept for that purpose; and a copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be evidence of the existence of such association.

The expression "district," unless the context otherwise requires it, means the city, county, town, village or judicial district, within and for which a Board is established under the Act.

The expression "Board of Trade" includes Chambers of Commerce.

With the certificate, the applicants must transmit the fee of five dollars to the Secretary of State; and such fee must be paid in cash, or by an accepted cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Secretary of State, and should, if sent by mail, be transmitted to him in a registered letter.

FORMS.

Form of Certificate of Association.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the several persons whose signatures and seals are hereunto subscribed and set, and whose occupations are set opposite our respective signatures, do hereby declare that we have associated ourselves together as a Board of Trade, under the provisions of Chapter 130, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Incorporation of Boards of Trade."

The name by which the said Board shall be known is "The

The name of the district in which the same is situate and its business transacted, is the district of.....which has a population of not less than two thousand five hundred persons.

The name of the person appointed as the Secretary of the said Board isof the.....of.....in the County of.....and Province of.....

As witness our hands and seals this.....day of.....A.D., 18 .

Table with 4 columns: WITNESS., NAME., OCCUPATION., and a column for initials (L.S.). Rows are numbered 1 to 12.

In the matter of the Incorporation of The Board of Trade.

I,of the.....of.....in the Province of.....do hereby acknowledge and declare that the certificate hereto annexed was signed and sealed (in my presence) by the respective persons by whom it purports to have been signed and sealed, and that their occupations are set opposite their respective names, and that all the said persons reside within the said district of.....which has a population of not less than two thousand five hundred persons.

2. That I am the duly appointed Secretary of the said "The
Board of Trade."

As witness my signature,

Taken and acknowledged before me }
at the.....of..... }
in the.....of..... }
this.....day of..... }
A.D. 18

(A Commissioner, or Notary Public, etc.)

DAIRYMEN'S BOARDS OF TRADE.

The establishment of Dairymen's Boards of Trade, at different places, each convenient of access to the representatives of factories in a large district, has been of undoubted benefit to the dairy interests. In order to promote the formation of these very useful commercial institutions in other sections, where as yet they do not exist, the following set of Articles and By-Laws has been prepared. A careful reading of them, will enable those who are concerned in the marketing of dairy products to understand the nature of the service, which these Boards of Trade are designed to render.

The practice of having cheese sold by auction at the Board of Trade meetings has been introduced in a few places. At Brockville, Ont., this practice was first adopted in Canada, and I am informed that it has given almost general satisfaction to the *salesmen* and the *buyers*. Butter has not yet been marketed in Canada by the auction method, but it seems the business-like way of effecting the transactions in all products which have been "boarded" for sale. The old-fashioned manner at cheese and butter markets was more like the conduct of children than that of experienced business men. Offers were made under the solemn pledge of secrecy—to be broken within a few moments—and fair square open and above-board transactions were discouraged, lest the prices that had been offered, accepted, or refused, should influence some other seller or buyer to withdraw his *goods* or his *bids*.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

1. This organisation shall be known as the "Dairymen's Board of Trade of....."
2. Its officers shall consist of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and.....Directors. These officers shall constitute a Board of Management; and any five of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
3. The officers shall be elected to hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. Vacancies occurring during the year, may be filled by election at any regular meeting of the Board of Trade.
4. The payment of an annual subscription of.....to the Secretary-Treasurer shall constitute an individual membership for one year.
5. A membership ticket, entitling any *salesman* to be admitted to the privileges of the Board of Trade, shall be granted by the Secretary-Treasurer on the payment of an annual fee of....., for each cheese factory or creamery which is represented by him.
6. All *buyers* shall be entitled to all the privileges of full membership in the Board of Trade, without the payment of an annual subscription.
7. Members only shall be entitled to vote.
8. Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the salesroom, and to the information obtained from other markets or other sources by the Secretary-Treasurer in his official capacity; but it is to be understood that when a factory has more than

one *salesman*, only one shall represent that factory and act for it at any meeting of the Board.

9. It shall be allowable for a member of the Board of Trade to be accompanied in the salesroom by a friend, who is not actively interested in buying or selling the goods offered on the Board; but it is to be understood that this is granted as a matter of courtesy, and any violation of good faith will be considered and held to be a breach of the rules of the Board.

BY-LAWS.

1. Only members, duly qualified according to the articles of the Board of Trade shall be entitled to the privileges of the salesroom.

2. A register shall be kept and a bulletin board shall be placed in a conspicuous place in the room, upon which shall be displayed all the telegrams and other information which has been received, and to these all members shall be entitled to free access; they shall also have the privilege of posting upon the same register and bulletin board a notice of any dairy or other produce which they may have for sale.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to procure information from other markets by telegram or cable and to post the same promptly upon a conspicuous place in the salesroom; he shall also receive the fees for membership and issue tickets of membership, and under the direction of the President shall have the general supervision of the salesroom.

4. The President shall have the power to cause to be expelled from the salesroom any person who is not entitled to be there in his right as a member, and to eject any member or non-member for a breach of the rules of the Board.

5. Every meeting of the Board of Trade shall be called to order by the President or Vice-President at the hour of....o'clock, or at such other hour as a majority of the members from time to time appoint.

6. The regular meetings of the Board of Trade shall be held upon..... ofweek in the month.

7. As soon as practicable after every meeting is called to order, the President or some other person appointed by the Board of Management for that purpose, shall offer for sale to the highest bidder such lots of cheese or butter as any *buyer* shall select.

8. All *buyers* who bid for a selection of the cheese or butter offered on the Board, shall make their bids publicly, and shall state the quantities which they are willing to take at the price offered.

9. As soon as the President or acting auctioneer shall have declared a *buyer* entitled to make his selection from the Board, the said *buyer* shall proceed immediately to publicly name the lots or quantities which he will take at the price offered, and every *salesman*, as the name of the lots which he represents and is entitled to sell is called, shall accept or refuse the offer which has been made.

10. When two or more *buyers* make an offer at the same time, the President or acting auctioneer shall at once decide whose offer shall have the preference.

11. A *salesman* shall have the right to decline accepting any offer even although it be the highest bid which has been made, if the conditions of delivery and payment be not satisfactory to him. And a refusal to accept the first or any offer will not debar a *salesman* from accepting the same or any other price from the same or another buyer.

12. There shall be no private buying or selling, or public buying at private terms of cheese or butter, which has been registered on the Board, from the time when the same is called to order until it is closed for that day.

13. All transactions on the Board shall be considered as cash transactions. The cheese shall be paid for on delivery, unless otherwise agreed upon between the *buyer* and *salesman*.

14. All bargains between members made at the salesroom or elsewhere, verbally or otherwise, shall be considered binding upon both parties thereto and shall be

carried out by each, and a failure of either party to perform his or their part, shall be considered sufficient cause for the expulsion from the Board of Trade or salesroom of the party or parties so failing to perform his or their part.

15. The *salesman* whose name appears on the bulletin board shall be held to be the *salesman* of the factory for that day, and his action shall be binding upon the other salesman (if any), of that factory.

16. It is to be understood and agreed that all goods, so far as weights and quality of the same are concerned, shall be subject to the inspection of the *buyer* at....., unless inspected and accepted by the *buyer* at the point of delivery which may be agreed upon between *buyer* and *salesman*.

17. The "*leading price*" shall be the average price of the three lots which have been sold highest; and the "*ruling price*" is to be considered as the price at which the greatest number of lots shall have been sold.

18. A Board of Arbitration shall be constituted for the purpose of hearing, adjusting, and settling all differences which may arise between buyers and sellers from time to time, and it is expressly understood and agreed by and between the members acting on the Board of Trade, that judgments or awards by a regularly appointed Board of Arbitration shall be final and shall be adhered to. The said Board of Arbitration shall be chosen and constituted as follows:—

In case of a difference or differences between two parties or interests, the said parties or interests shall each choose one member of the Board of Trade; the two members thus chosen shall select a third member; and these three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration and shall have appropriate jurisdiction. In case the two members, who are chosen on such Board of Arbitration, fail to choose a third member of such Board of Arbitration, then the President of the Dairymen's Board of Trade shall appoint a member to act in conjunction with them, and the decision of such Board of Arbitration shall be final.

19. In case of any dispute arising, the parties or party who considers himself aggrieved must make complaint to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trade, within two weeks from the date agreed upon for the delivery of the products; and in all cases of action by the Board of Management or the Board of Arbitration, the party or interest against whom the decision is rendered shall pay all necessary expenses incurred by such action.

20. Any apparent or alleged violation of these by-laws shall be considered a sufficient reason for the appointment of a committee by the Board of management; such committee shall look into and take cognizance of the facts concerning such apparent or alleged violation and shall render a report setting forth what action they recommend to be taken by the Board of Trade in reference thereto.

21. Any amendments or additions to these Articles of Association and by-laws may be made at any regular meeting of the Board of Trade by a majority of votes, providing notice of the proposed amendments shall have been given at a previous regular meeting.

Officers for 1891.

President.....	.....
First Vice-President.....	.....
Second Vice-President.....	.....
Secretary-Treasurer.....	.....

Directors.

.....
.....
.....

X.—EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY STATIONS.

The value of all experimental work is two-fold. Every act of investigation has in itself, a double power of service. It is competent to discover what was before unknown and unrecognised; it is also capable of imparting information and instruction by illustration and demonstration. To farmers and the manufacturers of dairy products, the main value of experiments is not from discovery but from tuition; most of them are so far behind the leaders in knowledge and scientific practice, that they are in need of the helpful guidance which can be given by illustrations of how the well known truths can be applied in practice to their own business with most advantage to them. Hence Experimental Dairy Stations, while providing for the carrying on of the work of original investigation, should also be centres whence reliable and authoritative instruction in the best practices should emanate. A further value would come from repeated demonstrations of the results that arise from different methods and practices; and by these even the manufacturers who are indifferent about the extension of the interests of Dairying in Canada would be helped.

The following are the suggestions of a memorandum which I had the honour to submit for your consideration on 5th January.

THE NEED FOR THEM.

I. The magnitude of the dairy interests of Canada is unequalled by any other single branch of agriculture or manufacture in the Dominion. The success of the cheese trade in Ontario and Quebec has been satisfactory to the farmers. The other Provinces, in many respects, are as well adapted for the prosecution of this industry, but a little outside encouragement is needed to set it going in them.

I would cite the case of Prince Edward Island, which is admirably suited for the development of dairying upon a large scale. Over twelve years ago several cheese factories were established; they were managed with such ill success that now the farmers are doubtful as to whether there is not some inherent condition in their situation, soil, cattle or circumstances, which prevents them from succeeding.

A branch Experimental Dairy Station there would serve for direction, illustration and demonstration, and thus help both manufacturers and farmers.

II. Besides, the milk from cows in Quebec, is different in quality from milk in Ontario. Investigations into the best methods of carrying on the business in each of the Provinces would furnish valuable guidance for the dairymen of each. As an instance of the need of this, let me refer to the experience of one brief trip to the Saguenay district last summer. One cheese-maker drove 60 miles to receive one day's instruction from me at a factory at Ha! Ha! Bay. His patrons reported afterwards that the cheese from his factory sold for one cent per pound relatively higher than they did before. A branch Experimental Dairy Station could be visited at least once a year by large numbers of cheese-makers.

THEIR OBJECT.

III. Again the instructors of the cheese-makers in the several Provinces would acquire uniformity in their methods, from having the privilege of visiting these stations. That would do away with the differing qualities and the names—as "Ontario Cheese," "French Cheese,"—and give us a better reputation for uniformly fine "Canadian Cheese."

IV. Then the manufacture of small, fancy varieties of cheese, which are in great demand in England—as well as in home markets—could be introduced into Canada through these Experimental Stations. A few trial shipments of these to foreign markets, would furnish useful data for the guidance of dairymen and the promotion of trade.

V. Moreover farmers in many sections are now beginning to turn their attention to winter dairying. The export butter trade of Canada has almost clean gone from us, and in my opinion the only way to build up a large trade in butter is to encourage the manufacture of it during the winter.

No endeavour will be made, or should be made to displace the cheese industry by a butter one. Our country is exceptionally well fitted for the production of cheese during the summer, even if not so well situated as many other competitive countries for the production of butter for export during that season. It appears to me quite possible to develop the butter-making industry during the winter months to as great a magnitude, and that with more remunerative profits to agriculturists, than those which arise from summer dairying in cheese-making. The possibilities of cheap and suitable winter feed by the use of ensilage, have been so well and satisfactorily demonstrated, that now milk can be produced at less cost during the winter than upon pasture only during the summer. In the winter season, the average price of butter is almost twice as much as during the summer. Safe transportation can be economically provided for during the cold weather.

VI. The buyers in England hardly know what fresh-made Canadian creamery butter is like. The quantities exported are often stale before they reach the consumer. That fact led the members of the Dominion Dairy Convention in Ottawa last year to pass a resolution, urging upon the Government the desirability of making a provision of at least \$5,000 for the purpose of making weekly shipments, with a view to opening up this trade.

The Danish Government supervised the shipments of butter for a considerable period; and one of the Australian Governments gives bonuses now to promote shipments.

VII. These branch Experimental Dairy Stations would encourage the farmers to furnish milk during the winter season, and also provide small quantities of finest butter to be used as trial shipments for introducing fresh-made creamery butter to foreign markets.

Butter has been carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway across our continent to Asiatic markets, and Canadians ought to be able to supply those markets.

The West Indies offer many markets that might be secured to Canadians by the making of a few trial shipments in specially adapted packages. The publishing of the results of these would furnish valuable commercial data, and the enterprise of commerce would do the rest.

THE PLAN.

VIII. The plan is a feasible one, and well within the usual policy of Governments in looking after the interests of the farmers, and the foreign as well as the domestic trade of Canada.

IX. Branch Experimental Dairy Stations should be organised in the several Provinces for the stimulation and guidance of dairy farmers. Through them it would be practicable to spread acceptable information as to the best practices. Everyone would be welcome to visit and learn. Frequent publications of bulletins on the results of experiments, would keep them before the public, and that within a few months from their establishment.

X. New, small, and fancy varieties of cheese would be made.

XI. Investigations under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner would be made; and some of the cheese would be brought to the curing room in the dairy building at the Central Experimental Farm to prosecute enquiries into the causes of bad flavour in cheese, which is becoming a menace to the success of the trade in recent years.

XII. Butter would be made at the Stations, particularly during the winter, for use as already indicated,—viz., to promote winter dairying among farmers and to facilitate the getting a foreign demand at high prices for Canadian butter.

(I put this illustration in here. At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 I had charge of over \$10,000 worth of butter and cheese sent there by the Provincial

Government of Ontario. The fresh-made creamery butter was sold to take the place of Danish butter, and during intervening years I have had enquiries for such butter from importers, who state that they will pay the Danish price for quality similar to what they received then. Presently and up till now no provision has been made for promoting the commerce in butter.)

XIII. I would suggest that suitable cheese factories or creamery buildings be rented by the year in the several Provinces. A guarantee by the Dairy Commissioner could be given to the farmers who furnished milk, that they would receive for it, a price equal to or slightly higher than the average price realised from neighbouring factories.

XIV. The location of the Experimental Stations need not be permanent in one district in any Province. After serving one district for a year or two, the Station could be transferred to another; and after several years' work, if the Stations had fully served the purpose of their existence, they could be discontinued, and the plant in each could be disposed of.

XV. The Imperial Parliament gives a grant of £5,000 sterling for the support of similar Stations and instruction.

XVI. This is a most opportune time for the establishment of these stations.

Recent occurrences, that have interfered with commerce, have directed the attention of farmers to the possibilities of making farming pay better, by new methods and the acquisition of new markets. The time is ripe for leading the farmers in the right direction.

These Stations would be very useful and exceedingly popular with the agricultural classes. If provision is made for their establishment, no effort will be spared to make them realise more than has been set forth in this brief memorandum.

XI—BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.

The following is the Report of an address which I delivered at the Annual Convention of the Creameries Association of Ontario which was held at Berlin Ont., January 13th and 14th, 1891.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I have been very much gratified this morning by being driven around the streets of this thriving town of Berlin. We people who spend most of our thought and nearly all of our time, in trying to provide food for the working people,—who in turn furnish other things that we need,—too often forget that the prosperity of our country depends not alone on the success of our farmers, but on the thrift and enterprise of those men who even make the buttons for the farmer's coats, the shirt for his back, the shoes for his feet, and all those other things which we have seen in process of manufacture this morning. Yesterday I told a friend of mine that the population of Berlin was about six thousand, and I felt that I had been stretching; but now I find you have nearly eight thousand people and that your throbbing manufacturing enterprises enable you to make every township and county in Canada pay their tribute to you, because your goods go from one shore of the continent to the other. I want to say in this connection that the closer the bond of sympathy between people working in towns, and those who work on farms, the more will they be able to help one another, and to enjoy even privileges. Very often the countryman thinks the townsman is a man who waits to take advantage of him at every turn; and the townsman often thinks that the countryman is a fit subject to be skinned down close every chance he gets. When we know each other better, we will be able to work together more harmoniously for the advancement of the many interest of our one Dominion.

This morning I will speak to you upon one aspect of a matter which may promote our common happiness and prosperity,—that of making more and better food in the winter time. The task and occupation of the farmer is to devote his talent and strength to solve those problems that face him, in such a way as to bring back from nature, as much as possible of all kinds of food which contribute to the support of the race to which he belongs. Now, a man who follows dairy farming and provides food for the people during the summer months only, is like a man who owning a button factory, shuts it up for the winter saying, "Closed because the weather is cold." With all the plant idle, all the hands discharged, no income throughout the winter months, he could never compete with another button manufacturer up in Port Elgin who runs his factory all the year round. No more can a farmer in Waterloo, who does a profitable business for only half the year compete with a farmer over in Wisconsin or in England, who keeps going all the year, and has an income in every month of it. Winter dairying has nothing in itself that is hostile to summer dairying any more than shirt-making in winter has in it anything that is hostile to shirt-making in summer. Perhaps you make a different class of goods; that is all. At the same time, business should run the year round in both instances.

Farmers have come to this experience in their calling, that their profits are threatened with annihilation. Times are hard,—there is no question about it—times are hard upon the farmers whose profit-producing occupation lasts only half the year. Times are not hard in Ontario with farmers who keep their business going and sell their products in the summer time, and fatten and sell steers and other stock products in the winter and spring. These men have been doing well during these past ten years, even if times were hard. A dairy man who has no fat steers to sell, can do something else. The point is can we begin winter dairying without much further outlay? A Creamery Association is an organisation which should take hold of this new problem and help the farmers to solve it. A man who runs a Creamery for only five months in the year will find his patrons becoming thoroughly dissatisfied with the receipts from their cows. It cannot pay a man to feed cows for twelve months from which he obtains cream for only five months; and the man who runs a creamery can never afford to make a profit out of the losses of his patrons. Put that down as a solid fact. And the man who furnishes skill and helps to make the profit of his patrons larger, will get a larger share for himself. If a man, running a creamery, will try and extend the manufacturing season for a few months more, he will find he will get so little cream that the running expenses will run away with the profit. You cannot begin to practice winter dairying in creameries, until you educate the farmers to feed their cows so that they will give milk during the winter. You need to begin at the foundation, and educate the farmers to feed their cows so that they will give milk, and send it to the creamery. Then when they have abundance of pay coming in regularly all winter, they will have money to pay their current expenses. It will not take all the summer to pay the accumulated grocery bills of winter; but they will be ahead in the spring and the summer will leave them more profit. I have said that much by way of preface, to try and remove any misconception that winter dairying has any hostility in it to summer dairying.

Now, put this down as my second proposition, that the price of butter in the summer time is one factor in a farmer's business over which he has almost no control. One man, twenty men, fifty men, five hundred men, can never by any manipulation raise the price of creamery butter in summer by one cent a pound. But creamery butter fresh-made will sell, on the average, throughout the winter, for about a half more per pound than it will from June to September. A man has exclusive jurisdiction over that factor. He can make creamery butter from June to September and take the prevailing price then, or he can make it from September to April and get the prevailing price then.

Then put this down as my third proposition, that the man who lets his cow go dry for five months of the year, will get less during each of these seven months when she does milk, than will the man who makes his cow milk, not seven but ten months of the year. Men say if they milk their cows all winter, they will get a

smaller flow in summer. As a matter of fact, they will get a larger flow during the summer months. A cow that goes dry in the winter time—that is fed upon dry feed, will have her system so ill-adjusted for milk-making that she will give less milk in the summer. Take these charts now. I will take the Jersey cow, not because she is the best cow, but because the ideal form is easier described on this contour. The form of a cow's body will reveal both its capacity and power for making milk to the eye of the skilful judge. She is a milk-making machine, adjusted even in regard to the economical contrivance of her body for appropriating bulky food here, (the mouth), coming out in the concentrated form of milk at this end (the udder). Now if allowed to become dry, she may not be so well developed there (the udder), and in a short time you will find that she drops off in her milking, because she is not developed into the form for giving milk. In your heifers, the first season, develop these parts of the body, and thus make your means better adapted for carrying on your work. Let me give you the points of a cow, and show how she can be assisted for the enlargement of her capacity for winter dairying. Beginning at the most valuable one, you know a large udder is desirable and the points of excellence are first length, then breath, then elasticity—softness of quality. This is a very peculiar and mysterious laboratory wherein the cow changes the blood of her system into the milk she gives the dairyman. The next point to look for is a soft mellow skin. Any one knows that a steer will thrive better if he has a soft mellow skin. A man who feeds his cow during the winter on succulent feed, discovers that his cow has a skin more mellow, soft and unctuous. The skin is a most important organ, which goes around and through the cows body, the main interruptions being in the stomach. The digestive action depends upon the activity of the internal lining of this canal, in pouring juice upon the food in the stomach, and then in assimilating the food after it is partially digested. Any treatment that will make the outside skin more mellow, more moveable, will give you a better cow. The next point is a large barrel with ribs broad and wide apart. By the use of bulky and nutritious feed, you will develop and conserve the digestive power and augment its potency. A cow that lives all winter on straw, will find in the spring that she has been reduced so much in her productive capacity, having had to wrest nutrition from this straw, that she has got into the habit of wasting things. That cow won't give so much milk all summer. Then a cow needs to have broad loins and long rumps. You cannot change this part arbitrarily, it is born in the cow; but you can do this. If you keep on developing the milking qualities of any cow, you will find that her progeny—her calves—will very soon have the long rumps and broad loins. Then you will have better bred animals for giving milk. The cow should have a rather long fine neck, fine quiet face, with large eyes. Did you ever see a cow with a short thick neck that milked a long time? I do not think I can recollect a beefy necked cow that gave milk for a long period. The object simply is to show that a man by giving the cow some chance will develop in her, just the form that will help her to give the largest possible quantity of milk for the longest possible period. It is a good practice, because it is in accordance with a man putting himself into harmony with the laws of the universe, which when he does that, will shower blessings on him every time.

The cows that milk through the winter or ten months in the year, will give more milk per head than cows that give milk for six or seven months only; and when a man gets more milk per head, he will find that he has larger profits and then he will keep more cows. I will repeat what I said yesterday, that I think that every dairy man who has a hundred acres of good land should keep at least twenty five good milch cows. Now, how will he get the cows? The trouble is if he milks only in the summer time, he will not raise many calves. You will find this all over the country, the man will raise the winter calf seven out of eight times. I would not advise a man who has twelve cows to buy thirteen more, but by having winter calves, if he will rear these, in three years time, he may have twenty five cows.

I would have crops adjusted to feed those cows, by growing corn and filling silos. In that way I would put myself down as saying that every cow in each year should earn at least \$50.00 on an average. One man down near Brampton for three con-

secutive years, by making butter and selling it in Toronto, had receipts averaging \$73.00 per head. He had \$72.00 one year and \$75.00 another. This was from twenty-eight cows. He had private customers and sold butter at twenty-eight cents per pound. Then not merely will you have more cows for milking. Half of the calves are bull calves. Well, why should the farmer kill his bull calves, when all the year round people are clamouring for beef of good quality. I remember a story of a man who suggested that the beef should be graded as they grade wheat in Manitoba. This man got a piece of an old ox and tried to cut it; but the knife and the beef seemed to be ill adapted to each other to the end of bringing about separation. He suggested to the proprietor of an hotel that if they graded their beef as they graded their wheat, this should be graded as number one hard." If calves are raised through the winter they can be fattened rather more rapidly, coming into the market in capital shape when they are two years old; and the dairyman who grows lots of corn can fatten lots of steers and add income in the spring in this manner, to summer and winter dairying. I want to say this also, that the man who sells butter through the winter will get for that butter a *constant demand* at a good price. He will have some trouble at first, but there is an unlimited demand for excellent butter in the large centres of population. Mr. Moyer stated they were paying twenty-three cents in Toronto for butter which is adapted to the wants of their customers, and that they get a butter which they could not sell at 5 cents or even give away. Meanwhile if we could send across a weekly shipment of butter to England, we would get the Danish prices, netting now about 26 cents per pound. In 1886, I went to the Colonial Exhibition. I had some butter from the Ontario Creamery. It did not get there in very good shape and was kept at the Exhibition until it was unsuitable to be sold as first-class butter and yet I think it sold at 108 or 110 shillings per cwt; but a capital shipment was sent through afterwards and that was sold at the price of Danish butter; and every year since, I have been asked by the firm who bought that shipment to send from three to five hundred tubs and I could charge what I had to pay to get it. There was no limit. Now one point more.

It is difficult to get farmers to go into this business, so I will tell you what my own view is, of the best way to go to work about it. You will find first of all that the farmers will hardly make their cows milk through the winter and send milk to the Creamery at first, unless they have positive proof that creameries which run in winter are to be a success in our country. Farmers are rather timid about going into anything they do not understand. If a man comes along with a first class humbug, many of them will go into that straight; but if a good thing comes along, they are the most conservative class of our population. The farmers say, "Well, we do not know exactly how well the Canadian made butter would sell in England; it might only sell as second class." Farmers fear that winter dairying by supporting the creameries would not pay very well. They say, "We don't know that England will pay us a high price for our fresh-made winter butter." To meet the difficulty and to dispel the doubt and hesitation, I would like to see in Ontario at two points perhaps, and in each province throughout the Dominion, such an experimental dairy station established, as would endeavour to discover the best method of making cheese, and find out how to solve problems in that difficult process of cheese-making. Then I would propose to have these same buildings used for making butter all winter, by having the farmers in those sections send their milk to the factory to be made into butter and to be sent to England. This butter might be shipped every second week or oftener; and if, at first, it does not sell at high prices, I think the Government has resources enough and interest enough in the dairy business, to be able to stand all the loss on weekly shipments of fresh made butter for five or twenty weeks until we establish a reputation in England and let the people know that our butter is excellent. The whole benefit will not come at once, but when people see how these stations succeed, then I dare say, that twenty more factories will start up the next year. They will become and continue a source of influence to help the farmers throughout the country. Now I do not see why we should not do that this coming winter of '91-92. If to the men whom the farmers send to Ottawa

to vote their moneys, to make their laws, to help to develop the resources of this Dominion, they would say "We want that, we are going to have that"—the Members of Parliament would say "Yes, you will have it." We have in this Creameries' Association, with all the power of farmers behind it, an organisation which can say that these Stations should be started this year. If you want them, if you are bound to have them and if you don't get them, then I suppose you will have to do as the good old woman did when she was in trouble. She said she always got some consolation, when everything else failed, by trusting in that promise: "Just grin and bear it for a while."

Let me say a few things as to how this winter dairying presently can be carried on with advantage on the farms; because in connection with that scheme of helping farmers to make butter in winter by furnishing cream to creameries, I would like to see the farmers helped in some practical way to make more and finer butter at their own places. Notwithstanding the importance of the creamery industry and the advantages that flow from its development, I think one-half of the butter will be made in home dairies for some time to come—in my life-time anyway. From isolation of settlement, from various causes, about one-half of all the butter product in Canada will be made in private dairies. Now I think that the farmers' wives are eager to learn when they get a chance, and I know the farmers' wives are able to make the very finest of butter when they get a fair chance, but the trouble has been that the men have had all the good things. *They* had to have the horses, and the reaping, and mowing machines, and the driving sheds, and everything else, *they* wanted, while their wives had to get along with one pantry for keeping the milk, the butter, the cold vegetables, the pies and everything else. Then the cream took in the mixed flavour. If the farmer would give the wife a small milk house, I will warrant that it would be kept far more tidy than his driving shed; and she would take such a pride in it that it would make a man look after his part of the business better. Go round and see the women struggling with an old fashion churn, working twice as long in churning the butter as there is any need for, and until it is not so nice as it would be if churned more rapidly—all because *the man* had to buy a new top buggy and to build a new driving shed, &c., never thinking that his wife should have her strength spared and the needs of her department provided for. Get rid of these old fashioned churns and milk houses, and you will revolutionise the butter trade at once. I am not in favour of strikes; but if I could reach the ears of the good women that are such an ornament and joy to the households of Canada, I would have them strike and say,— "We won't do anything until you give us new churns and milk houses." Men would likely stand out for awhile, but they would have to give in.

I would like to see a scheme inaugurated throughout all the Provinces and across our whole continent, whereby one man or two men in each province, with a capital equipment of dairy apparatus loaded on a travelling waggon, would go to every township and spend one day at one side of it and another day in the middle and another day at the further end of it,—letting the people know before hand that they were coming—in order to shew the nicest butter prints and other dairy appliances, and practically to illustrate and demonstrate the best way of making butter. How much would that cost, do you suppose? Each man would cost, say \$800 and for two \$1,600. In this province, there are about two hundred thousand farmers somewhat interested in dairying. How much would that cost each? Less than one cent a piece. I think this would induce the farmer to get his wife a new milk house and a new churn. I believe if one woman gets a nice, attractive, cheap dress, twenty more women want to get the same or something better; and if one woman gets a nice new milk house and churn, twenty more women give their husbands no peace, night nor day, until they get that new milk house and churn also. This would bring very much good to the dairy business.

Let me mention a very few facts about the making of butter after it has got that far. The cow elaborates the milk in the udder. There is blood coming in by the arteries at the top of the under, which is composed of two glands lying lengthwise. Peculiar cells line the inside of the lactiferous ducts down which the milk

trickles to the milk cisterns at the top of the teats. In each cell a formation grows that is almost like a tiny bud. That bud by and by drops off and trickles down with the liquid milk. These buds are the globules of fat from which butter is made. They float in the milk. Milk is practically all soluble except these globules, and these are held in suspension in the liquid of the milk. They come to the top—when the cream rises—because they are lighter than the serum; but if a person after milking, leaves the milk in the stable until the temperature goes down to sixty degrees, these globules do not get through quite so quickly. Changes occur which make it almost impossible for these fat globules to gather to the top, either so completely or so quickly as if the milk were set in cold water immediately. To give an illustration. A man gets into the habit of doing nothing for an hour after breakfast every day. He will by and by, want to take an hour and a half and by and by will become an unskilful, lazy man all day. Let him get into the habit of setting down the milk pail for half an hour after milking and these globules will follow his example, since the man they are trying to serve is not trying to hurry. In that way you will find that inanimate nature always responds to man's activity or to man's slowness.

The centrifugal machine is meant for the purpose of separating the cream. It swirls around very fast, and the heaviest parts of the milk are thrown to the outside and the lightest parts to the inside. Meanwhile if a man cannot use that—and for sometime it will not be in common use—every man through the winter time can get plenty of cold water, as ice is very easy of access. Cold water can be gotten very easily; and if you put the milk pail into cold water, you will get off the cream very quickly.

What about this bad stable flavour that never comes in milk from a cow that is fed on wholesome feed? If you feed a cow in the winter time on turnips, you will have a turnipy flavor. Every man should have a well ventilated stable, but not too well ventilated;—not so well ventilated that in January those winter zephyrs will find their way across the cow's back,—but a fairly well ventilated stable that keeps the cow healthy. When the cow gives the milk, it is warm—between ninety-seven and ninety-eight degrees. At that temperature milk will evaporate slowly, and stable odour can not settle on it so long as it is steaming; but if you leave it until cold, it will absorb the stable odour. If you attend to this matter of quick setting you get two gains,—more cream and butter and a better quality of both. A man never does the right thing without getting two or three consecutive rewards for it. Unmeasured are the advantages of doing what is right at the right time.

Then a very few words about the effect of churning. In making butter at home, one can all through the winter churn once a week only if need be, and have the butter of exquisite flavour. Thus, you see, there is a great deal of labour saved by churning one day a week instead of three. That can be done in this way; if the cream is quickly cooled until it stands at forty degrees and is left cold until one day before churning, and then warmed up gradually to seventy degrees, and has added to it a small portion of sour cream or sour skim milk, the cream will churn easily and save all the trouble of churning and washing of utensils three times a week. Keep the cream at a temperature of 40°, raise it to 70° one day before churning, and add about two per cent. of sour cream or sour skim milk. No one can afford to churn without a thermometer. He might as well shut his eyes and try to guess the colour of the neck-tie of the next man. This plan of trying to tell the temperature with the fingers is no use.

If you will do these things you will find that dairying in our country will begin to take the place it should have in our agriculture. It will be the one thing to which all the rest of the farm work will mainly tend, and the selling of concentrated products will pay far better than the marketing of hay and coarse grains. A man can concentrate more skill and labour in a ton of butter, which at twenty-five cents a pound is worth \$500, than he can load into an equal weight of hay. Besides he need not load into \$500 worth of butter one-tenth as much of real hard manual labor as into the hay required to fetch as much money. It will leave and compel more time to

think; and thought always sells dear in products. So instead of going on—blindly grinding out blind results—merely following the men that have gone before us, we will find Canada certainly the best place to make milk, cheese and butter—summer for cheese mainly, winter for butter mainly. The raising of stock in winter and the fattening of swine in summer can be combined. With these, sheep and horses can be reared. The more of these products and animals and the less hay, grain and straw we sell, the richer we will keep our farms and the farmers will become wealthier than before. Along that line I believe winter dairying will come; and when it does come, we will wonder why we have been foolish so long.

XII.—MIND AND MUSCLE ON THE FARM.

The following is part of an address which I delivered at the Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, at Brockville, Ont., on 7th and 8th January, 1891.

The farmers of Canada require to do more thinking, instead of more labouring with their hands. The experimental stations of this country are intended to aid in the enlargement of thought and to stimulate activity in head work among the farmers. Somebody's clear thinking must precede and underlie every rational action that makes for the mitigation of toil and the increase of profit. Farmers spend too little time in practical thought. Men in other callings sit down to think out the questions pertaining to their business, but the farmer is often too tired to think on purpose to plan. Every farmer should think out the problems he has to face, and having solved them mentally, he should proceed to carry his plans into practice. Too many farmers are content to get their living in a dreary, humdrum way, without a single aspiration more than to have a bare living—and two ounces of tobacco a week. If each would try to be the leading farmer of the locality, profits would come more certainly and easier, than if there be only the desire to be merely a sort of higher animal that eats and sleeps comfortably. I was pleased to hear the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, say that governments cannot legislate good times for the farmers. Governments cannot legislate bad times for the agriculturists. If a man depends upon himself he can make good times come, but if he looks off to the far hills and lets his muscles and brain become numb he will never amount to anything. Personal ambition is a good thing in a farmer, and so is persistence. Now, farmers often cannot make ends meet, because they lack the element we call persistence. Let me give an illustration. In one part of the Dominion recently visited, I found that the roofs of houses were still wearing those brackets used twenty years ago when the shingles were put on. There were new barns grown old, before the doors had been hung. Most things were left half finished; and the people wondered why the good Lord did not smile upon them. They were complaining of hard times and moving away, yet that section is in my opinion blessed with good land and a fine climate. But the people lacked persistence, reliance, aspiration and clear thinking.

A farmer's occupation demands peculiar powers and special training. Men who live in cities or towns have only one trade or business or profession, but the man who lives on the farm has to follow a three-fold occupation. He must be a good tradesman and understand the use of tools; he must be a good business man, to know when to buy and sell, and he must be a professional man to plan how and when and what to sow and feed in order to get a profit from his work. He must be fitted for his calling, if success is to follow. Farming with every body but Scotch people is to make money;—the sole object with the Scotch people is to set a good example.

I will not speak to you about the importance of knowing how to handle tools, etc., any more than to suggest its importance. You all know that in neighbourhoods

where ploughing matches are held annually, the crops grow the better. And the boy who excels in ploughing, usually becomes fond of the farm work. Where land is ploughed uniformly the crop has a better chance in the seed bed, and so it pays to encourage good ploughing.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the business aspect of a farmer's life. It is too generally the case that the farmer does all the business of the family, even after the boys are grown up. The young men have no experience in marketing until they are thrust out, at say twenty-five years of age, to do for themselves—with the experience of a lad of ten. Let the boy take a load of grain to market, and even if he loses a little at first, it will not be a great amount; and he will be gaining valuable experience which will be a most useful part of his education.

The farmer should thoroughly *understand* his business. The man who knows *why* he drives a spade into the ground will do better work because of that knowledge. If he does not know *why* he should drain his land, he will not be able to adjust his efforts to his conditions with the same certainty of success.

Speak to some farmers about their place in society, and they will hardly ever assert themselves as having influence, power or dominion. But if a man can govern plant and animal life for good, he will likely be able to influence his fellows in the higher activities of life. Many a man is lost because he would not think for himself but delegated that to others. When a man begins to think, and says "I want to know," he is asserting his manhood, and that one thing distinguishes the man from the hind. A man in those countries where agriculture is behind is called a hind,—a grade between a man and a lower animal. But as the tiller of the soil, thinks, he assumes or rather resumes the birthright of prosperous manhood. In this country we have a capital illustration of this. First we had the deep and almost impenetrable forest; and then a farmer was a devastator. Those magnificent monarchs of the woods fell before the strokes of his axe, and the bush became a ruin. While the work was destructive, there was not much thought or skill required. But when man began to put new plants in the place of those cut down, he began to need the helpful guidance of clear thinking. Then came the construction of roads, the erection of bridges, and the building of houses, and general development. For that kind of constructive work,—that work which emulates creation,—a man must have some thought and bring his own hands to his own work.

The farmers were, at first, getting big crops from virgin fields; but after a time the fields became poor, the crops would not yield enough, and men needed new instruction in order to make the earth give forth a fresh increase. Farmers need to rescue their calling from a condition of decay. No sudden calamity or disease is going to strike us; but agriculture has been suffering from slow decay. Farmers must recover themselves, and that improvement must come through the mind.

Many farmers have had a prejudice against education, but I am happy to know that it is no longer needed, that one should plead with them as to the value of an education; for they now say that their boys must not start where they began. The old misconception was that education would hinder a man from being practically useful; but now these old prejudices are being uprooted, and it is recognised that *education helps to fit a man to bring things to pass*, whether it be in the office or on the farm. A man should live on a farm to guide nature to give out a bountiful increase just because he is there. A few farmers still belittle education because "it makes a man stuck up." They say "Oh, he is a fiddling scientist, but there is nothing in him." When you find a man who loads up knowledge,—to put it upon his back or in his head,—that he may carry it around with him for display, you will find him a very tiresome person indeed. But if you find a man who gets knowledge only to use it, and keep it under his feet for the elevation of his manhood, he is deserving of and will receive respect. I want to say to the youngest men here, that knowledge is power to a man, just as fuel is power to an engine. You may have a big engine,

magnificently prepared by the skill of the ablest mechanics, but if there be no fuel in the furnace box, it will have no power. The boy who goes through life and gets no instruction about his own calling, is just as magnificently constructed, but he has no power, because he has not possessed himself of the energy of knowledge. Get knowledge, not to carry it about, but to make men better, more useful and more comfortable because of your having it. That is the purport and nature of true education.

Now just a few words about the present needs and how they can be met. The Government of Ontario has authorised the introduction into the public schools of a text book on "The First Principles of Agriculture." That I consider one of the greatest strides in the right direction ever made by the Government. It is a book costing only 40 cents, but it is a compendium of agricultural information, the equal of which has not before been printed. The boys of this province and Dominion will be all the better for reading this book; they will farm better because of its help. I hope every Board of School Trustees will insist upon having it put into their school, for the good of the little boys, the bigger boys and the old boys. I do not know of a better way of spending 40 cents than by buying this book,—and I have no royalty on it.

Then there is the agricultural press, but with our 200,000 farmers there is a circulation of only 20,000, or about one in every ten homes,—a bad state of things. Man's mind needs food, but that brain food should no more be borrowed than his breakfast should be. Such a breakfast would not taste very good. Do not borrow your agricultural paper; subscribe for it; pay for it.

We have also our Farmers' Institutes, the existence of which has done more than anything else in the past ten years to stimulate better farming.

Then we have our Dairy and Creamery Conventions, and last of all our Experimental Stations, to send the kindly light of information into the homes of the poor, as well as into the homes of the wealthy and enterprising. At Guelph, the Ontario Government has had an Experimental Station for sixteen years, and it has rendered good service to the province.

The Dominion Experimental Stations are to-day doing equally good work for all the provinces. In connection with this system there are a number of pupils who do not live at its centres, whom we may call non-resident pupils. They are expected to do all they can to assist in the usefulness of the work of the department. They are the farmers of Canada, and it is inspiration to a man to think that 3,000,000 non-resident pupils are looking to him to play the part of one giving them information—helpful knowledge.

The farmers are said to be seven-tenths of the people; and if you can get them to have confidence in and co-operate with each other in their study and work, you will have them bound together in a nationality which will make them strong and great. Individually—alone,—each farmer cannot do much. I have watched a boy blowing soap bubbles and floating them off into the air—little things they were,—glistening, sparkling timidly, and tenderly beautiful before they burst. There was so little water in their film that when one broke I could not see it. I began to wonder what a soap bubble would look like if it were as large as a waggon wheel. Perhaps I could then see some of those wonderful molecules. But Tyndall says that if a bubble were magnified to the size of the earth, those molecules might be seen about the size of No. 6 shot. Taken singly and alone, these infinitesimally wee units of matter cannot do much. Let us see an evidence of their power in united action. A quart of water,—all made up of these inconceivably little molecules,—is put into a strong iron vessel which it quite fills. The sides of the receptacle are as thick, and strong as the acquired experience of centuries of metal working can make them. The small opening is securely closed. The water is made to freeze.

These little molecules seem to turn a little and, when shoulder to shoulder they all push together for more room for themselves, the strong vessel is burst like an egg shell.

Let farmers co-operate for ends that are just, and objects that are for the common good, and nothing can hinder their success. Education in concerted action is their great need,—not for coercive application but for mutual help in bettering their avocation, their circumstances and themselves.* * * We have in this country every natural resource that the heart of a man can desire; and to realise upon their power of service for our national development, we have only to put our skill into practice. I trust that all the educational helps to agriculture mentioned this evening may have plentiful fruitage, and such a gathering as this will not be in vain. May we all with one united effort, try to make this Canada of ours prosperous, that our land may be filled with happy homes, kindly hearts, and a strong manhood.

XIII.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

The business of dairying, when followed with intelligence and good judgment, ensures to the farmers a fair return for their labours. The co-operative plan of carrying on the manufacture of cheese in factories has superseded almost entirely the home or private dairy practice. Economy in the application of labour, and uniformity in the quality of the output, were the main factors which gave the factory system a good start. Since 1863, when the first co-operative factory in Canada was opened, the art of cheese-making has been studied and expounded until increased information and acquired skill have enabled our cheese-makers to win a foremost reputation abroad for general excellence of quality. Neither the reputation nor the character of the cheese on which it is founded, are yet beyond the possibility of improvement. One of the obstacles in the way of progress in the cheese industry of Canada, arises from the wretchedly poor and wholly unsuitable buildings in which it is attempted to carry on the business in many instances. To aid in the replacement of these unsightly, unwholesome, badly-constructed, worse-arranged and still worse conditioned buildings, by neat, convenient, compact structures in which cleanliness can prevail and in which the temperature can be controlled by the exercise of reasonable care, is one object of this bulletin. The illustrations, descriptions, general information and suggestions are also intended to guide those who are desirous of establishing cheese factories in districts where none, as yet, have been introduced.

The butter trade of Canada is not in a satisfactory state. Home dairying or butter making at private dairies has not yet been transferred to creameries where the manufacture of butter for a whole neighbourhood can be managed by one skilful butter-maker. The change of butter-making from private dairies, to public creameries will be much slower and never so general as in the case of cheese. The private dairies may meet the needs of home markets adequately, as soon as suitable milk-room and dairy utensils are provided in them; but it does not occur to me that the butter trade of the country will ever attain any considerable commercial importance, in providing an article which will be called for at high prices in foreign markets, until the creamery system has been adopted. Many enquiries come to this office from time to time seeking information as to the style and size of buildings that are needed, and the utensils which are required. To meet that expressed need, these illustrations, descriptions, general information and suggestions have been prepared for creameries as well as cheese factories.

 THE BUSINESS BASIS.

The basis, upon which a cheese factory or creamery may be established and the business carried on, may be ;—

- I.—A *private enterprise* whereby some individual or firm undertakes to provide buildings and to conduct the business.
 II.—The *formation of a Joint Stock Company or Co-operative Association.*

I.—PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

In this case, one of four plans may be followed :—

(1.) The individual or business firm, who, for the purpose of this Bulletin, will be called the “*manufacturer*,” may charge such a rate per pound of cheese or butter, as may be agreed upon with the *patrons* who furnish the milk or cream ; in consideration of which the *manufacturer* will undertake and agree to manufacture cheese or butter, as the case may be, of first-class merchantable quality, and to provide all furnishings required in the manufacture and boxing or packing of the same.

NOTE.—The collecting of the milk or the cream is sometimes done at the expense of the *manufacturer* and sometimes these are delivered at the factory by the *patrons*. A different rate is charged by the *manufacturer* in the two cases.

Where the milk is collected by the *manufacturer* for cheese-making, the usual charge ranges from two cents to two and three-quarter cents per pound of cheese, according to the quantity of the output, the distances to be travelled collecting the milk, and other local and particular circumstances.

Where cream or milk is collected by the *manufacturer* for butter-making, the charge varies from three and a half cents to five cents per pound of butter.

(2.) The *manufacturer* may carry on the business and meet all expenses incident thereto, in the providing of furnishings, &c., for a stated per cent. of the product.

NOTE.—The disposal of the by-products, whey, butter-milk, or skim-milk are matters for mutual agreement between the *manufacturer* and *patrons*. That will be more fully discussed in a later paragraph.

(3.) The *manufacturer* may purchase the milk or the cream from the *patrons* at such a price as may be agreed upon. The price may be uniform per 100 pounds of milk or per unit of cream for the whole season, or it may vary for different months.

NOTE.—This plan is not recommended as a prudent one, as the market for cheese or butter may advance to such high prices that the *patrons* will become dissatisfied with their bargain and lose interest in the factory, or the market may go so low that the *manufacturer* will be unable to realize from the product as much as he has agreed to pay. In either case the factory business suffers. A fair equitable basis, with as little as possible of the element of speculation, is safe.

(4.) A price for milk or unit of cream may be fixed on a sliding scale, according to some recognised market quotation for milk, cheese or butter from time to time during the season.

NOTE.—A unit of cream is sometimes called a “*creamery inch*” and should represent any quantity which will yield one pound of butter.

II.—CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

A co-operative company or association may be formed to conduct business as a *manufacturer*, in a similar capacity and on similar lines to those mentioned under the heading of “*private enterprise*”; or it may conduct business in a special way for the benefit of its share-holders who furnish milk or cream to the factory which it controls. In the latter case one or other of the subjoined sets of arrangements may be followed.

(5.) A certain charge per pound of product may be charged by the company, or association, called hereafter the *manufacturer*, similar to the plan mentioned in (1). The balance between the receipts and the expenditures of the Company or Association in its manufacturing capacity may be distributed as a dividend among

the shareholders according to the amounts of stock which they hold, or it may be disposed of otherwise as they may direct.

(6.) Each shareholder may be entitled to furnish to the factory a stated quantity of milk or cream for every share which he holds in the Company or Association. The product from such quantities of milk or cream may be manufactured at a fixed rate per pound, sufficient to cover the actual running expenses of the concern; and a slight additional charge—(say $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound for cheese, or $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for butter)—may be made for all the quantities of milk or cream furnished in excess.

A rate equal to or higher than the shareholder's excess-rate may be charged for manufacturing the product for the milk or cream supplied by all non-shareholders.

NOTE.—According to this arrangement \$12 of shares in cheese factory stock, might entitle the holder to furnish 9,000 pounds of milk annually at the lowest rate for manufacturing; \$10 in a cream gathering creamery, and \$15 in a centrifugal separator creamery, might entitle the holder to furnish cream or milk sufficient to yield 350 pounds of butter at the lowest rate for manufacturing.

(7.) Under the arrangements set forth in (1), (2), (5) and (6), a general meeting of the *patrons* called for that purpose should designate some individual as *Salesman* for the disposal of the products of the factory. The plan of appointing one salesman has been found more satisfactory than the appointment of two or three with equal powers. The *Salesman* may have an advisory committee associated with him.

THE FORMATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

These may be organized under the Dominion or Provincial Statutes and obtain a charter of incorporation. In every case the capital stock should be placed at a sum large enough to enable the Company or Association to erect and equip suitable buildings; and power should be obtained to carry on the manufacture of cheese and butter or either.

A short name for the Company or Association, which will be distinctive rather than descriptive, is desirable.

In the Province of Ontario the following short Act was passed:—

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1888.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1.—1. At any time hereafter, any *five or more persons* who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing cheese or butter, may make, *sign* and acknowledge before a *notary public*, commissioner, or *justice of the peace*, in duplicate, and file in the office of the *registrar* of the registry division in which the business is to be carried on, a *certificate in writing*, in the form mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or to the same effect, together with the rules and regulations, signed by such persons respectively.

2. The signatures to the rules shall be verified by the affidavit of a subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, justice of the peace, or commissioner authorized to take affidavits, or before the registrar or deputy-registrar.

3. Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate, by the name therein described, with the power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of their business.

4. The registrar or deputy-registrar shall, if desired by the person filing the certificate, endorse on the other duplicate certificate and upon the duplicate of the rules, certificates of the other duplicates having been filed in his office, with the date of filing, and every such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein and of the incorporation of the association.

5. All rules made by the association may be repealed, altered or amended by other rules passed at a regular meeting called for that purpose, provided no such new rule shall have any force or effect until a copy, proved by the affidavit of the president or other head officer of the association to be a true copy of the rule or rules passed by the association at a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the same, has been filed in the registry office in which the certificate of incorporation was filed.

6. The association shall cause a book to be kept by the secretary, or by some other officer especially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept.

 ORGANISATION.

The following forms of By-laws, Rules and Regulations, or as many of them as apply, may be filled up and modified to suit the local or peculiar needs of any Joint Stock Company or Association for the manufacture of butter or cheese.

BY-LAWS.

Shareholders and Shares.

I. The Company (or Association) shall consist of shareholders, holding one or more shares of \$..... each, who have enrolled their names in a book kept by the Secretary of the Company (or Association) for that purpose.

II. The payment of shares shall be made in such a manner and at such times as the Directors of the Company (or Association) shall from time to time direct, but in each case the Directors shall give at least thirty days' notice in writing to each holder of a share or shares in the Company (or Association) of such a call upon the stock, and not more than twenty per cent. of the value of the subscribed stock shall be called in at any one time, and not more than thirty per cent. shall be called for within twelve months.

III. The Directors shall call in at least twenty per cent. of the subscribed capital stock of the Company (or Association) at or before the last distribution of the proceeds from the sale of products in each year, until all indebtedness of the Company (or Association), which is not provided for by mortgage, is paid and satisfied.

IV. In default of payment of all or any such calls upon stock, the Directors shall proceed to enforce the payment of the same by an action at law; or they may, in the exercise of their powers, sell any such shares and apply the proceeds of the same towards the payment of any unpaid call or calls due in respect of such stock or shares, and the surplus,—if any remains after the payment of such arrears and all expenses incurred by the Directors in such action,—shall be deposited in some Chartered Bank to the credit of the defaulting shareholder, and all liability of the Directors shall thereby cease.

V. No subscriber for stock shall be accepted as a shareholder or be entitled to hold stock in the Company (or Association) until the same has been duly allotted to him by the Board of Directors.

VI. Stockholders may sell or transfer their shares, but such sale or transfer must be with the consent and approval of the Directors of the Company (or Association.)

VII. The books of the Secretary for the transfer of stock shall be closed during fifteen days preceding each annual meeting of the shareholders. The Secretary shall register all transfers of stock in the books of the Company (or Association) when furnished with duly executed instruments of transfer, signed by both transferrer and transferee. A fee of 25 cents for each share transferred shall be paid into the general fund of the Company (or Association). No transfer shall be considered valid until it has been made on the books of the Company (or Association).

VIII. Each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share which he or she may hold, and shareholders may vote by proxy duly appointed. No person shall be entitled to act as a proxy who is not himself or herself a shareholder in the Company (or Association).

IX. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote upon any share or shares on which any regular instalment or call has become due and remains unpaid. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote on any stock unless the same shall have been registered in his name in the stock book of the Company (or Association) at least 15 days prior to such general or annual meeting of the Company (or Association).

X. No person shall be entitled to subscribe for or to vote upon more than..... shares of the Company, either in his or her own right or by proxy.

Officers.

XI. The Officers of the Company (or Association) shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and.....Directors. The Directors shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Company (or Association) and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. Shareholders only shall be eligible as Directors in the Company (or Association).

XII. The President, Vice-President and the Directors shall constitute the Board of Directors. All the members shall retire every year and an election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting for the appointment of their successors, and all the members of the retiring Board of Directors, if otherwise qualified, shall be eligible for re-election.

XIII. The President and the Vice-President of the Company (or Association) shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Company (or Association) or they shall be elected from the Directors at the first meeting of the Board of Directors which is held after the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

Powers of Directors.

XIV. The presence of four Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Directors. The President, or in his absence, any Director who may be chosen by a majority of those present at such meeting shall preside, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board.

XV. If the Annual Meeting of the shareholders and *patrons* has not appointed a *Salesman*, then the Board of Directors shall appoint from their own number, or from the shareholders or *patrons* of the factory, a person who shall be *Salesman* of the products of the factory.

XVI. The Directors shall also appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, which two offices may be filled by one and the same person if the Directors so decide.

XVII. The President shall have a vote as a Director at all meetings, and in addition to that vote, in the event of a tie shall have a casting vote as Chairman.

XVIII. The Board of Directors shall have full power to enter into agreements or contracts with any person or persons to carry on the business of the Company (or Association), and such person or persons shall have their salaries and remuneration determined by the Board of Directors to whom they shall in all cases be directly responsible.

XIX. The Directors shall also have full power to determine all salaries and remuneration to officers or employees of the Company (or Association), but the Directors shall not be entitled to receive more than for each meeting which they attend, unless the same be authorized at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

XX. The Directors may borrow money for the purposes of the Company (or Association) in any manner which may seem to them expedient, and their bond, promissory note, or other obligation shall bind the Company (or Association); and they are authorized to hypothecate, mortgage, or pledge the real and personal property of the Company (or Association), in order to secure any sum or sums borrowed for the purposes of the Company (or Association).

XXI. The corporate seal of the Company (or Association) and the signature of the President,—or other officer designated for that purpose at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors,—counter-signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be attached to all such instruments or documents pledging the credit of the Company (or Association).

XXII. The Board of Directors may appoint from their own number an Executive Committee which shall include, or to which may be added the *Salesman* and Secretary of the Company (or Association,) to whom they may designate executive powers to be exercised under the direction of the Board; and they may also appoint Standing Committees.

XXIII. The Directors shall also appoint one Auditor to act in conjunction, in the auditing of the accounts of the Company (or Association), with an Auditor to be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

XXIV. In the case of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors between the Annual General Meetings of the Company (or Association), they may be filled from qualified shareholders by the Board of Directors.

Duties of the Secretary.

XXV. (1.) The *Secretary* shall keep an accurate and true record of the minutes of the Annual Meetings, of any Special Meetings of the shareholders, and of the meetings of the Board of Directors.

(2.) He shall also keep an accurate account of all financial transactions of the Company (or Association).

(3.) He shall keep a stock book for the proper recording of the ownership and transfers of shares in the Company (or Association).

(4.) He shall render an accurate statement to each of the *patrons* of the Company (or Association) of his or her account therewith from time to time as the President may direct.

(5.) He shall prepare an annual statement for each of the *patrons* of the factory, and also an annual statement giving an abstract of the business of the Company (or Association) for presentation to the Annual Meeting, and he shall render an annual account of the affairs of the Company (or Association) to the office of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, at Ottawa.

Duties of the Treasurer.

XXVI. (1.) The *Treasurer* shall deposit all moneys received, by him, in..... Bank in his name as Treasurer.

(2.) He shall pay the same always and only on the order of the President, duly countersigned by the Secretary.

(3.) He shall present vouchers for all his expenditures to the Auditors, and shall present a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Company (or Association) to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

Duties of the Salesman

XXVII. (1.) The *Salesman* shall use his best endeavours to sell the products of the factory so as to further the interests of the *patrons* to the best of his judgment and ability.

(2.) As soon as practicable after the completion of any sale, he shall notify the President and Secretary of the quantities sold, the price agreed upon, particulars of sale, date of shipment, and any other condition or element in the transaction which affects the *patrons* or the *manufacturer*.

Annual Meeting.

XXVIII. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders shall be held at..... or at such other place in..... as the Directors may determine, on thein.....each year.

XXIX. Notice of the time and place for the holding of such Annual General Meeting shall be given at least ten days previously thereto, in two of the newspapers circulating in the neighbourhood, and also by postal notice to that effect, mailed to each shareholder's address as last registered in the office of the Company (or Association.)

XXX. If from any cause the Annual General Meeting of the Company (or Association) shall not be held, or due and legal notice thereof shall not be given, then it shall be the duty of the Directors to cause a Special General Meeting of the shareholders to be called as soon as may be thereafter, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Annual General Meeting, and at such meeting or meet-

ings all matters may be dealt with and acted upon as if such meeting were in fact the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company (or Association.)

XXXI. The rules of order for the Annual General Meeting shall be:—

1. The meeting called to order by the President or acting President.
2. The reading and disposal of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. The reading and disposal of communications.
4. Reports of Standing Committees appointed by a General Meeting of the shareholders.
5. Reports of Special Committees appointed by a General Meeting of the shareholders.
6. Reports of the Officers,—including the report of the *Salesman*.
7. Report of the Auditors.
8. Unfinished business.
9. Nomination and election of Officers for the ensuing year.
10. Appointment of one Auditor.
11. New business.

Special Meetings.

XXXII. Special Meetings of the shareholders may be called by the President or any four of the Directors, or on the requisition, in writing, of the shareholders of the Company (or Association) who may hold one-fourth of the subscribed stock of the Company (or Association); and in every such call or requisition for a Special Meeting, a statement shall be made of the definite purposes for which such Special Meeting is called, and no other business shall be transacted at such Special Meeting than shall be mentioned in the notice or notices which have been given calling the same.

XXXIII. At least ten days' notice of every Special Meeting shall be given by advertising the same in at least two newspapers circulating in the neighbourhood, and also by mailing a notice to the same effect to the address of each shareholder, as last registered in the office of the Company (or Association.)

XXXIV. Any alterations in the By-laws of the Company (or Association) shall be made only by a two-thirds vote at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

XXXV. A copy of the By-Laws shall be at all reasonable hours, open for inspection by shareholders at the factory where the business of the Company (or Association) is carried on.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

NOTE.—The By-Laws from I to XXXV on pages 9 to 14 are suitable for cheese factories or creameries; to them should be added for cheese factories the following:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Company (or Association) hereinafter called the *manufacturer* shall draw the milk, manufacture and care for the cheese during the curing, provide boxes and all necessary furnishings, at a charge of for every pound of cheese which is manufactured.

or

1a. The *manufacturer* shall charge each shareholder at the rate of per pound of cheese for the manufacturing of the milk furnished by him up to pounds per share of in the stock of the Company (or Association) held by him or her, and shall charge all non-shareholders a rate of per pound of cheese, in consideration of which the *manufacturer* will manufacture the cheese, care for it during curing, provide boxes and all necessary furnishings.

2. *Patrons* who may be dissatisfied with the weights of their milk recorded at the factory, must report the same to the Directors, that they may adjust and settle the matter.

3. The milk of each *patron* shall be tested at any time during the season ; and, at the discretion of the Directors, a statement of the quality of the milk of all the *patrons* shall be posted up in the factory in a conspicuous place where it may be seen by all the *patrons* and shareholders.

4. In case any milk furnished should be of such doubtful quality as to warrant the assumption that it has been adulterated, a committee appointed by the Directors shall visit the premises of the *patron*, see his cows milked morning and evening, and have the quality of such milk compared with the record of the tests made of the milk which he was previously furnishing, and if a substantial difference in quality is evident, it shall be optional with the Directors as to whether they shall (1) prosecute the *patron* according to law, (2) effect a settlement with him upon the payment to the funds of the *manufacturer*, of such a sum as may be agreed upon, or (3) exclude the *patron* from the privileges of the factory for a stated number of years.

5. Each *patron* upon being notified, shall convey in a waggon or otherwise, his or her share of the cheese which has been manufactured, from the factory to the point of delivery as agreed upon by the *Salesman*, and failure to comply with this rule will subject the *patron* to a fine of \$2.00, which shall be deducted from his share of the receipts from the sales of cheese. It is open to any *patron* to find a substitute for himself for the drawing of cheese.

6. If any *patron* should send to the factory upon the milk waggons engaged by the *manufacturer*, milk which is sour or unfit for use in cheese-making, such milk shall be returned to his or her milk-stand and a charge sufficient to pay the *manufacturer* for the expense of drawing it to the factory, and to the milk-drawer for returning it to the milk-stand shall be made in every such case. The decision of the Directors in this matter shall be final.

7. Each *patron* shall be entitled to the cheese required for use at his own table at the wholesale price ; but no cuts shall be made in less than pieces of 5 pounds.

8. In the case of any *patron* who does not continue to furnish the milk from his or her herd to the factory until the close of the manufacturing season, a sum equal to cents per pound of all the cheese manufactured from the milk which they have furnished during the season, will be deducted from his or her share of the receipts, unless he or she shall first have obtained the consent of the Directors to such discontinuance.

9. The *manufacturer* shall insure the cheese in one or more Insurance Companies to any extent ; but the *manufacturer* will not be responsible for any cheese which may be destroyed, other than for the amount received by the said *manufacturer* from the Insurance Companies.

10. Milk shall be supplied from only healthy cows, which are fed upon wholesome food, with access to plenty of pure water and salt.

11. The pastures, yards and lanes shall be kept free from carrion and all decaying matter which may cause noxious smells.

12. Each *patron* shall furnish pure sweet milk, to which nothing has been added and from which no part has been removed or kept back ; and if any be reserved, it shall be of the average quality of milk given by the herd of cows.

13. Milk must be drawn from the cow in a cleanly manner ; the udders should be brushed or washed, and milking with dry hands is preferable to the practice of dipping the fingers in the pail in order to moisten them.

14. Immediately after the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be strained through a wire or cloth strainer.

15. All other pails and utensils with which the milk is brought into contact must be of tin ; the use of wooden pails for milking or holding milk is strictly forbidden ; and any contravention of this rule will subject the *patron* to the liability of being deprived of the privileges of the factory.

16. The milk shall be aerated by dipping, pouring or stirring, or by the use of an aëerator ; during hot weather after it has been aired, it should be cooled quickly to

at least the temperature of the atmosphere; the milk-can should never be left in a tub of water over night, unless the milk has been previously cooled to below 60 degrees.

17. The milk must be kept in a place where the atmosphere is free from foul and injurious smells.

18. Milk that is left without the protection of some roof, shall be protected from the falling of rain, either by turning the lid of the milk can upside down over it, or any other efficacious means; and if on any occasion when rain has fallen, the cheese-maker discovers by the use of the testing instruments that a per cent. of added water is present, he shall deduct from the weight of the milk a number of pounds equal to the quantity of added water that is revealed by the use of the lactometer.

19. The night's and morning's messes of milk shall be kept in separate vessels until the arrival of the milk waggon.

20. The milk-cans shall be kept clean and sweet; and when a cheesemaker shall discover the can of any *patron* in a state unfit for the carrying of milk without detriment to its quality, he shall notify the *patron* of that fact and report the same to the Directors. After the first offence the *patron* may be subjected to a fine of 50 cents for every time that the can shall be sent to the factory in an unclean condition.

21. The Directors or any of the *patrons* may inspect the cans on any of the waggons or milk-stands at any time and report the same to the cheese-maker or other officers of the *manufacturer*.

22. Each and every milk-can shall be washed with cold or tepid water and scalded with boiling water once a day; they should afterwards be aired.

23. All milk to be conveyed to the factory on the public milk waggons shall be delivered on the side of the public highway, (unless otherwise arranged by the directors), upon a milk-stand of convenient height, and which will afford shade from the sun and protection against rain.

24. The surroundings of the milk-stand shall be kept clean and free from bad smells; and the feeding of swine within 100 feet of the milk-stand is strictly forbidden.

25. The milk shall be delivered on the milk-stand at a time to suit the convenience of the milk drawer, who shall not leave any milk-stand before 5:30 a.m. and who shall reach the factory with his load not later than 9 a.m.

26. The whey shall be disposed of, as the *patrons* determine at the Annual Meeting.

27. The cheese-maker shall reject any milk which he considers to be unfit for use in the manufacture of the finest quality of cheese; and his judgment in the matter shall be final.

28. Each *patron* who furnishes milk to the factory is thereby considered as having agreed to the foregoing rules and regulations.

CONSTRUCTION.

LOCATION AND SITE.

For the erection of a cheese factory and the establishment of co-operative dairying, a *location* should be selected which is central and convenient to a section of country adapted for and inclined towards dairying.

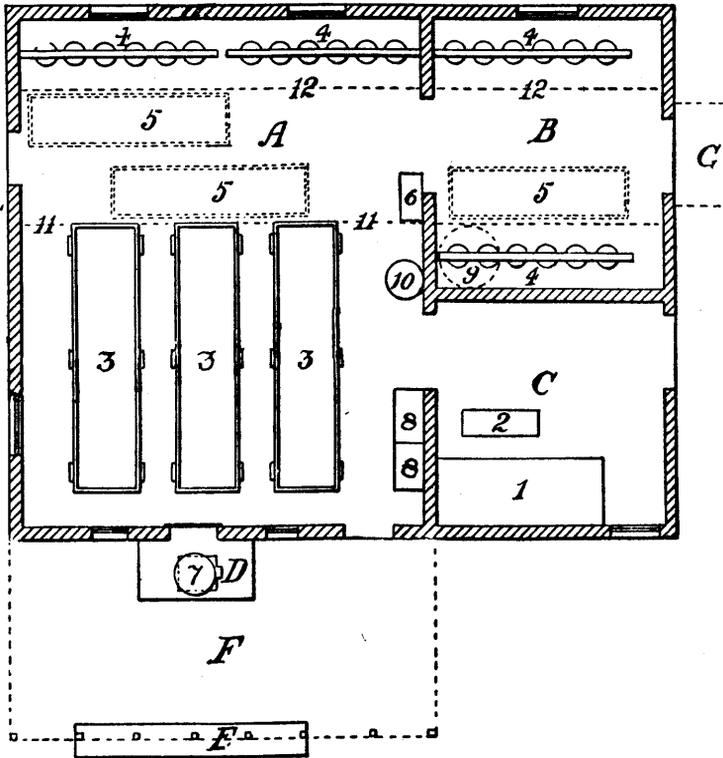
The *site* should be,

- (1.) Suited for easy and effective drainage,
- (2.) Supplied with abundance of pure cold water,
- (3.) Easy of access by good roads.

PLANS.

The following sketches and plans will illustrate the size and nature of the structure required for businesses of different sizes:—

FIG. I.



Figures I and II shew the plan for a cheese factory of 500 to 700 cow capacity.

- A.—Cheese Making Room, 30 ft. x 24 ft. ;
 B.—Cheese Press-Room, 16 ft. x 14 ft. ;
 C.—Boiler and Engine Room, 13 ft. x 14 ft. ;
 D.—Milk-Weighing Platform, 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. ;
 E.—Shelf for empty cans ;
 F.—Covered Roadway for Milk-Waggons ;
 G.—Covered Passage to Cheese Curing-Room.
1. Steam Boiler ; 2. Engine ; 3. Milk Vats ; 4. Cheese Presses ; 5. Curd Sinks ;
 6. Curd Cutter ; 7. Weighing Can and Scales ; 8. Milk Tester and Table ; 9. Water
 Tank, placed overhead ; 10. Water Barrel ; 11. Gutter, 3 in. x 4 in., with fall from 6
 to other side of Making-Room ; 12. The floor in A and B, between 11, 11, and 12, 12,
 is rounded, with a fall from the centre of 1 inch towards 11, 11, and 1 inch towards
 12, 12 ; there is also a fall of 1 inch in the floor from the back of 4, 4, 4, to 12, 12, but
 there is no gutter at 12, 12, or at 11 between 6 and G.

FIG. II.

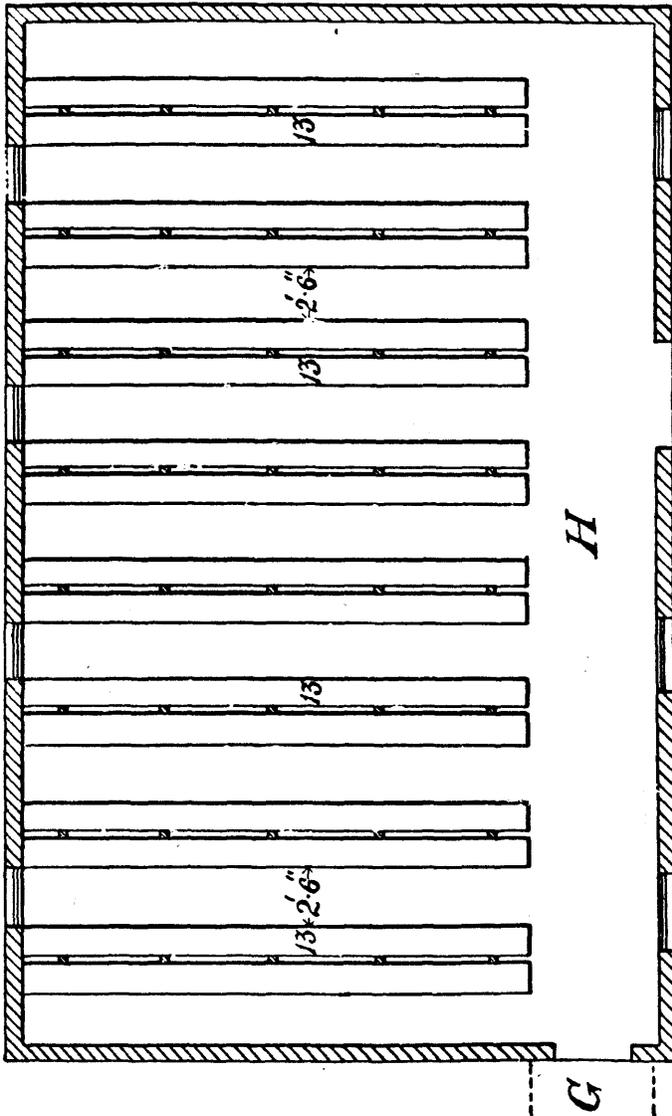
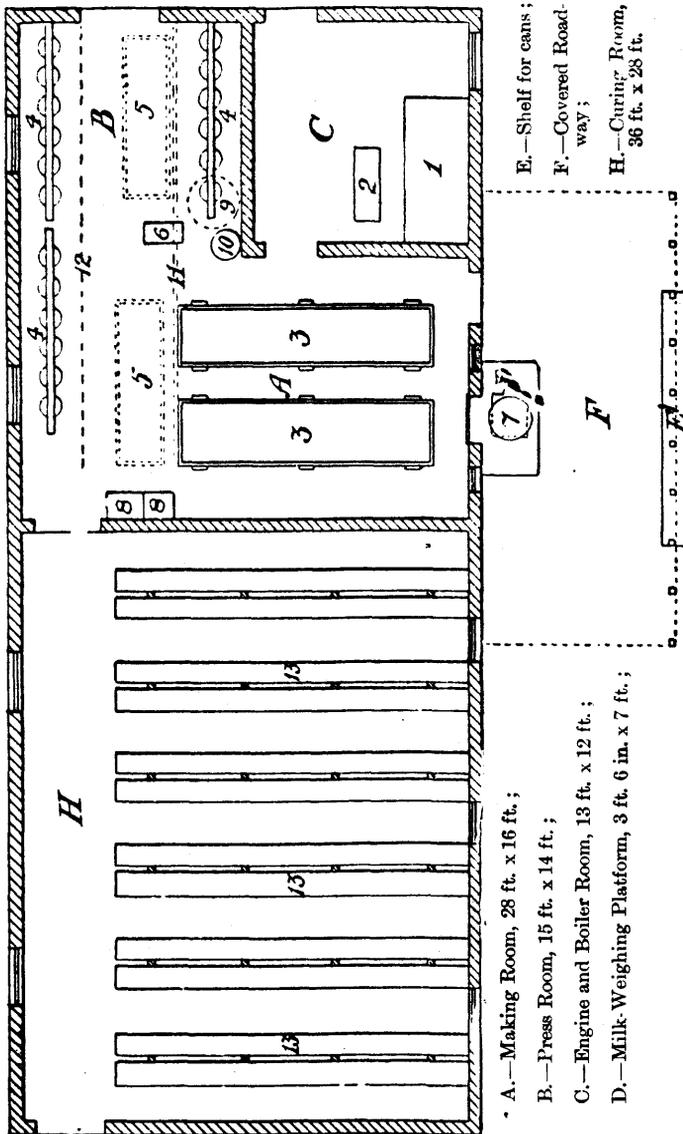


Fig. II shews the plan for a Cheese Curing-Room 48 ft. x 30 ft.

- G.—Covered passage from Press Room ;
- H.—Passage at the ends of Cheese Shelves ;
- 13.— Cheese Shelves of which a detail is shewn in Fig. V.

FIG. III.

This Fig. shows the plan for a Cheese Factory of 300 to 500 cow capacity.



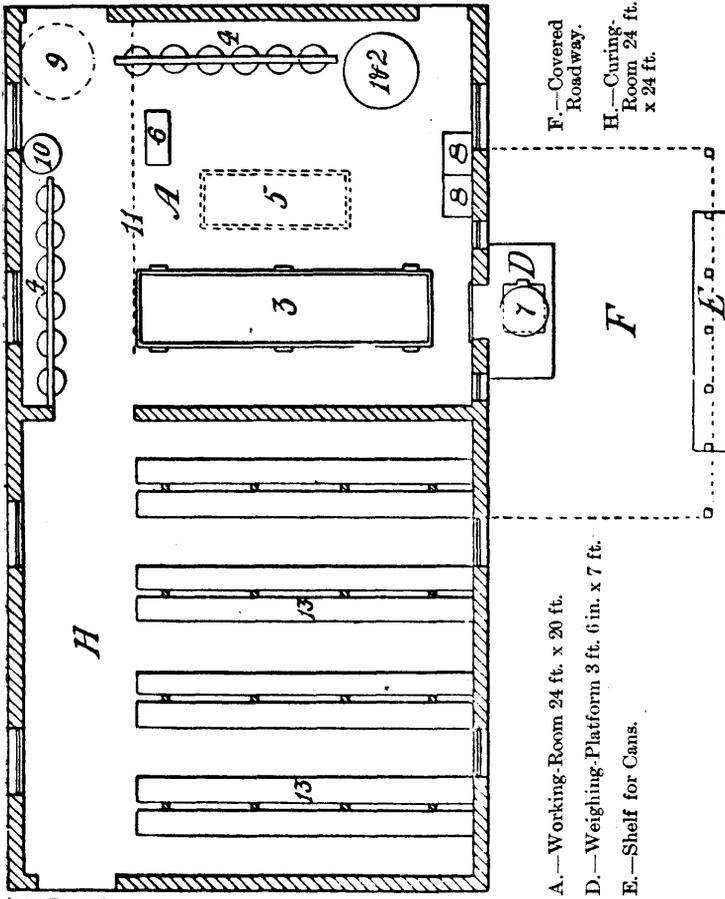
E.—Shelf for cans;
 F.—Covered Roadway;
 H.—Curing Room,
 36 ft. x 28 ft.

A.—Making Room, 28 ft. x 16 ft.;
 B.—Press Room, 15 ft. x 14 ft.;
 C.—Engine and Boiler Room, 13 ft. x 12 ft.;
 D.—Milk-Weighing Platform, 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft.;

1. Steam Boiler; 2. Engine; 3. Milk Vats; 4. Cheese Presses; 5. Curd Sinks; 6. Curd Cutter; 7. Weighing Can and Scales; 8. Milk-Tester and Table; 9. Water Tank, placed overhead; 10. Water Barrel; 11. Gutter, 3" x 4", with a fall from 3, 3, towards 6; 12. Line towards which floor inclines from both sides; 13. Cheese Shelves.

FIG. IV.

This Fig. shews the plan for a Cheese Factory of 150 to 300 cow capacity.



F.—Covered Roadway.
H.—Curing-Room 24 ft. x 24 ft.

A.—Working-Room 24 ft. x 20 ft.
D.—Weighing-Platform 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft.
E.—Shelf for Cans.

1 and 2. Steam Boiler; 3. Milk Vat; 4. Cheese Presses; 5. Curd Sink; 6. Curd Cutter; 7. Weighing Can and Scales; 8. Milk Tester and Table; 9. Water Tank, placed overhead; 10. Water Barrel; 11. Gutter; 13. Cheese Shelves.

FIG. V.

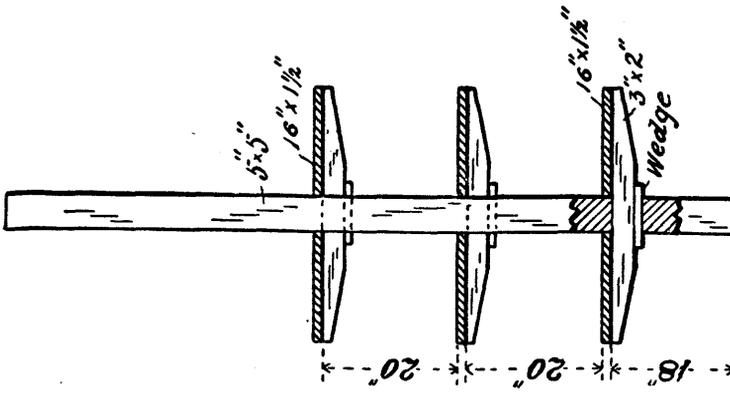


Fig. V shews the Post, the Arms, for three tiers of shelves, and the ends of the Cheese Shelves, which may be of any kind of wood that will not warp.

FIG. VI.

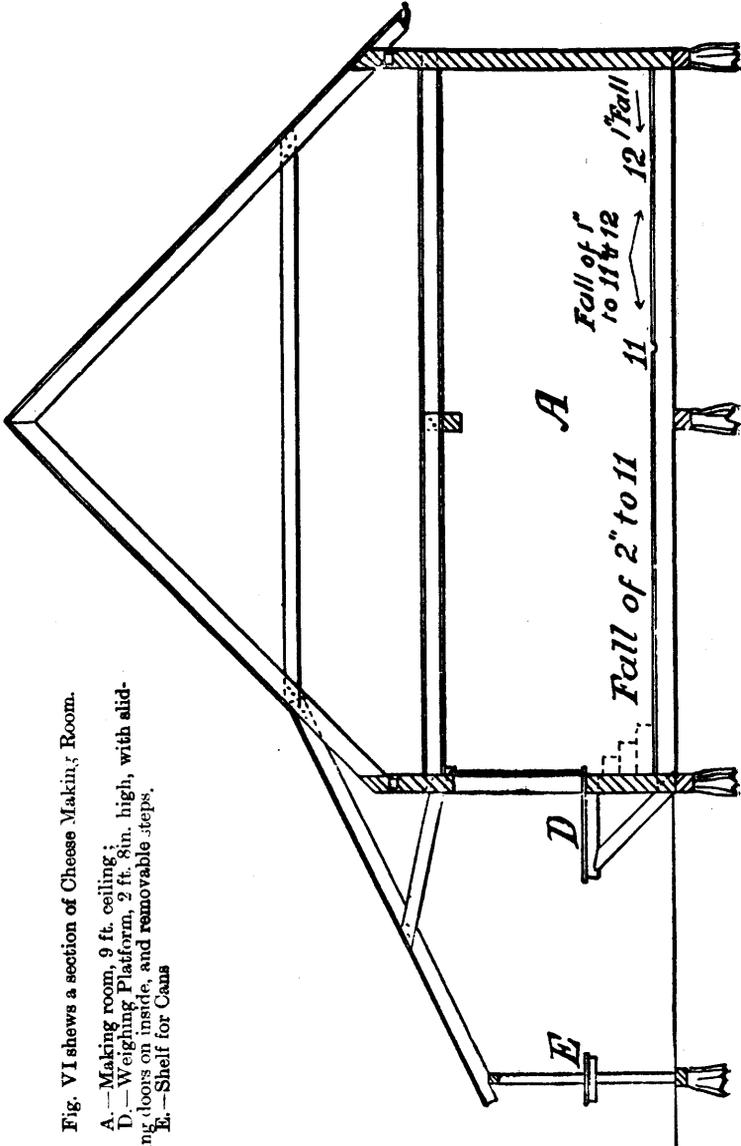


Fig. VI shows a section of Cheese Making Room.
A.—Making room, 9 ft. ceiling;
D.—Weighing Platform, 2 ft. 8in. high, with sliding doors on inside, and removable steps;
E.—Shelf for Cans

 BUILDINGS.

The buildings may be constructed by the use of a frame of square timbers mortised together, or by the erection of a balloon frame of 2 in. by 6 in. studs placed on sills 8 in. by 8 in.

Walls. The walls should be finished by:—

- (1.) Placing 2 in. by 6 in. scantling 16 inches apart;
- (2.) Nailing on the outside of these studs 1 in. lumber horizontally;
- (3.) Covering the lumber with building paper;
- (4.) Finishing the outside, on the paper, with boards and battens, or with V siding;
- (5.) Nailing on the inside of the studs, 1 inch lumber horizontally;
- (6.) Covering the lumber with building paper;
- (7.) Finishing the inside, on the paper, with dressed lumber.

The Curing-Room walls should be finished in a manner similar to those of the Making-Room; and the ceilings of both should be finished with dressed lumber on building paper. Storage room for cheese boxes should be provided in the loft over the Curing-Room. The building will be better by being painted inside and outside.

Floors. The floor of the Making-Room and Press-Room should be of 1½ inch red pine, tongued and grooved, nailed on the joists. It should receive two coats of oil, applied hot; the last coat may be coloured, so as to stain it dark. The floor of the Curing-Room should be of 1 inch lumber nailed on the joists, with tarred building paper on it; and on top of these, 1½ inch tongued and grooved flooring.

Doors. The door at G, in Fig. I and the corresponding doors in Figs. III and IV should be 4 feet 6 inches wide, to admit the Milk Vats, etc. The doors between the Boiler-Room C, and the Making-Room A, and between the Press-Room B, and the Making-Room A, in Figs. I and III should be sliding doors.

Windows. All the windows should be provided with sashes, suited for opening at the top and bottom; and those in the Curing-Room should have close shutters, by means of which the Room can be kept dark when so desired.

Ventilation. One ventilating box from the ceiling of the Making-Room and two from the ceiling of the Curing-Room should run through the roof. Into the Curing-Room, an air drain at least 100 feet long, may admit cool fresh air through the floor.

In case a dwelling for the cheese-maker is required, it may be provided, by making the studs of the side walls, high enough to permit of the loft-story, over the Curing-Room or Curing-Room and Making-Room, being fitted up for that purpose.

 EQUIPMENT.

Apparatus and utensils for a cheese factory of 500 to 700 cow capacity:—

- 1 Steam Boiler of 8 horse power.
- 1 Engine of 6 horse power.
- 1 Water Injector.
- 3 Milk Vats of 5,000 pounds capacity each.
- 24 Cheese Presses (upright or gang).
- 3 Curd Sinks.
- 1 Curd Cutter or Curd Mill.
- 1 Hoisting Crane.
- 1 Weighing Can of 500 pounds capacity.
- 1 Milk Conductor.
- 1 Curd Knife (perpendicular).
- 1 Curd Knife (horizontal).
- Weighing Scales:—1 pair for Milk, 1 pair for Cheese, and 1 pair for Salt.
- 2 Thermometers, 2 Floating Thermometers.
- Milk Testing Instruments.

- 1 Babcock or other Milk-Tester.
- 1 Graduated Measuring-Glass 8 ounces; and 1, 16 ounces.
- 24 Press Rings.
- 3 Rakes for stirring Curd.
- 1 Flat-sided Curd Pail.
- 1 Bandager.
- 2 Floor Brushes and Rubber Scraper.
- 3 Tin Pails, large Dipper, and small Dipper and Strainer.
- Steam Pipes, Water Pipes and Hose connections.
- Stencils, Stencil Plates, and Brush for branding.
- 1 Cheese Trier.
- 1 Water Tank of 10 barrels capacity.
- 1 Water Barrel.
- 1 Whey Tank of 55 barrels capacity.
- 1 Inspirator or Pump for elevating whey.

For a cheese factory of 300 to 500 cow capacity a similar equipment is required ; but the following changes may be made:—

- 1 Steam Boiler, 6 horse power.
- No Engine.
- 2 Milk Vats of 5,000 pounds capacity each.
- 18 Cheese Presses.
- 2 Curd Sinks.
- 18 Press Rings.
- 2 Rakes for stirring curd.
- 1 Whey Tank of 40 barrels capacity.
- All the other apparatus and utensils, the same as for the larger factory.

MANAGEMENT.

The By-laws have set forth the nature of the management and the duties and powers of most of the officers. These notes concerning the duties of the cheese-makers and milk-drawers may be added.

Duties of Cheese-makers.

1. It shall be the duty of the cheese-maker to use his best endeavours to manufacture an article of uniformly fine merchantable cheese.
2. He shall be responsible for and make good in money, any loss that may be sustained from the making of inferior cheese through carelessness, neglect or incapacity.
3. He shall keep a correct record of the weight of milk furnished by each *patron* and deliver the same to the Secretary of the Company (or Association).
4. He shall test the milk of each *patron* from time to time, to assure himself that it is pure, wholesome, honest, and of good average quality.
5. He shall inspect the milk-cans and report upon their condition to the Directors.
6. He shall inspect the milk waggons and report upon their condition as to cleanliness, &c., to the Directors.
7. He shall enter in a pass book for each *patron*, a record of the weight of milk received in his or her name.
8. He shall keep the factory and its utensils clean.
9. He shall care for the cheese until they are cured, or until one month after the close of the manufacturing season; and he shall use every reasonable precaution to maintain the temperature of the curing-room at the points, where it is most suitable for the curing process at different seasons of the year.
10. He shall see that the whey tank is thoroughly cleaned at least once a week.
11. He shall see that the surroundings of the premises are kept free from bad odours.

12. He shall use his best endeavours to advance the interests of the *manufacturer* and the *patrons*.

13. In case any of the *patrons* or Directors shall find the weighing can, milk conductor, milk vats, curd sinks, curd cutter, cheese presses or any other utensil, or the floor of the factory, in a filthy state, whereby the quality of the milk or cheese is liable to be injured, the sum of \$1.00 for every such offence and every such utensil shall be deducted from the monies coming to the cheesemaker from the *manufacturer*.

Milk Drawers.

The agreement with the milk-drawers should stipulate:—

1. That they shall keep their milk waggons clean and free from all bad smells.
2. That they shall protect the milk cans against damage.
3. That they shall use straps or ropes to prevent spilling or waste.
4. That they shall be liable for all loss incurred through their negligence or fault.

5. That they shall be liable to a fine of \$1.00 for every time when they fail to reach the factory at or before the stipulated time of 9 a.m., unless they furnish to the Directors a good and sufficient reason.

6. In a case where whey is returned to the *patrons*, they shall apportion to each *patron*, and deliver upon his milk-stand such quantities as may be decided upon by the cheese-maker.

NOTE.—A table is appended to this Bulletin setting forth the quantities of whey that may be returned in each can, for a given quantity of milk received.

SUGGESTIONS.

Bulletins of instructions on the care of milk for cheese-factories, should be sent to each *patron*. Copies of these may be obtained free by application to the office of the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. A dodger setting forth a few points on the care of milk, may with advantage be prepared by the *manufacturer* or cheesemaker and sent to each *patron* in the milk-can once a month.

A Special Committee on the adulteration of milk should be appointed for each factory; and they should discharge their duties so as to entirely eliminate the dishonest practices of watering, skimming, or keeping back the strippings of the milk.

Milk pass-books should be sent to each *patron* once every week or once every fortnight, with a record of the quantities of milk which have been credited at the factory.

When the distribution of proceeds is made, a statement should be furnished to each *patron* setting forth the details of his or her account.

At the end of each season, an annual statement of the business of the year should be furnished to the *patrons*. It should set forth:—

- (1.) The number of days during which the factory was in operation;
- (2.) The number of *patrons* who furnished milk;
- (3.) The total quantity of milk received;
- (4.) The total quantity of cheese manufactured;
- (5.) The average price for which the cheese of each month's make was sold;
- (6.) The average quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese during each month;
- (7.) The total value of the cheese sold;
- (8.) The total amount of money distributed to the *patrons*;
- (9.) An abstract of the annual statement of the Treasurer of the Company (or Association).

Similar statements of the business of the Company (or Association), together with a summary of the Treasurer's report, should be furnished annually to the office of the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa.

 CREAMERIES ON THE CREAM-GATHERING PLAN.

NOTE.—The By-laws from I to XXXV, on pages 9 to 14, are suitable for cheese factories or creameries; to those should be added for creameries on the cream-gathering plan, the following:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Company (or Association), hereinafter called the “*manufacturer*,” shall collect the cream, manufacture and store the butter, provide packages and all necessary furnishings, at a charge of.....for every pound of butter which is manufactured;

1a. The “*manufacturer*” shall charge each shareholder for the manufacturing of the cream furnished by him or her, at the rate of.....per pound of butter, up to.....pounds of butter per share of \$.....in the stock of the Company (or Association) held by him or her, and shall charge all non-shareholders a rate of.....per pound of butter; in consideration of which the *manufacturer* will manufacture the butter, store it, provide packages and all necessary furnishings.

2. *Patrons* who may be dissatisfied with the measurements of their cream, must report the same to the Directors, who shall adjust and settle the matter.

3. The cream of each *patron* shall be tested at least twice during each week of the season; and the cream shall be valued according to its quality as revealed by such test.

4. Each *patron*, upon being notified, shall convey in a waggon or otherwise, his or her share of the butter which has been manufactured, from the factory to the point of delivery as agreed upon by the *Salesman*; and failure to comply with this rule will subject the *patron* to a fine of \$2.00, which shall be deducted from his or her share of the receipts from the sales of butter. It is open to any *patron* to find a substitute for the drawing of the butter.

5. Each *patron* shall be entitled to the butter required for use on his or her own table at the wholesale price, but no quantity shall be put up in less than.....pounds.

6. In the case of any *patron* who does not continue to furnish the cream from his or her herd to the creamery until the close of the manufacturing season, a sum equal to.....cents per pound of all the butter manufactured from the cream furnished during the season, shall be deducted from his or her share of the receipts, unless he or she shall have first obtained the consent of the Directors to such discontinuance.

7. The *manufacturer* shall insure the butter in one or more Insurance Companies to any extent; but the *manufacturer* will not be responsible for any of the butter which may be destroyed, other than for the amount received by the said *manufacturer* from the Insurance Companies.

8. The cream shall be furnished from the milk of only healthy cows which are fed upon wholesome feed with access to plenty of pure water and salt; they shall be prevented from eating any feed which will give an injurious flavour or taint to the butter.

9. The pastures, yards and lanes shall be kept free from carrion and all decaying matter which may cause noxious smells.

10. The cream furnished by each *patron* shall be clean, pure and sweet; and, in case any grounds should exist for suspecting that the bulk of the cream as furnished by any *patron* is not in every sense similar to the sample taken for use in the *test*, a Committee appointed by the Directors shall visit the premises of the *patron* and make examination for themselves regarding such matter, and if any unfair or dishonest practice shall be proven to have existed, it shall be optional with the Directors as to whether they shall (1) prosecute the *patron* according to law, (2) effect a settle ment with him or her upon the payment to the funds of the *manufacturer* of such a sum as may be agreed upon, or (3) exclude the *patron* from the privileges of the creamery for a stated number of years.

11. Milk must be drawn from the cows in a cleanly manner; the udders should be brushed or washed, and milking with dry hands is preferable to the practice of dipping the fingers in the pail in order to moisten them.

12. Immediately after the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be strained through a wire or cloth strainer.

13. All pails and other utensils with which the milk is brought into contact must be of tin; the use of wooden pails for milking or holding milk is strictly forbidden; and any contravention of this rule will subject the *patron* to the liability of being deprived of the privileges of the creamery.

14. The milk must be kept in a place where the atmosphere is free from foul and injurious smells.

15. Vessels in which the milk is set shall be kept clean and sweet, and the tank into which the vessels are set shall be kept free from bad odours; and if a cream collector shall discover the setting vessels or water tank of any *patron* to be in a state unfit for the keeping of milk without detriment to its quality, he shall notify the butter-maker of that fact, who shall report the same to the *patron* and Directors. After the first offence, the *patron* may be subjected to a fine of 50 cents for every time that a setting vessel or tank shall be found in an unclean condition.

16. Buttermilk at the creamery shall be disposed of as the *patrons* determine at the Annual Meeting. The cream collector under the instructions of the butter-maker shall reject any cream which he considers to be unfit for use in the manufacturing of the finest quality of butter, and the butter-maker's judgment in the matter shall be final.

17. Each *patron* who furnishes cream to the creamery is thereby considered as having agreed to the foregoing rules and regulations.

CONSTRUCTION.

LOCATION AND SITE.

For the erection of a creamery and the establishment of co-operative dairying upon the cream-gathering plan, a *location* should be selected which is central and convenient to a section of country adapted for and inclined towards dairying.

The *site* should be:—

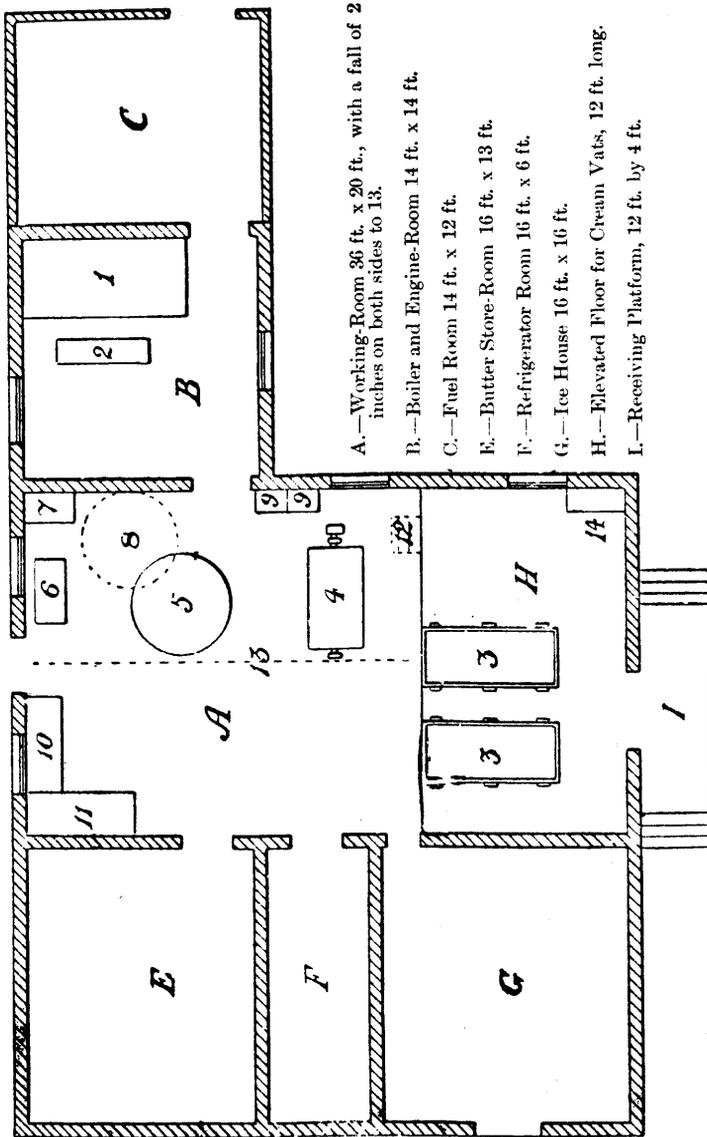
- (1) Suited for easy and effective drainage,
- (2) Supplied with an abundance of pure cold water,
- (3) Easy of access by good roads.

PLANS.

The following sketches and plans illustrate the size and arrangement of the structure required for the carrying on of the business :—

FIG. VII.

This Fig. shows the plan for a Creamery under the cream-gathering plan of 700 to 1,000 cow capacity.

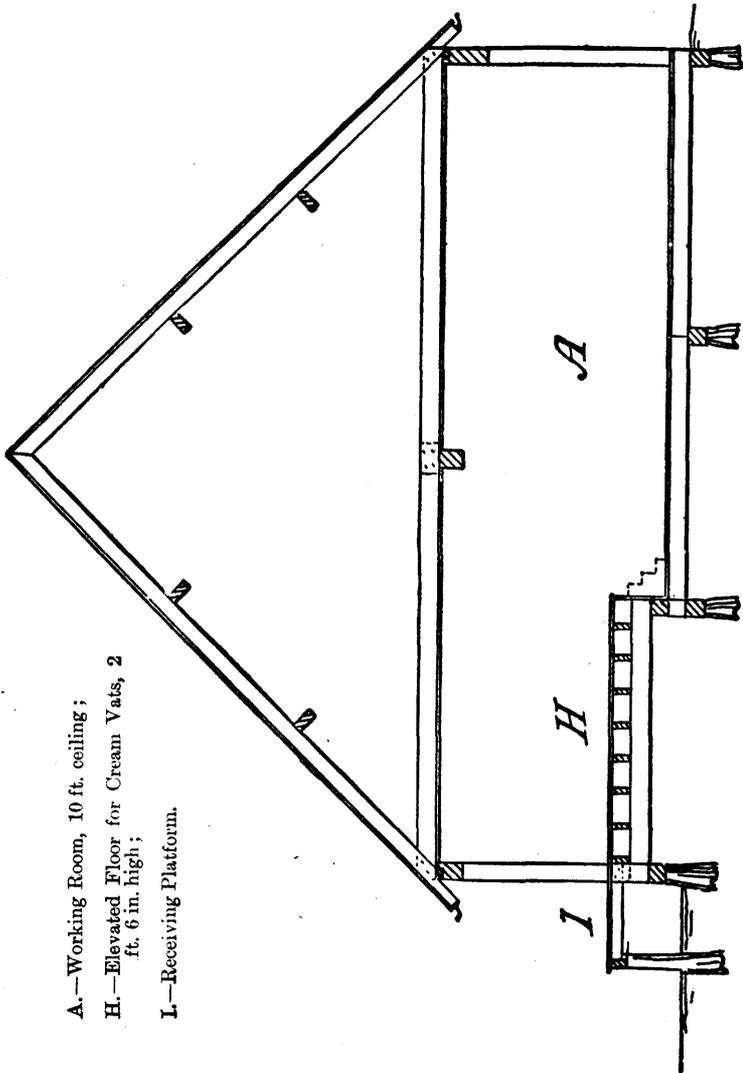


- A.—Working-Room 36 ft. x 20 ft., with a fall of 2 inches on both sides to 13.
- B.—Boiler and Engine-Room 14 ft. x 14 ft.
- C.—Fuel Room 14 ft. x 12 ft.
- E.—Butter Stove-Room 16 ft. x 13 ft.
- F.—Refrigerator Room 16 ft. x 6 ft.
- G.—Ice House 16 ft. x 16 ft.
- H.—Elevated Floor for Cream Vats, 12 ft. long.
- I.—Receiving Platform, 12 ft. by 4 ft.

- 1. Steam Boiler, 2. Engine; 3. Cream Vats; 4. Churn; 5. Butter Worker; 6. Oil-Test Churn; 7. Salt Table; 8. Water Tank, placed overhead, 9. Hot and Cold Water Tanks; 10. Butter-milk Tank; 11. Table; 12. Removable Steps; 14. Desk.

FIG. VIII.

Fig. VIII shews a section of Fig. VII.



A.—Working Room, 10 ft. ceiling;
 H.—Elevated Floor for Cream Vats, 2
 ft. 6 in. high;
 I.—Receiving Platform.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings may be constructed by the use of a frame of square timbers mortised together, or by the erection of a balloon frame of 2 in. by 6 in. studs, placed on sills 8 in. by 8 in.

Walls.—The walls should be finished by:—

- (1) By placing 2 in. by 6 in. scantling 16 inches apart;
- (2) Nailing on the outside of these studs 1 in. lumber horizontally;
- (3) Covering the lumber with building paper;
- (4) Finishing the outside, on the paper, with boards and battens, or with V siding;

- (5) Nailing on the inside of the studs, 1 inch lumber horizontally;
- (6) Covering the lumber with building paper;
- (7) Finishing the inside, on the paper, with dressed lumber.

The walls of the Ice-house G, Refrigerator F, and Butter Store-room E should be constructed by the use of studs 2 in. by 4 in. placed 16 inches apart. On one side of these, building paper should be tacked, and then a 2 in. by 2 in. strip should be nailed up and down the face of each stud. The further construction of the walls, both inside and outside, may be the same as for the rest of the buildings, namely,—two ply of lumber with building paper between, on both sides of the studs. The Ice Box K, over E and F, as shewn in Fig. 10, should be constructed in a manner similar to the walls of G, E and F.

Floors.—The floor of the Refrigerator and Butter Store-room should be of one-inch lumber nailed to the joists with building paper on it, and on top of this 1½ inch red pine, tongued and grooved. The floor of the Working-Room A and H should be of 1½ inch red pine, tongued and grooved, nailed to the joists. It should receive two coats of oil, applied hot; the last coat may be coloured, so as to stain it dark.

A clay or earth floor in G, B and C will be quite sufficient.

Storage room for Butter Tubs, &c., should be provided in the loft over the Working-room. The building should be painted inside and outside.

Doors.—The door at I in Fig. VII, and the doors in the corners of the Working-room A, Fig. IX, should be 4 ft. 6 in. wide, to admit the Cream Vats or Milk Vats, &c. The doors between the Boiler-room B and the Working-room A, in Figs. VII and IX, should be sliding doors, as also should be the doors between A and H in Fig. IX.

Windows.—All the windows should be provided with sashes, suited for opening at the top and bottom.

Ventilation.—One ventilating box from the ceiling of the Working-room should run to the roof and also one through the elevated ceiling of the Ice-house G.

In case a dwelling for the butter-maker is required, it may be provided by using studs for the side walls high enough to permit of the loft-storey over the Working-room being fitted up for that purpose.

EQUIPMENT.

Utensils for a creamery under the cream-gathering plan of 700 to 1,000 cow capacity:—

1 Steam Boiler of 8 horse power.

1 Steam Engine of 8 horse power.

Water Injector.

2 Cream Vats of 300 gallons capacity each.

1 Cream Conductor.

Strainers for Cream Vat, for Churn, and Hair Sieve for Buttermilk.

1 Churn of 200 gallons capacity.

1 Butter-Worker.

Weighing Scales:—1 pair Platform Scales for Butter, 1 pair of Counter Scales for Butter, 1 pair for Salt.

2 Butter Spades, 1 Butter Paddle, 2 Butter Ladles.

Oil-test Churn with cream-collectors' cases complete.

2 Thermometers, 2 Floating Thermometers.

Butter Printer.

Graduated Measuring Glass, 8 ounces.

Stencil Plates and Brush for branding.

Butter Trier.

3 Tin Pails.

1 Large Dipper, 1 Small Dipper, 1 Strainer Dipper,

Shutting, Belting, Steam Pipes and Water Pipes connected with Hose.
 Floor Brushes and Rubber Scraper.
 1 Water Tank of 20 barrels capacity.
 1 Cold Water and 1 Hot Water Tank.
 1 Butter-milk Tank.

REQUIREMENTS AT THE FARMS.

Besides these apparatus and utensils it will be necessary that every *patron* should have conveniences for the separation of the cream from the milk. Where a large herd is owned, the use of a small hand separator may be found economical. In other cases the deep-setting system will give the best returns, considering the cost of the utensils, the labour involved, and the quantity and quality of the cream obtained. The ordinary deep-setting pail is 20 inches deep and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It holds 35 pounds of milk conveniently. Any dairyman can reckon the number which he will require from that data, bearing in mind the fact that enough vessels should be available for holding both the morning's and evening's messes of milk. An extra pail or two should also be available for holding the cream. Two inches in depth of a can $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter contain 113 cubic inches, which quantity has been called "a standard creamery inch."

Sometimes a foolish rivalry arises between the *patrons* who furnish cream to creameries, in the effort to furnish cream which will yield a large test of butter per "inch." The attention of the *patrons* should be directed to securing the *largest possible quantity of butter* from the milk which has been set, and that in conjunction with *furnishing cream in the best condition* for the making of fine butter. It is but seldom possible to obtain these, viz.:—the largest quantity of butter from the milk and cream in the best condition, if the cream which is sent to the creamery is exceedingly rich in butter-fat.

The milk should be set as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cows. The pails or setting vessels should be placed in cold water, in order that their contents may be cooled quickly to 45 degrees or lower. After they are set they should be left undisturbed until the skimming is commenced. Ordinarily they should be left at perfect rest for over 20 hours. When the cream has been removed from the milk, it should be kept as cold as possible until the *collector* receives it or until it is delivered to the creamery.

MANAGEMENT.

The By-laws, Rules and Regulations have set forth the nature of the management and the duties and powers of most of the officers. These additional notes concerning the duties of the butter-makers and cream collectors may be added:—

Duties of Butter-Makers.

1. It shall be the duty of the butter-maker to use his best endeavours to manufacture an article of uniformly fine merchantable butter.

2. He shall be responsible for and make good in money, any loss that may be sustained from the making of inferior butter through carelessness, neglect, or incapacity.

3. He shall keep a correct record of the quantity of cream furnished by each patron and of the quality of the same, as revealed by the oil-test churn or other testing apparatus, and deliver the same to the Secretary of the Company (or Association).

4. He shall test or cause to be tested, the cream furnished by each patron at least.....times every week during the season.

5. He shall inspect the cream-collecting waggons and the cream-collecting cans or tanks, and report upon their condition as to cleanliness, etc., to the Directors.

6. He shall keep the creamery and its utensils clean.

7. He shall care for the butter until the close of the manufacturing season; he shall see that all butter which is not in air-tight packages, is brined at least once

every fortnight; and he shall use every reasonable precaution to maintain the temperature of the store-room at a point which is most suitable for its preservation.

8. He shall see that the surroundings of the premises are kept free from bad odours.

9. He shall use his best endeavours to advance the interests of the *manufacturer* and the *patrons*.

10. In case any of the *patrons* or Directors shall find any of the utensils or the floor of the creamery in a filthy state, whereby the quality of the butter is liable to be injured, a sum of \$1.00 for every such offence and every such utensil, shall be deducted from the monies coming to the butter-maker from the *manufacturer*.

Cream Collectors.

The cream-collectors should be furnished with cream-collecting cans or a cream-gathering tank. Besides the inside tin of these, they should be finished with some non-conducting sides, in order to protect the cream against the influences of hot weather while in transit. Double sides with a hollow space of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch between, will suffice in the case of circular cans. Wooden sides with hollow spaces made by the use of paper should surround the tin lining of the gathering tanks. In both cases a float should rest on the top of the cream, to prevent agitation from effecting any churning.

Each cream-gatherer should also have a *measuring can* 12 inches in diameter. One inch in depth in a 12-inch can, contains practically the same quantity of cream as 2 inches in an 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch can; that is "a standard creamery inch."

He should also be furnished with a set of cream-testing tubes to be used in an Oil Test Churn. These tubes are numbered. After the cream has been properly measured in a pail 12 inches in diameter, its whole volume should be properly mixed by pouring from one vessel to another not less than three times. After that treatment, a sample of the cream should be taken in one of the test tubes, and the number of the same recorded opposite to the number or name of the *patron*.

NOTE.—When these samples are truly representative of the cream which is furnished by any *patron*, the butter-maker can discover and calculate the quantity of butter which that particular cream will produce, in order that an equitable distribution of the proceeds may be effected.

The cream-collector should also enter into a pass book to be retained by each *patron*, the number of inches of cream with which he or she has been credited; and a monthly statement should be furnished to each *patron* showing the quantity of butter which the cream he has furnished has produced per "inch."

BY-PRODUCTS.

The disposal of the buttermilk can be arranged according to the preferences of the *patrons* and the *manufacturer*. For pig feeding it may be estimated as having a value equal to the production of 5 pounds of increase in live weight, per 100 pounds of butter-milk.

REPORTS.

Statements to each *patron* of the particulars of his account with the *manufacturer* should be furnished to every *patron*, when a distribution of the proceeds from a sale is made. An annual return should also be made to the office of the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa. It should set forth:—

- (1.) The number of days during which the creamery was in operation;
- (2.) The number of *patrons* who furnished cream;
- (3.) The total quantity of cream received—in inches or other units of measurement;
- (4.) The number of these required to yield one pound of butter during each month;
- (5.) The total quantity of butter made;
- (6.) The average price for which the butter of each month's make was sold;

- (7.) The total value of the butter sold ;
 (8.) The total amount of money distributed to the *patrons* ;
 (9.) An abstract of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Company (or Association).

CREAMERIES ON THE CENTRIFUGAL-SEPARATOR PLAN.

NOTE.—The by-laws from I to XXXV, on pages 9 to 14 are suitable for cheese factories or creameries ; to them should be added for creameries on the centrifugal-separator plan the following :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Company (or Association), hereinafter called the *manufacturer*, shall draw the milk, manufacture and store the butter, and provide packages and all necessary furnishings at a charge of.....for every pound of butter which is manufactured ;

or

1a. The *manufacturer* shall charge each shareholder for the manufacturing of the milk furnished by him or her, at the rate of.....per pound of butter, up to.....pounds of butter per share of \$.....in the stock of the Company (or Association) held by him or her, and shall charge all non-shareholders a rate of.....per pound of butter ; in consideration of which the *manufacturer* will manufacture the butter, store it, provide packages and all necessary furnishings.

2. *Patrons* who may be dissatisfied with the weights of their milk recorded at the factory, must report the same to the Directors, that they may adjust and settle the matter.

3. The milk of each *patron* shall be tested at any time during the season ; and at the discretion of the Directors, a statement of the quality of the milk of all the *patrons* shall be posted up in the creamery in a conspicuous place, where it may be seen by all the *patrons* and shareholders.

4. Unless milk is being tested and valued according to its percentage of butter-fat, the following shall be in force :—In case any milk furnished should be of such doubtful quality as to warrant the assumption that it has been adulterated, a committee appointed by the Directors shall visit the premises of the *patron*, see his or her cows milked morning and evening, and have the quality of such milk compared with the record of the tests made of the milk which he or she was previously furnishing ; and, if a substantial difference in the quality is evident, it shall be optional with the Directors as to whether, they shall (1) prosecute the *patron* according to law, (2) effect a settlement with him or her upon the payment to the funds of the *manufacturer* of such a sum as may be agreed upon, or (3) exclude the *patron* from the privileges of the creamery for a stated number of years.

5. Each *patron* upon being notified, shall convey in a waggon or otherwise, his or her share of the butter which has been manufactured, from the creamery to the point of delivery as agreed upon by the *Salesman* ; and failure to comply with this rule will subject the *patron* to a fine of \$2.00, which shall be deducted from his or her share of the receipts from the sales of butter. It is open to any *patron* to find a substitute for the drawing of the butter.

6. If any *patron* should send to the creamery upon the milk waggons engaged by the *manufacturer*, milk which is sour or unfit for use in butter-making, such milk shall be returned to his or her milk-stand and a charge sufficient to pay the *manufacturer* for the expense of drawing it to the creamery, and to the milk-drawer for returning it to the milk-stand, shall be made in every such case. The decision of the Directors in this matter shall be final.

7. Each *patron* shall be entitled to the butter required for use on his or her own table at the wholesale price, but no quantity shall be put up in less than.....pounds.

8. In the case of any *patron* who does not continue to furnish the milk from his or her herd to the creamery until the close of the manufacturing season, a sum equal

to.....cents per pound on all the butter manufactured from the milk which they have furnished during the season, will be deducted from his or her share of the receipts, unless he or she shall first have obtained the consent of the Directors to such discontinuance.

9. The *manufacturer* shall insure the butter in one or more Insurance Companies to any extent; but the *manufacturer* will not be responsible for any butter which may be destroyed, other than for the amount received by the said *manufacturer* from the Insurance Companies.

10. Milk shall be supplied from only healthy cows, which are fed upon wholesome food with access to plenty of pure water and salt.

11. The pastures, yards and lanes shall be kept free from carrion and all decaying matter which may cause noxious smells.

12. Each *patron* shall furnish pure sweet milk, to which nothing has been added and from which no part has been removed or kept back; and if any be reserved, it shall be of the average quality of milk given by the herd of cows.

13. Milk should be drawn from the cows in a cleanly manner; the udders should be brushed or washed; milking with dry hands is preferable to the practice of dipping the fingers in the pail in order to moisten them.

14. Immediately after the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be strained through a wire or cloth strainer.

15. All pails and other utensils with which the milk is brought into contact must be of tin; the use of wooden pails for milking or holding milk is strictly forbidden; and any contravention of this rule will subject the *patron* to the liability of being deprived of the privileges of the creamery.

16. The milk shall be aerated by dipping, pouring or stirring, or by the use of an aëerator; during hot weather after it has been aired, it should be cooled quickly to at least the temperature of the atmosphere; the milk-can should never be left in a tub of water over night, unless the milk has been previously cooled to below 60 degrees.

17. The milk must be kept in a place where the atmosphere is free from foul and injurious smells.

18. Unless milk is being tested and valued according to its per cent. of butter-fat, the following shall be in force:—Milk that is left without the protection of some roof shall be protected from the falling of rain, either by turning the lid of the milk-can upside down over it, or any other efficacious means; and, if on any occasion when rain has fallen, the butter-maker discovers by the use of the testing instruments that a percentage of added water is present, he shall deduct from the weight of the milk, a number of pounds equal to the quantity of added water that is revealed by the use of the lactometer.

19. The night's and morning's messes of milk shall be kept in separate vessels until the arrival of the milk waggon.

20. The milk-cans shall be kept clean and sweet, and when a butter-maker shall discover the can of any *patron* in a state unfit for the carrying of milk without detriment to its quality, he shall notify the *patron* of that fact and report the same to the Directors. After the first offence the *patron* may be subjected to a fine of 50 cents for every time that the can shall be sent to the creamery in an unclean condition.

21. The Directors or any of the *patrons* may inspect the cans on any of the waggons or stands at any time, and report the same to the butter-maker, or other officers of the *manufacturer*.

22. Each and every milk-can shall be washed with cold or tepid water and scalded with boiling water once a day; they should afterwards be aired.

23. All milk to be conveyed to the creamery on the public milk-waggons shall be delivered on the side of the public highway (unless otherwise arranged by the Directors) upon a milk-stand of convenient height, and which will afford shade from the sun and protection against rain.

24. The surroundings of the milk-stand shall be kept clean and free from bad smells; and the feeding of swine within 100 feet of the milk-stand is strictly forbidden.

25. The milk shall be delivered on the milk-stand at a time to suit the convenience of the milk drawer, who shall not leave any milk-stand before 5:30 a.m. and who shall reach the creamery with his load not later than 9 a. m.

26. The skim-milk and butter-milk shall be disposed of, as the *patrons* determine at the Annual Meeting.

27. The butter-maker shall reject any milk which he considers to be unfit for use in the manufacture of the finest quality of butter; and his judgment in the matter shall be final.

28. Each *patron* who furnishes milk to the creamery is thereby considered as having agreed to the foregoing rules and regulations.

CONSTRUCTION.

LOCATION AND SITE.

For the erection of a creamery and the establishment of co-operative dairying upon the centrifugal separator plan, a *location* should be selected which is central and convenient to a section of country adapted for and inclined towards dairying.

The *site* should be,—

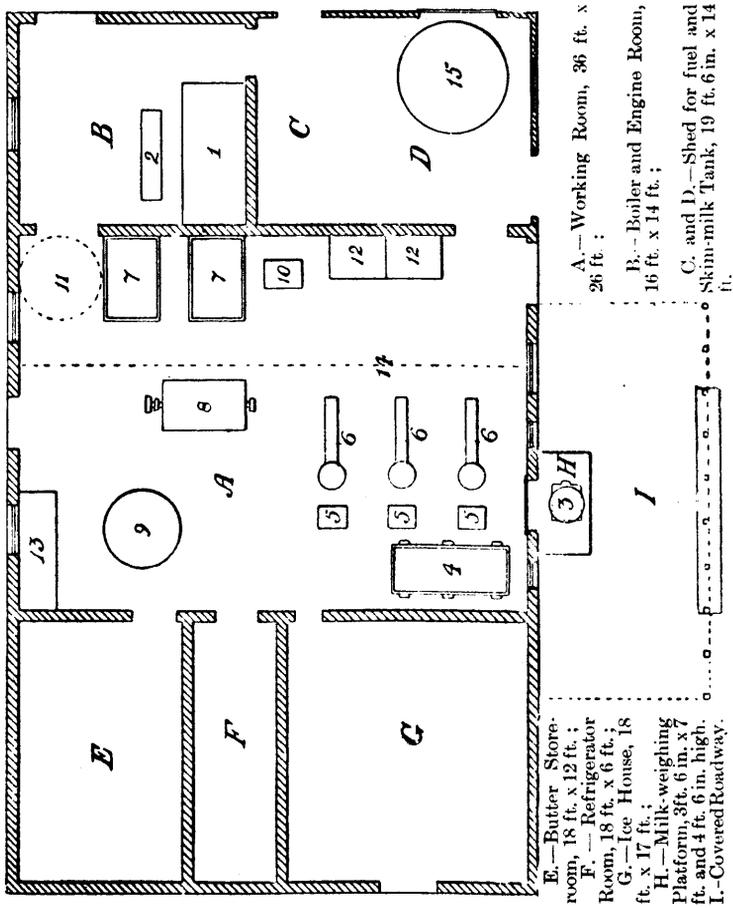
- (1.) Suited for easy and effective drainage,
- (2.) Supplied with an abundance of pure cold water,
- (3.) Easy of access by good roads.

PLANS.

The following sketches and plans illustrate the size and arrangement of the structure required for the carrying on of the business :—

FIG. IX.

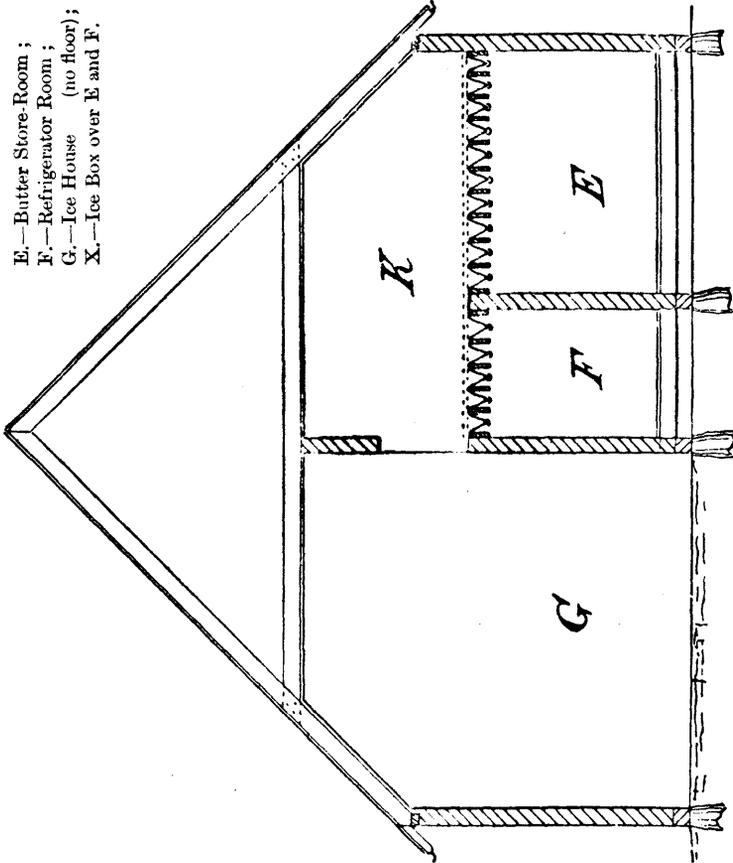
This Fig. shews the plan for a Creamery under the centrifugal separator plan of 500 to 700 cow capacity.



1. Steam Boiler ; 2. Engine ; 3. Weighing Can and Scales ; 4. Milk Receiving Vat ; 5. Heaters ; 6. Centrifugal Separators ; 7. Cream Vats ; 8. Churn ; 9. Butter-worker ; 10. Milk Tester ; 11. Water Tank, placed overhead ; 12. Hot and Cold Water-Tanks ; 13. Table ; 14. Line in floor towards which it falls from both sides ; 15. Skim-milk Tank ; 16. Butter-milk Tank in D.

FIG. X.

Fig. X shows a section of Figs. IX and VII.



E.—Butter Store-Room ;
 F.—Refrigerator Room ;
 G.—Ice House
 (no floor) ;
 X.—Ice Box over E and F.

NOTE.—The ceiling in E and F is 7 ft. 6 in. high and is finished with joists, 2 in. x 10 in., placed 12 inches apart ; between the joists, V-shaped galvanised iron troughs are laid ; they are soldered over the top of every joist to prevent leaking ; to the troughs at the lowest points are attached small troughs, 1½ in. wide, to receive the drip from the condensation of water which takes place on the E and F side of the galvanised iron ; the troughs all have a fall of 1 inch to one side of the building, where the water from melted ice, and the water from the drip in the small under-troughs is received and conducted out. One door between G and K serves for the putting of ice into the Ice Box K. The partition between E and F prevents the butter in the Store-Room E, from being affected by the changes in temperature, which are consequent upon the frequent openings of the door, between F and the Working-Room, during working hours.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings, floors, doors, &c., may be constructed in a manner similar to that described for a creamery on the cream-gathering plan, at pages 34 and 35.

 EQUIPMENT.

Utensils for a creamery under the centrifugal separator plan of 500 to 700 cow capacity:—

Steam Boiler of 10 horse power.

Steam Engine of 10 horse power.

Water Injector.

1 Weighing can of 500 pounds capacity.

1 Milk Conductor.

1 Milk Receiving Vat of 3,000 pounds capacity.

Centrifugal Cream Separators of total capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per hour.

1 Babcock Milk Tester, or 1 Fjord's Controller.

Strainers for Cream Vat, for Churn, and Hair Sieve for Butter-milk.

1 Churn of 200 gallons capacity.

1 Butter Worker.

Weighing Scales—1 pair Platform Scales for Butter, 1 pair of Counter Scales for Butter, 1 pair for Salt.

2 Butter Spades, Butter Paddle, 2 Butter Ladles.

2 Thermometers, 2 Floating Thermometers.

Butter Printer.

Graduated Measuring Glass, 8 oz.

Stencil Plates and Brush for Branding.

Butter Trier.

3 Tin Pails.

1 Large Dipper, 1 Small Dipper, and 1 Strainer Dipper.

Shafting, Belting, Steam Pipes and Water Pipes connected with Hose.

2 Floor Brushes and Rubber Scraper.

1 Water Tank of 20 barrel capacity.

1 Cold Water Tank, 1 Hot Water Tank, and 1 Buttermilk Tank.

1 Skim-milk Heater and Cooler.

1 Skim-milk Tank of 6,000 pounds capacity.

1 Inspirator or Pump for elevating Skim-milk.

MANAGEMENT.

The By-Laws, Rules and Regulations have set forth the nature of the management and the duties of most of the officers. These notes concerning the duties of the *butter-makers* and *milk-drawers* may be added:—

Duties of the Butter-Maker.

1. It shall be the duty of the butter-maker to use his best endeavours to manufacture an article of uniformly fine merchantable butter.

2. He shall be responsible for and make good in money, any loss that may be sustained from the making of inferior butter through carelessness, neglect, or incapacity.

3. He shall keep a correct record of the weight of milk furnished by each *patron* and deliver the same to the secretary of the Company (or Association).

4. He shall test the milk of each *patron* from time to time, to assure himself that it is pure, wholesome, honest, and of good average quality.

NOTE.—A testing apparatus ought to be in every creamery operated upon the centrifugal-separator plan, whereby the quality of the milk for butter-making may be determined. The use of the Babcock Milk Tester is an efficacious, exact, simple, and cheap way of discovering the per cent. of butter-fat in milk.

5. He shall inspect the milk cans and report upon their condition to the Directors.

6. He shall inspect the milk waggons and report upon their condition as to cleanliness, &c. to the Directors.

7. He shall enter in a pass book for each *patron*, a record of the weight of milk received in his or her name.

8. He shall keep the creamery and its utensils clean.

9. He shall care for the butter until the close of the manufacturing season; he shall see that all butter which is not in air-tight packages, is brined at least once every fortnight; and he shall use every reasonable precaution to maintain the temperature of the store room at a point where it is most suitable for the preservation of the butter.

10. He shall see that the skim-milk tank is thoroughly cleaned at least once a week.

11. He shall see that the surroundings of the premises are kept free from bad odours.

12. He shall use his best endeavours to advance the interests of the *manufacturer* and the *patrons*.

13. In case any of the *patrons* or directors shall find any of the utensils or the floor of the creamery in a filthy state, whereby the quality of the butter is liable to be injured, a sum of \$1.00 for every such offence and every such utensil shall be deducted from the monies coming to the butter-maker from the *manufacturer*.

Milk-Drawers.

The agreement with the milk-drawers should stipulate:—

1. That they shall keep their milk waggons clean and free from all bad smells;
2. That they shall protect the milk-cans against damage;
3. That they shall use straps or ropes to prevent spilling or waste;
4. That they shall be liable for all loss incurred through their negligence or fault;
5. That they shall be liable to a fine of \$1.00 for every time when they fail to reach the creamery at or before the stipulated time of 9 a.m., unless they furnish to the Directors a good and sufficient reason;
6. In a case where skim-milk is returned to the *patrons*, they shall apportion to each *patron* and deliver upon his milk-stand such quantities as may be decided upon by the butter-maker.

BY PRODUCTS.

The skim-milk and buttermilk may be disposed of according to any mutually satisfactory agreement between the *patrons* and the *manufacturer*. Skim-milk and buttermilk may be counted as having a feeding value equal to the production of five pounds of increase in live weight of swine per hundred pounds of milk. Where the skim-milk is returned to the *patrons* for the feeding of calves, it may be treated by a heater and cooler, so that it will be preserved sweet for 12 or 20 hours after it is returned.

REPORTS.

Statements to each *patron* of the particulars of his or her account with the *manufacturer* should be furnished to every *patron* when the distribution of the proceeds of the sale is made. At the close of the season, an annual statement of the business of the year should be furnished to the *patrons*. It should set forth:—

- (1.) The number of days during which the creamery was in operation;
- (2.) The number of *patrons* who furnished milk;
- (3.) The total quantity of milk received;
- (4.) The total quantity of butter manufactured;
- (5.) The average price for which the butter of each month's make was sold;
- (6.) The average quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter during each month;
- (7.) The total value of the butter sold;
- (8.) The total amount of money distributed to the *patrons*.

These facts should be supplementary to the information given in the annual statement of the Treasurer of the Company (or Association). Similar statements of the business of the Company (or Association), together with a summary of the

Treasurer's report should be furnished annually to the office of the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa.

TABLE showing the number of inches in depth, of Whey to be allowed in Milk Cans of different sizes, for Quantities of Milk from 30 to 360 pounds. The figures in the columns denote the inches of whey.

WEIGHT OF MILK IN POUNDS.	DIAMETERS OF MILK CANS IN INCHES.								
	20 in.	19 in.	18 in.	17 in.	16 in.	15 in.	14 in.	13 in.	12 in.
30	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	6
35	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7
40	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7
45	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8
50	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9
55	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
60	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	11
65	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
70	5	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	13
75	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	14
80	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	15
85	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	16
90	6	7	7	9	9	11	12	14	17
95	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	18
100	7	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	19
105	7	8	9	9	11	13	15	16	19
110	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	17	20
115	8	9	10	10	12	14	16	18	21
120	8	9	10	11	12	14	17	19	22
125	8	9	10	11	13	15	17	19	23
130	9	10	11	12	13	16	18	20	24
135	9	10	11	12	14	16	19	21	
140	9	10	12	13	14	17	20	22	
145	10	11	12	13	15	17	20	23	
150	10	11	12	14	15	18	21	24	
155	10	11	13	15	16	19	22		
160	11	12	13	15	16	19	22		
165	11	12	14	16	17	20	23		
170	11	12	14	16	17	20	23		
175	12	13	15	16	18	21	24		
180	12	13	15	17	18	22	24		
185	12	14	15	17	19	22			
190	13	14	16	18	19	23			
195	13	14	16	18	20	23			
200	13	15	17	18	20	24			
205	14	15	17	19	21				
210	14	16	18	19	21				
215	14	16	18	20	22				
220	15	16	18	20	23				
225	15	17	19	21	24				
230	15	17	19	21	21				
235	16	18	19	22	24				
240	16	18	20	22					
245	16	18	20	23					
250	17	19	21	23					
260	17	19	22	24					
270	18	20	22						
280	19	21	23						
290	19	22	24						
300	20	23	24						
310	21	23							
320	21	24							
330	22								
340	23								
350	23								
360	24								

XIV.—REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

(J. C. CHAPAIS, Esq.)

ST. DENIS, QUE., December 31, 1890.

To Prof. JAMES W. ROBERTSON,
Dairy Commissioner,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions which I have received from you, I beg to submit the following report, regarding the work which I have accomplished in my capacity as Assistant Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. I was appointed to that position on the 1st of April, 1890; hence, my report covers a period of only eight months.

For the sake of clearness I have arranged this report in two distinct parts. The first contains a brief summary of my work since the date of my appointment. The second part presents the outline of a plan, of which a part has already been carried out, showing what is required to be done to promote the interests of the dairy industry.

I.—SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

During these eight months, I devoted a large portion of my time to the delivery of lectures on dairy subjects in various parts of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick in response to invitations which were received by me. Most of the lectures were given in the Province of Quebec, at the request of the Dairymen's Association of that Province, and in New Brunswick at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture there. They were delivered in the French language in the two provinces, mainly for the reason that I had been appointed Assistant Dairy Commissioner to meet the needs and wants of the French-speaking population of the Dominion, in connection with the development of that important industry. In all, I delivered 36 lectures, in 35 parishes or towns, situated in 17 counties. Of these, 26 parishes and 13 counties are in the Province of Quebec, and 9 parishes and 4 counties in the Province of New Brunswick. In the course of delivering these lectures, I met about 7,000 farmers, which gave me an average audience of 195 at each lecture. Below I have submitted the details of my visits:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	COUNTIES.	PARISHES.
Beauce.	St. Ephrem.	Portneuf.	Cap-Santé.
"	St. Victor.	"	Deschambault.
"	St. Mary.	"	Portneuf.
Champlain.	St. Maurice.	"	St. Raymond.
Chicoutimi.	N.-D. de Laterrière.	Richelieu.	Sorel.
"	St. Alphonse.	Rimouski.	Bré.
Compton.	Cookshire.	"	Sacré-Cœur.
Dorchester.	St. Isidore.	"	St. Fabien.
"	St. Marguerite.	"	St. Mathieu.
L'Assomption.	L'Assomption.	"	St. Simon.
L'Islet.	St. Eugène.	Stanstead.	Ayers Flat.
"	St. Jean Port-Joli.	Témiscouata.	St. Arsène.
Lotbinière.	St. Pat. de Beauvillage.	"	St. Epiphane.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	COUNTIES.	PARISHES.
Kent.	Buctouche.	Victoria.	Edmundston.
"	Cocagne.	Westmoreland.	Fox Creek.
"	St. Louis.	"	Memramcook.
"	St. Mary.	"	Shediac.
Northumberland.	Rogersville.		

I was very much gratified by the interest and friendly attention with which my lectures were listened to upon all occasions. Everywhere, the farmers seemed to be anxious to learn how they could best succeed in getting out of the ruts of routine work, which in too many places has caused agriculture to become unprofitable.

Besides the time occupied in travelling and lecturing, I prepared a translation into the French language of the Report of the Proceedings of the Second Convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada, which was held in Ottawa. I also translated the Dairy Bulletins issued by the Dairy Commissioner from Ottawa. My correspondence with farmers is continuously growing, and through that means I am able to give a great deal of direct information to correspondents, in reference to the best way of promoting a development of the dairy interests in their localities.

2.—PLAN FOR THE PROMOTION OF DAIRY INTERESTS.

What I am about to write in this second part of my report, refers particularly to the French settlements in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick—the two provinces which I was able to visit during the year. The farmers and business men of the Dominion with whom we have to do, in the discharge of duties arising from our position, may be referred to as of four different classes:—

1. Farmers who are settled on new lands, to whom it is important that such methods of cultivation and husbandry should be taught as will prevent them from exhausting the virgin fertility of the soil;
2. Farmers on lands which have been under cultivation for long years and which have been in a measure exhausted by improper methods of culture, to whom it is important that a knowledge should be imparted of a system of agriculture whereby the lost fertility of the land can be restored to it;
3. Farmers living upon exhausted lands and who are already seeking to restore their productiveness, to whom it is most important that a knowledge of the best methods of how to do so should be made known, in order to assist them in that work and at the same time to enable them in the meantime to realise the largest possible profits from their labor and lands;
4. Business men, owners of butter and cheese factories, and butter and cheese makers, to whom it is important that there should be made known from some authoritative source the best methods for carrying on the manufacturing industry in dairying, in reference to all parts of the practice from the handling of milk to the preparation of the finished product for the market, and also how and where to dispose of these products to the best advantage.

I will now say a few words about each of these classes and mention the work which I consider should be undertaken to make their position better.

1. *Farmers,—Settled on New Lands.*

There are three important things which ought to be taught to that class of farmers. The first is,—that all lands from which we draw crops of grain year after year continuously, without giving them rest, and from which the grain is all sold on the market, are inevitably doomed to a rapid exhaustion of fertility. The second is,—that in the Provinces of which I am now speaking, the modification of the system of continuous grain-growing and grain-selling into another system, which would consist in the rearing of cattle for meat production, is not yet profitable to the farmers, because the feed which they must gather to feed cattle during the seven months of stabling in winter, costs too much, to leave any profit from the sale of fattened cattle at the actual prices that may be obtained, since they have to compete with cattle breeders and feeders of the west, who can obtain the feed required for the fattening of their cattle at a very low cost. The third is,—that dairying which admits of the carrying on of mixed farming on the land and of consuming on the farm all of its coarse products, and of manufacturing from them through the medium of milking cows concentrated products, (which are profitable to sell on the market

while leaving for the soil the by-product of manure for the enrichment of the land), is the only husbandry which enables the farmers occupying new lands to cultivate them at a profit without exhausting the soil. At the same time dairying yields a sufficient profit to permit the return to the land, of some chemical fertiliser to replace that portion of its fertility which has been removed by the sale of milk and cheese. I have been called upon to demonstrate, that that can be done in one or two places; and there is no doubt that, through the medium of Bulletins like those which we began to publish this year,—and in which the question may be thoroughly and as simply as possible discussed and presented,—we may prevent a large number of settlers from falling into the mistakes of their forefathers, who from having followed the old system, have been obliged to leave their exhausted lands and emigrate.

2. *Farmers,—Owners of Exhausted Lands.*

There is no doubt that it is more difficult to induce a farmer of this class to accept a new method, than one of those mentioned under the last heading. Indeed, he who has come to the verge of ruin through routine and ignorance, feels the bad effects of his continued ignorance without seeking to account for the causes. Too often, he imputes to bad years, unfavourable seasons, the use of poor seed, an evil of which he himself is the only author. He must, therefore, be brought to make a thorough study of his own case in order to recognise his mistakes. We must make him know the value of manure; the necessity of producing and of keeping it in good condition for application to the land; and the methods of obtaining large quantities of it by manufacturing on the farm all coarse products of crops, instead of selling them. The inexorable law requires that we should give back to the land an equivalent of what has been taken from it. Lastly, he must be convinced that dairying is the only industry which in the actual state of markets, is competent to regenerate agriculture for him, for the reasons which have been set forth in the preceding paragraph.

If, to demonstrate these things to the farmers, lectures be given in clear, concise and unpretentious language, there is no doubt but that Bulletins explaining the same principles and corroborating the teachings of the lecturer are useful for carrying on the good work. Their influence is felt specially in those places where the farmers unite in one common endeavour to form associations, clubs or institutes, in which they can discuss together the new aspects of questions which have been put before them by the lecturer or the Bulletins.

3. *Farmers,—Owners of Exhausted Lands but who are engaged in the work of Restoration.*

It is much easier to help this class of farmers to improve their condition. Having reached the conviction, through their first efforts towards improvement that there are new methods which provide a means for restoring to the land its lost fertility, they desire to acquire further knowledge of these methods and also to put them into practice. An important matter for the lecturer, when he is before this class of farmers, is to proceed by way of demonstration and illustration. There is no place, no matter how far behind the age it may be, where there is not at least one farmer shrewder than the others, who farms—if not to perfection—better than his neighbours. To explain why he has more success, to show how he can do still better by improving the methods by means of which he has commenced to ameliorate his condition, is sufficient to induce others to strive to do like him, that they may also with certainty succeed. The first things to be remedied are want of drainage, want of manure, want of cattle. As a rule, farmers of this class are those who come most willingly to hear the lectures given, who desire to get the Bulletins, who take an agricultural paper, and who are most easily convinced of the advantages that arise from uniting in associations, such as the agricultural clubs, which exist in large numbers in the Province of Quebec. They consist of Parish Associations, and are similar to the Farmers' Institutes which have been organised in the Pro-

vince of Ontario in the form of county associations. These associations or clubs are of great benefit, by making the experience of many available for each, by providing for discussions of the different methods of farmers in the neighbourhood, by procuring Bulletins and agricultural papers, by making provision for clubs through which to buy new seeds, improved agricultural implements, and cattle of good breeds. By these and other ways, they help to promote great and rapid progress towards improvement in agriculture.

Those farmers who have already realised the benefits from association, are those who are most easily brought to form such associations for the manufacturing of butter and cheese. They open co-operative factories, bring their milk to them, take care to engage first-class makers to manufacture their products, are desirous to secure a good market, and from that time on they are sure to succeed and see prosperity taking the place of ruin. An example will find its place here. In 1880, there was not a single butter or cheese factory in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec. Nearly everywhere in that region, agriculture was at the lowest possible condition. In that year a cheese factory was opened in one of the parishes situated below Quebec. That parish, being about 6 miles by 3 miles in area, contained about 200 cows of which the milk was available for the factory. At that time each cow gave for 6 months of the year enough milk to yield an average of 40 pounds of butter for the season. That butter, generally of poor quality, was worth from 12 to 15 cents per pound. It is easy to calculate what poor returns were realised, or rather what real loss was sustained by the farmers under such a condition of things. The factory experienced some drawbacks. There was much prejudice to uproot, but the days of trial passed over, and to-day in that same parish, where there were only 200 cows 10 years ago, we find 600, which instead of yielding each about \$6.00 worth of butter, realise \$20.00 each. For the whole parish the yield, from sales of butter and cheese, instead of being \$1,200 per year as it was 10 years ago, is now \$12,000. This is a result obtained by intelligent farmers,—a result which can be obtained by all farmers who will adopt the same measures and methods.

4. *Business Men, Factory Owners, and Cheese and Butter Makers.*

Where the farmer has adopted the safe principles for the improvement of agriculture, which have just been mentioned, and has realised the necessity for engaging in dairying, he must be furnished with the means for drawing from that industry first-class products and of getting from them the largest possible profit. To reach such a condition of things, we must look for another class of men, who, although they are not farmers, are nevertheless one of the most important factors in the system of dairy farming. After the farmers have been brought to produce a large quantity of milk, it is necessary to prove to them that more profit may be derived from that milk when manufactured in a factory than when it is handled in a private dairy. Many places still need to have that matter presented and proven to them. To make it clear, one of the best ways is to promote the opening of first-class factories in sections where there are none; even if it be necessary for the Government to grant some money, to insure the opening of a first-class factory, it would be a good policy to do so. In fact, it has been done already and with the best of results. Indeed, when farmers are not sufficiently enlightened concerning the benefits of the system as represented in lectures and bulletins, there is no other way than to enable them to put their fingers on the profits. When a factory is opened and a few farmers have decided to bring their milk, the attention of the others is quickened. The wife of a neighbour is no longer obliged to spend one-third of her time, and often more, in a dairy. Butter and cheese made at the factory are of first-class quality; the price paid for them is higher, the money comes in every month, instead of at the end of the season; the quantity of butter or cheese obtained from 100 pounds of milk is larger; and finally, the veil is torn, the blind see, and everybody is soon a believer in the benefits from co-operation. The first step has been made, but it is only a first step, and unfortunately it is followed very often by a retreat;

and why so? Because after a good start, the thing has been managed badly. The first year a good maker had been engaged, but a false idea of economy prevailed, and the following year a less skilful maker was engaged at cheaper wages; and the result has been an inferior product. Hence, well-grounded complaints have arisen, recriminations have been made, and the end has been a ruined enterprise. Factory owners and butter and cheese makers must, therefore, be equal to their tasks. They must know the nature of a model factory, and they must strive to make their own a model in every respect. They must be instructed in the best methods for the erection and equipment, informed of what are the most improved apparatus, the most successful methods of manufacture, and the best tests whereby to discover the true value of milk, in order to pay for it according to its true value for butter-making or cheese-making. They must also learn to test milk, so as to prevent the frauds which are too often committed by the patrons who furnish adulterated milk.

Besides, from a general point of view, not only must they have a first-class product in every factory, but they must attain a certain uniformity of quality and appearance in the product of a whole county, a whole district, a whole province. Further, they must know how to put up the product in such a way that it may be as the markets want it. The market must be well known and supplied with what it requires at the time it is required.

To attain all that, butter and cheese makers must learn their business quite thoroughly; and to learn it, they need schools of some sort, that they may be able to go to these schools and get practical and theoretical instruction. Instructors must be trained in the Experimental Dairy Stations, and they should afterwards go and teach in the dairy schools what they have learned themselves. After the makers have left the schools, they must keep up with the progress of science and be looked after, in order that they may not become careless. Consequently, travelling inspectors are necessary to visit their factories, to keep them well posted respecting new methods coming into use every year and to detect any negligence that may exist. I will illustrate by an example how such instructions are useful and give good results. Last June, the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion had called together at St. Alphonse, Chicoutimi County, Province of Quebec, 20 cheese-makers of that district, to give them a practical and theoretical lesson in the manufacture of cheese. A whole day was spent in that work, after which everybody went home. Last October, I had occasion to meet a patron of a cheese factory, the maker in which was present when the above mentioned instruction in cheese-making was given. I inquired from that patron if cheese had sold for a good price in his district during the last season. He replied: "Prices have been satisfactory every way at our factory, the cheese of which has been sold since July for 1 cent a pound higher than those of all the other factories in the neighbourhood. I asked what was the reason of that. "It is" said he "because our maker was present last June at St. Alphonse, where a lesson in cheese-making was given there by the Dairy Commissioner; and that lesson has been of such service to me that I have improved my method of manufacturing, enough to enable us to get that advance in price of 1 cent per pound of cheese made since. This is enough to illustrate what may be the result from a system of instruction and inspection regularly carried out.

To attain uniformity in quality and appearance in the cheese of a county, of a district, and of a whole province, we must get uniformity in the method of manufacture, which can be secured by the formation of syndicates of factories, having at their head an inspector over each Syndicate; these inspectors having over them a general inspector for each province. Those general inspectors can derive guidance for their work from the information collected and disseminated from the Dairy Department under the superintendence of the Dairy Commissioner. And to unite all those having some interest in dairy matters, it is important to organise district associations of dairymen, where farmers, butter and cheese makers, factory owners, inspectors and instructors may meet together in local or general conventions.

I desire to recapitulate this last part of my report, this programme which is followed in many of its parts, in a few districts of the Dominion and which

is still unknown, but should be known and followed in a greater number of districts; lectures to be given before farmers' meetings to teach to those having new lands, how to maintain their fertility; to those who have exhausted lands, how to improve them; to those who have begun the work of amelioration, how to avail themselves of the co-operative system, to attain progress and profits more quickly and surely by means of agricultural clubs, farmers' institutes and associations, through which they may receive sound practical directions; and to owners of factories and to butter and cheese makers, theoretical and practical instruction to keep them well posted respecting the progress of their industry; the creation of dairy schools to train first-class makers; the establishment of experimental dairy stations to make analyses, tests and to gather all the information necessary to keep the instructors and inspectors to the front in a knowledge of the best methods in dairying brought to light every year through the help of scientific research; the publication and diffusion by the Dairy Department of bulletins treating on all matters of interest to those who are engaged in dairying; investigations to find an opening in foreign markets to dispose of the products of the dairy industry in the most advantageous manner; encouragement to the development of dairy interests by grants judiciously distributed to those who will labour in that direction.

This programme is one that requires the co-operative help of everybody, from the most backward farmer to the most prominent of our legislators, in order that it may be carried out successfully. It has been presented in part upon former occasions—and one might think it is useless to repeat it in this report—but, if it is a well known programme amongst the farmers who are foremost in making progress in their work, it is very little, if at all known by those who have greatest need of the help which it seeks to render, and it is in order that it may reach them, that I have entered upon these long details of it in the present report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. C. CHAPAIS,

Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Address, by His Excellency the Governor General.....	9	Calgary, N.W.T.....	70
Addresses by the Dairy Commissioner,—		Cattle,—	
Agricultural Education.....	39	round-up in North-West.....	70
Butter-making in Winter.....	134	winter feeding of.....	64
Co-operation and the Swine Industry.....	26	Cattle ranching, profits from small herds.....	70
Dairy Farming.....	14	Chapais, Mr. J. C.—	
Mind and Muscle on the Farm.....	140	Assistant Dairy Commissioner.....	52, 53
At Shoal Lake, Man.....	55	lectures by.....	176
Agassiz, B.C., Experimental Farm at.....	71	report of.....	176
Agricultural Education, address on.....	39	Cheese,—	
Air, as source of plant food.....	21	as a cheap food.....	117
Antigonish, N.S.....	13	exports of.....	12, 116
Associations,—		imports into Great Britain.....	116
co-operative dairy.....	144	national brand for.....	126
function of.....	145	recommendation <i>re</i> branding of.....	125
Bedford, Mr. S. A., Superintendent Manitoba Branch Farm.....	62	recommendations <i>re</i> cheese carried in bond.....	124
Berlin, Ont., Convention at.....	134	regulations <i>re</i> cheese carried in bond.....	125
Blair, Col. W. M., Superintendent Nappan Experimental Farm.....	54	report of N. Y. Produce Exchange on filled cheese.....	118
Boards of Trade,—		resolution <i>re</i> brands, etc.....	123
forms to use.....	127	scale of points for judging.....	74
provisions of Act.....	127	Cheese factory, cost of.....	31
Boars.....	33	Cheese factories,—	
Bonaventure and Gaspé.....	53	apparatus for.....	158, 159
Brand, distinctive Canadian.....	116	buildings for.....	158
Brandon, Man.....	59, 67	construction of.....	152
British Columbia, meetings in.....	71	equipment of.....	158
Broadview, N.W.T.....	68	establishment of.....	143
Brockville, Ont., Convention at.....	140	management of.....	159
Bulletins,—		plans for.....	153, 157
copies issued.....	76	reports from.....	160
No. 1. Milk for Cheese Factories.....	77	rules and regulations.....	150
No. 2. Notes for Cheese-makers for May.....	80	Cheese-makers,—	
No. 3. Butter-making.....	82	duties of.....	159
No. 4. Fodder Corn and the Silo.....	87	notes for, for May.....	80
No. 5. Notes for Cheese-makers for July.....	96	notes for, for July.....	96
No. 6. Notes for Cheese-makers for August.....	98	notes for, for August.....	98
No. 7. Notes for Cheese-makers for October.....	100	notes for, for October.....	100
Bulletin, Special, on Establishment of Cheese Factories and Creameries.....	143	Cheese-making, bulletins on.....	80, 96, 98, 100
Business basis, for co-operative dairying.....	144	Chicoutimi, dairying in.....	52
Butter,—		Chores, doing of.....	28
economy of making, in creameries.....	29	Churning.....	65
exports of.....	12, 116	Committee on Agriculture, of House of Commons, resolutions adopted.....	3
granular.....	66	Conditions, changed on farms.....	17
imports into Great Britain.....	116	Convention, second of Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada.....	8
national brand for.....	127	Conventions,—	
salting of.....	66	in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	13
scale of points for judging.....	73	value of.....	15
Butter-makers, duties of.....	166, 173	Co operation,—	
Butter-making,—		address on.....	26
at home dairies.....	138	effect of, on cheese trade of Ontario.....	29
bulletin.....	82	Co-operation and combinations.....	29
Butter-making in Winter,—Address.....	134	Co-operative companies and associations.....	144
By-Products,—		Co-operative companies,—	
buttermilk.....	167	officers of.....	148
skim milk.....	174	powers of directors.....	148
whey.....	33	Co-operative dairying.....	66
By-Laws,—		Corn,—	
for Boards of Trade.....	130	bulletin on.....	87
for co-operative companies.....	147	for fodder.....	23
		Indian.....	87

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Cows,—		Forms— <i>Continued</i> ,—	
as boarders	24	for Boards of Trade	127
good points of	25	of application for instructors	45
qualities of dairy	136	of application for incorporation	148
Craig, Mr. John, Horticulturist	62	of report on cheese factory	51
Cream	104	Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., exhibition at	76
qualities of	65	Fredericton, N.B., addresses at	13
relation of, to milk	31	Gagetown, N.B., meeting at	53
separation of	64	Gaspé	53
sweet or sour	65	Gilbert, Mr. A. G., Poultry Manager	62
Cream collectors	167	Glenboro', Man	67
Creamery, cost of	31	Ha! Ha! Bay	52
Creameries on cream-gathering plan,—		Hogs,—	
apparatus for	165	as citizens	17
building of	164	behaviour after drinking alcoholic whey	32
construction of	162	effect of different feeds on pork	37
equipment of	165	should be kept clean	32
establishment of	143	shrinkage after killing	37
inspection of	147	table of feeding experiments	34
plans for	163, 164	Hog-pens, construction of floors	32
requirements at farms	166	Indian Corn, bulletin on	87
rules and regulations	161	Indian Head, N.W.T.	68
Creameries on centrifugal-separator plan	168	Inspectors, detective	115
buildings of	172	Instructor's report, specimen one	48
construction of	170	Joint Stock Companies, formation of	145
equipment of	173	Knowledge, value of	16
management of	173	Legislation in reference to adulteration of milk	103
plans of	171, 172	Legislature of New Brunswick, interest in agriculture	26
reports of	174	Lochaber, N.S., picnic at	54
rules and regulations	168	Mackay, Mr. Angus, Supt. N.W.T. Branch Farm	68
Creamery inch	166, 167	Manitoba,—	
Crops, suitable for cows	19	acreage under cultivation	59
Dairy Commissioner,—		Dairymen's Association	61
appointment of	8	dairy products	61
report of	1	evidence of progress	58
work of	15, 56	increasing number of cattle	63
Dairy Commissioner's Report, contents of	8	live stock of	59
Dairy farming, address on	14	maintaining fertility	60
Dairy inspectors and instructors,—		meetings in	67
forms of application for	45	mixed farming in	59
notes to guide	47	rumors about	56
payment of	45	sheep and pigs for	66
service from	44	soil of	57
work of	43	the climate of	57
Dairymen's Associations, work of and need for	14	trip through and meetings in	55, 67
Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada, organization of	2	water supply	57
Dairymen's Board of Trade,—		winter feed for cattle	61, 64
articles of association	129	Manitou, Man	59, 67
by-laws for	130	Manure,—	
formation of	129	from the barnyard	22
Dairy Stations, Experimental	132, 137	saving of valuable constituents	23
Davisburg, N.W.T.	70	value of	20
Deputation to Government <i>re</i> Dairymen's Association and Dairy Commissioner	3	Maple Creek, N.W.T.	70
Droughts in the North-West	68	Markets,—	
Education, value to farmers	141	British	18
Ensilage	17, 88, 90, 91, 96	local	17
Experimental Dairy Stations, memorandum on	132	Maritime Provinces, lectures in	52
Experimental Farms,—		Memorandum to Government <i>re</i> Dairymen's Association and Dairy Commissioner	4
Agassiz, B.C.	71	Merchandise Marks Offence Act, application of	124
Brandon, Man	62	Milk,—	
Central, at Ottawa	62	condensed milk factory	54
Indian Head, N.W.T.	68	Dominion Act to provide against fraud	111
Nappan, N.S.	23, 34	for city supply	105
Experimental Farms of Dominion	15, 61	for cities and towns	107
Farmer's calling,—		for factory use	105, 111
importance of	16	for house use	105
nobility of	26	graded under different names	105
Fletcher, Mr. James, Botanist and Entomologist	62	keeping of sweet	111
Food, more concentrated	27	Ontario Act to provide against fraud	113
Food from farms	19	regulations concerning sale, at London, Ont	110
Forms,—		regulations regarding sale of in Prussia	110
of cards for judging butter	73	stable flavour in	139
of cards for judging cheese	74	standards for	106
		standard recommended	106

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Milk— <i>Continued</i> ,—		Salt,—	
tables of analyses	107, 108, 109	for butter-making	84
tests of by dairy instructor	49	for milking cows	26
valuation according to quality	115	Saunders, Prof. Wm.	8, 56, 61
value of different constituents	104	Seed-testing	20
Milk of Cows,—		Shareholders in co-operative companies	147
composition of	103	Shoal Lake, Man.	67
Milk-drawers, agreements with	160, 174	address at	55
Mind and Muscle on the Farm, address	140	Shutt, Mr. F. T., Chemist	62
Minnedosa, Man.	67	Silos,—	
Moosomin, N. W. T.	67	bulletin on	87
Nappan, N. S.	13	building of	91
New Brunswick meetings in	13, 53	filling of	95
New Glasgow, N. S.	13	size and cost of	96
New Westminster, B. C.	71	Skim-milk	174
meeting at	72-74	Soil	20
exhibition at	72	action of frost on	27
North-West Territories,—		Standards of milk,—	
cattle free from disease	70	discussions on	103
meetings in	67	nature of standard required	104
trip through and meetings in	55, 67	Sun, as source of energy	21
Nova Scotia, meetings in	13, 54	Sussex, N. B., meeting at	53
Plant food,—		Swine industry, address on	32
elements of	22	Syndicates of cheese factories and creameries	46
elements and nature of	27	Table, shewing quantities of whey for milk	175
from decaying plants	28	Testing of milk, by instructor	49
Portage la Prairie, Man.	59, 67	Victoria, B. C., meeting at	71
Prince Albert, N. W. T., meeting at	75	Vancouver Island, B. C., meetings in	72
Prince Edward Island, meetings in	55	Wascana, N. W. T.	69
Profit <i>r.</i> price	18	Water,—	
Public Health Act, application of	109	for cows	25
Qu'Appelle Valley	68	functions of	20
Rapid City, Man.	67	to illustrate co-operation	28
Regina Leader, extract from	69	Wawanessa, Man.	67
Regina, N. W. T.	68	Whey,—	
Report on factory, form of	51	composition of	33
Reputation, worth of	30	table of quantities	175
Rocky Mountains	70	Windbreak for North-West	68
Sackville, N. B.	13	Winnipeg, Man.	59, 67
Saguenay River	52	Winter dairying	25
St. Lawrence River	52	Wolseley, N. W. T.	68
Salesman, duties of	149		

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, 1890.

REPORT

OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

WITH

REPORTS FROM AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPE.

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., K.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, as usual, the annual reports of the Agents of your Department in Great Britain, namely: Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin; Mr. Henry Merrick, Belfast, and Mr. John Down, Bristol.

You will, I am sure, agree with me that these reports are full of interesting information, and worthy of attentive perusal on the part of all those interested in the extension of trade between Canada and the mother country, and in the efforts that are being made to promote emigration to the fertile lands of the Dominion. I trust, therefore, that they will have a wide circulation.

The duties of these gentlemen have for many years been gradually extending in their scope; and not only do they devote the ability and energy, which they all possess in a considerable degree, to the dissemination of information as to the immense resources and capabilities of the Dominion, in Great Britain and Ireland and on the continent, but they are keenly alive to the necessity of doing everything in their power to create new markets for Canadian produce of various kinds. Their offices are also becoming recognized centres in their respective districts, through which particulars of all kinds of a reliable character relating to the Dominion may be obtained, and they are largely availed of for these purposes by merchants and traders throughout the country, and by the newspaper press. In addition to this, the offices are largely made use of by travelling Canadians who may be visiting the United Kingdom and the continent, for purposes of business or pleasure.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, also, that these remarks apply equally to the London office. I shall have occasion to refer to the matter again later on, in dealing with the importation into the United Kingdom of articles of farm and dairy produce. In the meantime, however, to show the extent to which the London office is availed of, I may say that during the summer season the time of two clerks is

almost entirely occupied in procuring tickets of admission for Canadians to the various institutions of interest in this country, and in connection with letters of introduction, both here and on the continent, passports, &c. The office is also becoming, to a greater extent than ever, the resort of Canadians and others concerned in commercial enterprises of one kind or another in the Dominion, who wish to obtain information and advice.

I quote the following figures relating to Canada from the Board of Trade returns of emigration from the United Kingdom during 1890, as compared with 1889:—

Nationalities.	1890.	1889.
English.....	18,434	22,417
Scotch.....	2,409	3,649
Irish.....	1,705	2,203
Total of British origin ..	22,548	28,269
Foreigners.....	9,382	9,787
Total.....	31,930	38,056

As I have pointed out on several occasions, these figures do not give an accurate idea of the actual emigration that takes place to the Dominion, and, for this reason, will not agree with the detailed statistics published in the Annual Blue Book of your Department. They only purport to give the emigration to Canada by the direct lines of steamers, and do not include persons who travel by way of New York or other United States ports. There is no denying the fact that the competition for emigrants is greater than ever it was, and that a considerable portion of the passenger traffic between Europe and Canada passes by way of the United States, owing to the faster steamers that ply on that route, and to the fact that no advantage in the way of rates has, for some time, been available by the Canadian lines.

I may say that the total emigration from this country for the year shows a considerable falling off. The total of British origin in 1889 was 253,795, and in the year 1890, 218,229, a reduction equal to 14 per cent. The foreigners who travelled by way of the United Kingdom numbered 83,466 in the former year, and in the latter year 94,560. In the aggregate, therefore, the total emigration for the two years was 342,641 and 316,145, respectively, or a decrease of 8 per cent. The movement to the United States (British emigration) shows a falling off of 10 per cent. (168,771 to 154,450), to Australia of 25 per cent. (28,294 to 21,212), to the Cape and Natal of 28 per cent. (13,884 to 10,341), and to Canada of 20 per cent. (28,269 to 22,548). It will be seen that we secure as much emigration as the whole of Australasia, and that while the population of the United States outnumbers that of the Dominion more than 12 times, the emigration to that country is only 7 times greater than to Canada. This calculation is based upon the Board of Trade returns, which, as I have stated, are not altogether reliable for our purposes. The *actual* immigration to Canada compared with that to the United States and to other countries will make a much more favourable showing.

It will be seen that we have again to report a diminished movement of emigrants in the direction of the Dominion, in common with that to all countries. There has been a decided improvement in the trade and commerce of Great Britain during the

last few years, and when this condition of things prevails it is inevitable that the number of people emigrating should not be as large as when times are bad. There is an attachment to the land in the United Kingdom that does not obtain to so great an extent in newer countries; and people will remain on, in the hope of better times, until they get into such a position that a change becomes more or less an absolute necessity. But, in addition to this, we have to look to Canada itself, for reasons which may somewhat explain the falling off.

In 1888 and 1889 Canada, in common with most other countries, experienced rather unfavourable seasons, although the effects in the Dominion were not so serious as those experienced in many other parts of the world. There is no doubt that during those years the letters sent by the settlers in Canada to their friends at home were not so encouraging as those which are usually written in a good season; and this must have had some effect in keeping people back. Then, again, in certain quarters in Canada there is a disposition to discourage immigration; and owing to the energy with which these ideas have been propagated a feeling of distrust has been caused in the minds of many intending emigrants, who, as a class, are most susceptible to any discouraging remarks that may come to them, and do not give the matter that serious investigation which would in many cases show their fears to be groundless. Then, again, statements of a disparaging nature now and again appear in the press, in the form of letters, or in other ways, made, possibly, with no intention of their being repeated abroad. Such statements, however, are often seized upon by our competitors and by persons who prefer to look upon the black side of things, and their circulation tends for a time to retard the work your agents are doing in circulating reliable information as to the undoubted advantages which Canada offers to settlers of the classes in demand. After all, however, I think Canada makes a very fair showing this year, considering the position of emigration generally; and it is admitted on all sides that the class of emigrants who have been going to Canada is superior in every way, and that they are calculated to make good settlers.

Complaints are sometimes made in the Dominion, both in the press and on the platform, that Canada, with her undoubted resources, is not securing so large an immigration as she ought to do, and reflections of an unjust character are frequently made upon the work that is performed by the agents of your Department in this direction. In order that the public may understand exactly what is being done to promote a knowledge of the resources of Canada in this country, I cannot do better than give in this report some general idea of the agencies that are working for your Department.

The offices of the Government, as I have already explained, are year by year becoming better known throughout the United Kingdom, and there is always a large correspondence going on in addition to numerous personal inquiries; it is necessary to point out, however, that emigration is as much a matter of business as any other industry that can be mentioned. In order to attract attention to the country, and to get emigrants to settle upon the land, money must be spent continuously, and systemetically. As you are aware, and as I have explained in previous reports, the efforts of your agents have been considerably paralysed by the smallness of the funds placed at my disposal in recent years, and this was experienced to a greater extent than ever since the assisted passages were withdrawn. Formerly the Govern-

ment used to advertise, to a considerable extent, in the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom, that pamphlets respecting various Provinces, free grants of land, demand for labour, rates of wages, &c., could be obtained at the various Government offices; but, owing to the policy followed for the last few years, and to reduced sums voted by Parliament for immigration, this very desirable means of attracting public attention to the best means of obtaining particulars of all kinds about Canada has been until quite recently discontinued. You were good enough to authorise me, during the late season, to spend a small sum for advertising purposes, and I arranged for announcements, such as those to which I referred, to be inserted in some hundreds of newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. From my reports upon the subject you will have gathered that the results of those advertisements were very marked. Letters of inquiry, which had been coming in previously in comparatively small numbers, increased in a wonderful manner, and I was able to enter into communication with a considerable number of people who desired to obtain information about Canada. If we are not advertising, and do not attract inquiry in this way, we are obliged to rely, more or less, upon ordinary and general inquiries, and upon an indiscriminate circulation of pamphlets, in the hope that many of them may reach persons interested in the subject. I need hardly point out to you, however, that the distribution of pamphlets among people who take the trouble to write for them is bound to have more result than can possibly be expected from a promiscuous distribution. I have no hesitation in saying that the different Provinces of Canada have been more written about, in the last ten years, than any other country in the world, and this is still the case. But, although a large amount of general knowledge is conveyed in this way to the ordinary reader, it does not place the intending emigrant in communication with those able and willing to give the actual information required, or to answer the specific questions that are generally raised. It will be seen at once that in this way the advertisements are most valuable, as supplementing the contributions that appear in the press. I may say that posters are exhibited periodically in every post office in the United Kingdom, by the courtesy of the Postmaster General, giving briefly the advantages offered to settlers in Canada and the names and addresses of officials who may be communicated with. Again, there is considerable correspondence always going on in the press, in which the Government offices are sometimes specifically mentioned, and this also leads to numerous inquiries. In addition, persons who have visited the Dominion, and afterwards voluntarily give lectures in different parts of the country, invariably communicate with me or with your local agents. Many people are also referred to the agencies by persons who have emigrated, or by institutions connected with emigration. I refer to this part of the matter to show that, in the ordinary way, and through ordinary channels, a considerable amount of inquiry is made at the Government offices by those who desire to obtain information about the Dominion. I believe that the applications could be increased to almost an indefinite extent, if proper publicity were given to the advantages which the country offers, and to the existence of the Government offices, but this can only be done effectually by continual advertisements in the papers, and in other ways that may be available, all of which necessitate expenditure.

Besides the agents of your Department, I need hardly remind you that the steamship companies and the great Canadian railway companies are all concerned

in promoting emigration to Canada. The former have thousands of agents scattered all over the United Kingdom in fact a steamship agent is to be found in almost every hamlet. They are paid a small commission upon the railway fares, so that we have throughout the United Kingdom a large number of persons interested in sending people to Canada and distributing literature about the country. The steamship and railway companies also spend large sums annually in advertising. So far as I could ascertain these agents are not being offered any greater inducements to send people to the United States than are offered by the Canadian lines and railway companies. They will probably make more out of the passengers booked to Australia, the Cape or the Argentine Republic, owing to the cost of reaching these places being greater than Canada, and the commissions being calculated upon the percentage system. There is no doubt that the cessation of the assisted passages took a valuable lever out of the hands of those agents in their endeavours to promote emigration to the Dominion. They are supplied with literature to a limited extent by the steamship and railway companies, and also distribute literature prepared by the Government. The companies have been pressing me for the last few years to let them have a much larger supply of our literature than they have been receiving, and I have brought their applications to your notice from time to time. You will be aware, however, that the amount at our disposal has not been sufficient to enable the demand for pamphlets, maps, posters, &c., to be complied with in every case.

Besides the steamship and railway companies, there are many institutions concerned with emigration who largely direct their attention to the Dominion. Most of them are supported by voluntary subscriptions, and they favour Canada, owing to its nearness. The country is thus brought before the whole of their subscribers, and, in many other ways receives publicity from this source. I send you an extract from the hand-book issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, which contains information on this point:—

“TRADE SOCIETIES.

“There are several trade societies which assist their members to emigrate. All persons, therefore, who belong to such societies and wish to emigrate should ascertain whether their society will assist them, or give them introductions.

“The London Society of Compositors has expended, in 22 years, £5,001 in emigrating members (21 emigrated in 1888); the Alliance Cabinet Makers' Society, £240 in 19 years; the Amalgamated Cabinet Makers, £262 in 12 years; the Lithographic Printers, £303 in 7 years; the Cotton Spinners, £2,034 in 10 years; the Iron Founders, £4,712 in 12 years; the Kent and Sussex Labourers, £2,094 in 17 years; the Cigar Makers, £1,257 in 7 years; the Northumberland Miners, £1,293 in 4 years; the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, £261 in 1887, and £125 in 1888; and other societies have assisted members to emigrate at various times.

“The grants made vary according to the standing of the members. Roughly speaking, they range from £3 for members of two or three years' standing, to £8 and £10 for those of seven to ten years' standing and upwards.

“BRITISH EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

“This list is not exhaustive, and the committee, in publishing it, do not guarantee nor make themselves responsible for the status or the work of any society. It is

intended only as a possible assistance to persons who are making inquiries as to emigration for themselves or for others.

“CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

“BIRMINGHAM.—Children's Emigration Homes.—St. Luke's Road, Birmingham. Treasurer and General Manager, John T. Middlemore, to whom application should be made.

“These Homes were founded by Mr. J. T. Middlemore in 1872, ‘to save boys and girls from falling into crime;’ 1,852 boys and girls have been received and trained in them, of which 1,731 have been taken to Canada, including 271 in 1888. They are sent direct to the branch or Guthrie Home at London, Ontario, whence they are distributed amongst farmers and others. They are visited every year.

“GLASGOW.—Orphan Homes of Scotland, and Destitute Children Emigration Homes.—Application should be made to William Quarrier, 13 James Morrison street, Glasgow.

“Destitute children from 1 to 14 years of age are eligible for admission to these homes. One branch of the work carried on consists in training for emigration to Canada some of the boys and girls and young people received. About 3,000 have been emigrated during the last 18 years. They go direct to the Distributing Home, Fairknowe, Brockville, Ontario, whence they are placed out with farmers and others, and periodically visited; £10 pays for the passage and outfit of one child.

“LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Catholic Children's Protection Society.—President, Mr. Richard Yates; Hon. Secretary, J. A. Doughan, 99 Shaw street.

“One hundred and sixty-eight children were taken to a sisterhood at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1888 (making 1,100 since the society started) whence they were placed out in homes found for them.

“LIVERPOOL.—The Sheltering Homes for Orphan, Fatherless and Destitute Children.—Chairman, S. Williamson, M.P.; Secretary, Mrs. Birt, to whom application should be made at the Homes, 1 Sugnall street, and 68 Byrom street, between 11 and 4, or by letter.

“The object of these homes is to admit orphan girls from 4 to 14, and boys from 10 to 14 years of age, give them industrial training, education and religious instruction, and emigrate them to Canada. The cost of emigrating Liverpool children—for whom the homes are intended—is £10 per head; other children are charged £15; 136 children were taken out in 1887.

“LONDON.—Dr. Barnardo's Homes.—Apply to him at the Homes, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

“Part of the work of these homes is to train boys and girls, and emigrate them to Canada. They go direct to the Distributing Homes at Toronto (boys only) and Peterboro', Ontario (girls only), whence they are placed out with farmers and others. The institution has also an industrial farm in Manitoba, to which older lads are sent. The total number emigrated up to the end of 1889 was 4,150; the cost is £9 per head, and £11 for the older lads.

“LONDON.—The Boys' Home.—Governor, J. W. C. Fegan, 95 Southwark street, S.E., to whom all applications should be made. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

“The home trains friendless and destitute boys, and emigrates them, when suitable, to Canada, where it has a distributing home at Toronto, Ontario. The Little Wanderers' Home, Greenwich, and the Boys' Orphan Home, Ramsgate, are branches.

“LONDON.—Church of England Central Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays.—Chairman, the Bishop of Wakefield; Hon. Secretary, E. de M. Rudolf, 32 Charing Cross, S.W.

“The emigration of suitable children is one of the methods by which this society works. The children are sent to the Society's Benyon and Gibbs Homes at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, whence after instruction they are placed out. The Benyon Home holds 12 boys and the Gibb's Home 12 girls.

“LONDON.—Miss Macpherson's Home of Industry, 60 Commercial street, Spitalfields, E. Apply to the secretary at the home.

“Part of the work of this home is to train boys and girls, and emigrate them to Canada. They are taken to the distributing home at Stratford Ontario, whence they are placed out with farmers and others.

“LONDON.—Miss Rye's Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls.—Chairman of Council, Sir Rutherford Alcock. Secretary, Miss Lizzie Still, at the home, Avenue House, High street, Peckham, S.E.

“One hundred and nine children were emigrated in 1887 to the distributing home at Niagara, Canada, whence they were placed out in service.

“MANCHESTER.—Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Refuges and Home and Children's Aid Society.—Apply to the Hon. Secretaries, Leonard K. Shaw and Gilbert R. Kirlew, at the Central Refuge, Frances street, Strangeways, Manchester. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

“As a branch of its work, it gives a home education and industrial training to children of the district under 16 years of age, and then emigrates them to Canada. Each band is sent out under escort to the Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario, whence they are placed out in situations by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and regularly visited and reported about; 400 children have been emigrated altogether.

“WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

“ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen Ladies' Union.—Emigration Branch: Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Miller, 10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, N.B.; President of the Union, the Countess of Aberdeen.

“Nineteen girls were emigrated in 1888. They have since remitted £29.

“IRELAND.—Irish Female Emigration Fund.—Apply to Vere Foster, Esq., Belfast.

“To assist the emigration of young women of good character between 18 and 30 years of age of the farm and domestic servant classes in the west of Ireland. The emigrants go mainly to the United States of America, but some go to Canada.

Queensland, South Australia and New Zealand. The work is now temporarily suspended from want of funds; over £31,000 have been expended. From January, 1849, to November, 1889, 22,615 girls were helped out, their average age being 20½ years.

“LONDON.—Colonial Emigration Society, with Loan Fund for Educated Women. Vice-President, Mrs. Leo Schuster; Hon. Secretary, and Treasurer, Mrs. Blanchard, Albert Mansions, 114 Victoria street, S. W. Application should be made by letter in the first instance.

“To assist the emigration of women to the British colonies by secured loans for passage money only, arrangements of parties, introductions, &c.

“LONDON.—Girls' Friendly Society.—Apply to the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester, who is head of Department. There are also 48 other workers in different parts of England.

“This is not, strictly speaking, an emigration society, but it arranges for the emigration of members who desire it, by grouping them in small parties under matrons on board ship, and secures their reception, distribution and supervision after arrival in the colonies. Loans are provided in special cases.

“LONDON.—United British Women's Emigration Association.—President, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley; Vice-President, the Hon. Mrs. Joyce; Hon. Secretaries, Miss Lefroy, 17 Eldon Road, Kensington, and Miss Bromfield, Ivy Corner, Winchester.

“To emigrate only such women and girls as are of good character and capacity; (2) To secure for them proper protection on the voyage and adequate reception on arrival; (3) If possible, not to lose sight of them for a year or two after emigration. The Association has an emigrants' home at 27 Colquitt street, Liverpool, where young women may sleep the night before embarking to Canada. Total income of association, 1887,—8, was £70 13s. 2d. In the year ending 30th June, 1889, 155 women went out under protection of and with introductions from the society; of these, 46 went to Queensland and 68 to Canada.

“There are over 70 local lady workers in different parts of the United Kingdom to whom emigrants may apply. A list of these can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.

“LONDON.—Women's Emigration Society.—President, The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Vice-President and Chairman of Committee, the Lady Jane Taylor. Hon. Secretary, Thomas Tully, 12 Cartoret street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

“To assist educated single women only to suitable positions in the colonies, by loans not exceeding the passage money, or a maximum of £20. Application must be made to above address by letter.

“SALISBURY.—Salisbury Diocesan Ladies' association for the Care of Friendless Girls.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Torrance, Norton House, Warminster.

“Assists friendless girls of respectable character only, and orphan or deserted children to the colonies. The work is purely diocesan, and applicants must live in the diocese.

 "GENERAL EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

"BRIGHTON.—Brighton Emigration Society.—Chairman, H. Willett; Hon. Secretary, John B. Haynes, 1, New England Road. Emigrants should apply to him at 47 Market street, on Monday's at 12 o'clock.

"The society assists large numbers of persons of good character to the colonies by payment of one-third of the cost.

"BRISTOL.—Bristol Emigration Society.—Hon. Secretary, H. C. Barstow. Emigrants should apply at the office, 27, Queen Square, Bristol, daily, except Wednesday, before 10 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.; on Tuesdays, also, from 3 to 5 p.m.

"152 persons (89 to Canada and 41 to the United States of America) were emigrated in 1888, at an average cost of £5 3s. 7d. a head; the emigrants themselves contributed £221 19s. 5d.

"CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace Self-Help Emigration Society.—Chairman, the Rev. J. Rice Byrne; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred Chetham-Strode, Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., to whom emigrants should apply on Saturday evenings between 7 and 9 o'clock.

"Any suitable person living within two miles of the Crystal Palace may become an emigrant member of the society, and be assisted with money to emigrate to a British colony. In 1888 there were 76 persons partially assisted.

"LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool Self-Help Emigration Society.—President, The Earl of Derby; Secretary, Thomas F. Roberts, 5 Tower Gardens, Water street. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, during emigration season, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

"The society assists suitable persons to emigrate mainly to Canada; grants loans of not more than one-half the entire cost, and arranges protected parties. The society started in April, 1888. In 1889 it helped out 149 persons, as against 75 in 1888.

"LONDON.—The Central Emigration Society.—Chairman, J. Rankin, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, A. B. Stoney, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

"This society does not help emigrants with money, but discusses emigration and State colonization by lectures, conferences, &c.

"LONDON.—Charity Organization Society.—Chairman of Emigration Sub-Committee, John Martineau; Secretary, F. E. Haigh, 15 Buckingham street, Adelphi, W.C.

"Emigrants should apply, in the first instance, to one of the district committees of the society.

"Suitable persons in London are assisted to emigrate, mainly to British colonies; 242 persons were helped out in 1888-89, mainly to Canada, as against 458 in 1887-88. Close investigation is made in each case. The society spent on behalf of the emigrants £1,121, of which £306 were for office expenses.

"LONDON.—Church Emigration Society.—President, Thomas Salt, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, the Rev. E. M. Tomlinson; Hon. Org. Secretary, C. E. Jemmett; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Cooper, 49, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.; office hours, 10 to 4;

Saturdays 10 to 1. Hon. Secretary Ladies Auxiliary, Miss C. E. Denison, 196 Cromwell Road, S.W., to whom single girls should apply.

“The society provides chaplains for some of their parties, and matrons for the single girls. It has country branches in England, and correspondents in the colonies who help the emigrants on landing. In 1889 passages were taken to the amount of £2,300, the society receiving £145 as commission. The expenditure by the society itself was £908, of which £218 was for “emigrants’ account,” and £486 for office expenses.

“LONDON.—East End Emigration Fund.—Chairman, the Rev. John F. Kitto; Hon. Secretaries, W. E. Mann and Captain G. Le M. Gretton, 137 Whitechapel Road, E. Office hours, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, daily, and on Friday evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.

“The Fund helped out 522 persons in 1889. The expenditure was £3,121, £613 of which was paid by the emigrants themselves into the weekly savings bank kept at the office, and the rest by the society and friends; office expenses, £121.

“LONDON.—Jewish Board of Guardians.—13 Devonshire Square, Bishopgate, E. Secretary Chairman of Emigration Committee, A. Rosenfeld. Hon. Secretary, William Gross. Apply at above address, Monday, Wednesday or Friday, 9 to 11.

“In 1888 the Board helped out 701 cases altogether, representing 1,254 souls. Of these 701 cases, 676 were foreigners, 518 being Russians and Poles. Of the 701 cases, 317 went to the United States of America, 18 to Australia, 1 to the Cape of Good Hope, 25 to other parts of Great Britain, and 340 returned to the continent. The entire cost to the Board was £964. The emigrants contributed considerable sums themselves.

“LONDON.—Jews’ Emigration Society.—President, Leopold de Rothschild. Hon. M. Stephaney; Secretary, G. L. Lyon, 8 South street, Finsbury, E.C. Emigrants should apply at 5 Duke street, Aldgate, E.C., on Tuesdays, from 12 to 2.

“The society helped to emigrate in 1888, chiefly to the United States of America, 268 persons, at an average cost of £2 18s. 9d. per head. Since the foundation of the society 7,099 persons have been assisted.

“LONDON.—National Association for Promoting State Colonization.—President, the Earl of Meath. Secretary; Lieut. H. T. C. Knox, R.N., 84 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

“This association is formed for the purpose of inducing the Imperial and Colonial Governments to join hands in adopting a system of voluntary State colonization, *i.e.*, advancing to selected families in this country a sum of money sufficient for them to proceed and settle in the British colonies, to be engaged in agricultural pursuits, the money advanced to be repaid with interest.

“LONDON.—St. Andrew’s Waterside Church Mission.—Chairman, C. E. Hunt; Secretary, W. Evan Franks, 65 Fenchurch street, E.C.

“In co-operation with the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, it provides for the spiritual welfare of (amongst others) emigrants, by giving them information, by finding, as far as possible, chaplains to conduct special parties, and

by gifts of books, magazines, &c., for reading on the voyage. There are branches at Gravesend, Tilbury, Victoria Docks, Albert Docks, Millwall Docks, and Liverpool.

“LONDON.—St. Katharine’s Mission Emigration Fund.—Application may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Charrington, Mayfield, Chislehurst, or at the offices of the East End Emigration Fund, 137 Whitechapel Road. (*See above*).

“This is the South London Branch of the East End Emigration Fund. It has assisted to emigrate during the last four years a yearly average of 47 persons from South London. The emigrants are required to pay part of the cost of passage.

“LONDON.—Self-Help Emigration Society.—Secretary, the Rev. R. Mackay, 4 Fleet Lane, Farringdon street. Office hours during the emigration season, 10 to 2 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6 to 8 p.m.

“In 1889 the society helped out 816 persons to the colonies (702 to Canada). The expenditure was £4,707, of which the emigrants and those personally interested in them provided three-fourths; office expenses were £409. The society has some 50 honorary correspondents in Canada, to whom the emigrants are sent. There are auxiliary committees at Hitchin, Bromley (Kent), and Wadhurst.

“LONDON.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Apply to the Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool.

“This society provides chaplains to meet emigrants both at British and colonial ports. Chaplains also accompany parties of emigrants on board ship, with a view to protecting them *en route*, and helping them to find work after landing. Persons wishing to join these parties should apply as above.

“LONDON.—Tower Hamlets Mission Emigration and Colonization Fund.—Hon. Secretary, Capt. Andrew Hamilton. Emigrants should apply at the Mission Office, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E., at 8 on Saturday evenings or 11:30 on Monday mornings if possible; if not, between 10 and 4 daily, except Saturdays.

“The society assists suitable persons to the British colonies by providing outfits, and payment of generally not more than half the passage money. Considerable numbers have been helped out.

“MANCHESTER.—Manchester Young Men’s Emigration Advice Society.—Secretary and Founder, W. H. Newett, 56 Peter street, at the office of the Young Men’s Christian Association. Office hours, 10 to 7.

“To give young men and their friends who wish to emigrate advice and introductions. No money assistance is given.

“WELLINGTON.—Wellington and District Association for Helping and Advising Emigrants.—President, J. Beattie, J. P.; Hon. Secretary, Miss Montgomery Campbell, Leaton, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Salop, to whom application may be made, or to the Assistant Hon. Secretaries, Miss Wright, Brooklyn House, Wellington, and Mr. J. Birch, Regent street, Wellington.

“To assist the emigration of suitable persons to the British colonies by loans or gifts of money and clothing, and by providing protection, especially for women and girls, *en route*—107 persons emigrated in 1887-88-89.

“WIMBLEDON.—Wimbledon Emigration Society.—Hon. Secretary (*pro tem*), J. C. Hughesdon. Men should apply at the Coffe Palace, Wimbledon Hill, on Friday evenings, between 8 and 9 p.m., and women to Miss Whittuck at the Mission House, South Wimbledon, on week-day mornings between 9 and 10 a.m.

“The society gives information on emigration, receives the savings of emigrants, and assists persons resident in Wimbledon and Merton to the British colonies, by grants not exceeding 2s. per head; 36 were helped out in in 1888.

“WINCHESTER.—Winchester Emigration Society.—Chairman, the Dean of Winchester. Emigrants should apply to the Secretary, the Rev. A. G. Joyce, at St. Maurice Hall, High street, Winchester, on Mondays, from 8 to 9 p.m., or by letter only, to him, at St. John’s Croft, Winchester.

“In 1888 the society assisted 40 emigrants from Winchester and the neighbourhood with loans and gifts of clothing, and selected 68 free colonists for Canada, South Africa and Queensland, making a total of 108 persons.”

The Emigrants’ Information Office publishes and sells leaflets and hand-books relating to Canada, printed at the expense of the Imperial Government, and large numbers are annually disposed of.

In addition to the companies I have mentioned, the Hudson Bay Company advertise the land they have for sale, and carry on a limited emigration business. The Canada North-Western Land Company engage in similar operations, as do the Manitoba and North-Western Railway; and besides, the Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbian Governments have agents in London, whose duty it is to attract attention to the resources of each of these provinces. The province of Manitoba is also said to be contemplating the establishment of an agency.

Emigration to Canada has also a most valuable ally in the great church societies. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has an emigration committee, the head of which is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it issues, periodically, a special hand-book for circulation among the clergy throughout the United Kingdom. The organizing secretary of the committee is the Rev. J. Bridger, of Liverpool, whose staff of energetic and able assistants not only look after emigrants in Liverpool; but organize every year several parties, which they escort across the Atlantic. They also give hundreds of lectures in different parts of the country, and conduct a large correspondence, chiefly on Canada, and altogether the value of the work upon which they are engaged cannot be over-estimated.

The very fact, however, that the efforts of all these different agencies, important as they are, and interested as most of them are, in promoting emigration to Canada, have not been successful in securing as many people as we want, shows the necessity for further endeavours, and for the offer of some greater advantages to settlers than we now give. It was for this reason that I ventured during the summer to make recommendations to you as to the means which, in my opinion, after consultation with the chief authorities concerned in the matter, might with advantage be taken to secure the end we all have in view. It will involve increased expenditure, I know, but I can conceive of no money that can be better spent than in encouraging the right class of people to settle upon lands which are awaiting cultivation in different parts of the Dominion. The total expenditure of your Department on emigration

matters for 1889 was \$126,043. Upon a population of five millions, this amounts to a tax of little more than 2 cents per head, and it also means that in that year the emigrants to the Dominion, according to your report (91,600), cost the country less than \$1.50 per head. I have no hesitation in saying that no country in the world obtains its emigrants as cheaply as Canada does. You have been good enough, with the approval of the Government, to adopt certain of the suggestions I made to you, with some modifications, but I must also impress upon you the necessity of adopting a continuous policy for a few years. If we start a policy this year, and alter it or diminish it in any way next year, it means the upsetting of all our arrangements, and a certain amount of demoralization on the part of the people who are working for us, and on the part of the people we are endeavouring to attract.

The expenditure for advertising, which has been authorized, I need not refer to here again, having dealt with it very fully in the commencing portions of this report. I may, however, repeat, that it will enable both this office and the agents of your Department to place themselves in direct correspondence with a large number of people who in all probability would not, but for the advertisements, know whom to consult. The public have much more confidence in communicating with the Government officers, than with ordinary emigration agents. As already explained, the effect of advertising upon our correspondence is always almost marked and immediate. The number of letters and personal inquiries received in ordinary circumstances is considerable, but immediately any advertisements are inserted in the newspapers the number of communications is trebled and quadrupled.

It is also essential that both the agents of the Department in this country and the steamship companies should be kept much better supplied with pamphlets than has hitherto been the case. The pamphlets required are those we are now using; but every year the statistics and other varying details which they contain should be brought down to the latest possible date. I think also that they would be improved by being better and more profusely illustrated, providing always that the weight of the pamphlet is not increased. The folders answer admirably for distribution by the steamship companies, and they should also be given a fair supply of the larger pamphlets, with a request that they should not be distributed indiscriminately. They could also make use of a large number of maps got up in an attractive way. I am decidedly of opinion that most of the printing for emigration purposes should be done here. It necessarily saves much delay, is decidedly cheaper, and the letter press can be changed when necessary in any way that experience suggests without loss of time.

A neat and attractive poster, not too large in size, is much required. The steamship and railway companies would be able to distribute these through their agencies in the various parts of the country, and in other ways which would tend to give publicity to Canada. I have referred to this matter in detail in my reports to you, and have sent you specimens of the posters.

A small hand-bill in colours is prepared each year in London for distribution throughout the post offices in the United Kingdom, as already explained. This only involves an expenditure of from £20 to £25 for printing; and when I tell you that there are about 25,000 post offices in the United Kingdom, at all of which the

bills are prominently exhibited, you will understand what an excellent and cheap advertisement it forms.

A peculiar feature in the emigration to Canada is that there are so few prepaid passages compared with other countries—I mean, of course, tickets taken and paid for in Canada, and sent over to friends on this side, who are proceeding to the Dominion. At least 50 per cent. of the emigrants to the United States go out, I am told on good authority, on prepaid passages, while the proportion of persons going to Canada holding such tickets is not more than 5 per cent. It seems to me that much might be done by your Department in Canada in urging the steamship and railway companies to work up a business of this kind. In Canada, as in England, the steamship companies have agents in most of the towns and villages, and if you could so arrange with the steamship companies as to offer a small bonus to their agents for every family for whom they issue prepaid tickets, it would be an inducement to them and stimulate their efforts in that direction. It is a question, also, whether it might not be advisable to assist persons brought out in that way, in their passages, as it is the best class of immigration we can get.

In my opinion, the proposal you have authorized of allowing a bonus to steamship agents in this country for all adults who take up land in the western parts of the Dominion will have a considerable effect in stimulating them to greater efforts, in the direction of promoting the emigration of agricultural settlers to Canada. As the bonus is only to be paid upon actual proof of settlement of the people on the land, which will be supplied by the use of proper forms, through the Dominion Lands Offices, the expenditure will be made absolutely on actual results only. It seems to me that this system is not open to objection on the part of any organizations objecting to immigration in the Dominion, and that it is free from the difficulties of identification that were associated to a small extent with the assisted passages.

At present there is no inducement for the steamship agents, who number 10,000, to work for Canada rather than for the United States or other countries; but by giving them a pecuniary incentive the advantages which Canada presents would be prominently set forth in their advertisements in the local press, without cost to the Canadian Government. We should have our show cards posted in the most prominent positions, and our pamphlets distributed widely in places and in a manner best calculated to secure the objects we have in view, namely, the emigration of a good class of agriculturists to Manitoba and the North-West, and the other Provinces. This payment will only be made after the passengers have settled upon the land, so that the system is purely one of payment by results.

The other proposal I have made to you, and which you have adopted, with some modifications, for a small bonus to be offered to immigrants who take up land in Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, will also be very beneficial. It will be safeguarded in every way by the fact that the payment will only be made on proof of the settlement of the emigrant upon his land. The publication of these proposals will be most useful in attracting attention to the Dominion, and I shall be surprised if it does not induce a large number of people to think of emigration to the Dominion. It is free from the objections raised to the assisted passages, as it does not interfere in any way with the rates charged by the steamship companies. We

know from experience that a reduction in the cost of passage means a considerable increase in our immigration, but of undesirable, rather than of desirable, classes. Under the present proposal, however, the rates of passages are not interfered with. The bonus is only paid when the immigrant has settled upon the land, and has produced his homestead receipt, and is, therefore, a payment by results; and it cannot be said that a payment of a few pounds is an extravagance if it secures the settlement of a family with small capital upon the land. It has been stated that we do get a certain number of immigrants every year, and that we shall have to pay upon them as well as upon the extra number who may be induced to go out under the proposal. This would be inevitable in any scheme that might be arranged; but if we can get an extra number of emigrants to settle in the country for a few years it will have a marked effect upon the emigration in the future. If the people who go out are satisfactorily settled and make fair progress they will communicate with their friends and get them to join them; in this way, the *nuclei* of settlers in different parts of the country will be formed; and, after a few years they will draw a considerable number of people to their neighbourhood annually. It has been said also that the bonus should be given to the older Provinces of Canada, as well as to the new, and that some encouragement should be offered to persons who are going out with the intention of taking up the improved farms to be had in the various Provinces. It must be borne in mind, however, that the people who go to the country to the west of Winnipeg are invariably possessed of small means only, while those who take up an improved farm are generally possessed of more money. Then, again, there would be considerable difficulty in carrying out any scheme to meet such cases, and after all there is no parallel between them. Besides, the older Provinces are already better known, have more population, and get more immigrants than the country further west, to reach which the immigrant has also to pay a larger railway fare. I have seen it stated, also, that the bonus proposal is regarded in some quarters as evincing an undervaluation of the resources of the West on the part of the Government. This statement will not, I think, bear the test of even cursory examination. The competition for immigration of all kinds is very great, and the cost of reaching the prairies of Canada comes heavily upon a family with limited capital, and it is necessary to fix the attention of people to the country by some specially attractive proposal. Considering the advantages derived by the revenue of Canada, and the large market provided for the manufacturing industries of eastern Canada by the increased settlement of the prairies, it seems to me that no fault can be found with the moderate proposals which you have authorized me to publish.

It is a question whether some extra advantages should not be offered to properly-qualified servant girls of good character. They are badly wanted in all parts of Canada, but we cannot hope to get many of them so long as the Australian colonies offer special inducements. Free passages to Queensland are given to unmarried female domestic servants, and other of the colonies grant assisted passages, as do the Cape Colony at Natal. I believe it would be a good thing to offer to the emigration societies in this country, and to the immigration societies in Montreal and Quebec, and in other cities where similar institutions have been formed, a bonus for any domestic servants they might be instrumental in getting out, upon satisfactory proof being forthcoming that the young women were in situations. The publicity

that would be given to such proposals would, I am sure, lead to beneficial results in stimulating this very important class of emigrants.

I took an opportunity in the summer, in view of the favourable circumstances existing at that time, to recommend that a number of tenant farmer delegates should be invited to visit Canada to report upon the agricultural resources of the various Provinces and the advantages they offered to settlers. You were good enough to agree to this suggestion, and in consequence I asked the press of the United Kingdom to publish a letter, of which the following is an extract :—

“ I venture to ask permission to state in your columns that I have been requested by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada to arrange for a number of tenant farmers' delegates to proceed to Canada, as early as possible, with a view of preparing a short report on the agricultural resources of the various Provinces of the Dominion. It is proposed that seven should be selected to represent England, one Wales (who should be able to speak and write in the Welsh language), two from Scotland (one from the north and one from the south), and two from Ireland (one from the north and one from the south). I shall be prepared to receive applications from persons desiring to take advantage of the invitation. The letters should contain the following particulars: Age of applicant, extent of land farmed, and the earliest date at which the applicant could leave. Those applications will receive the preference which are supported by a number of farmers living in the same district. The Canadian Government will provide travelling facilities to and from the Dominion, and on the railways in Canada, as well as a reasonable sum for travelling expenses. On the return of the delegates they will be expected to prepare short reports, which will be published at the expense of the Government.”

As the result, nearly 300 applications reached me, and I may say that in the large majority of cases the applicants were eminently fitted to undertake the duty. After careful inquiry I selected the following gentlemen: Mr. George Brown, Watten Mains, Caithness; Mr. Arthur Daniel, 172 Dereham Road, Norwich; W^r. William Edwards, Bathafarm, Ruthin; Colonel Francis Fane, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham; Mr. G. Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith; Mr. E. K. Murphy, the Kerries, Tralee; Mr. Robert Pitt, Crickett Court, Ilminster; Mr. Wm. Scotson, Rose Lane, Mossley Hill, Liverpool; Mr. Henry Simmons, Bearwood Farm, Wokingham; Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, North Glasgow; Major Stevenson, Knockbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry; and Mr. John T. Wood, the Court, Halewood, near Liverpool.

I think you will agree with me that the delegates were altogether a superior class. They are well known in the districts from which they came, and of recognized position in the agricultural world. They were not only qualified to give a good deal of information of much value to the farmers of the Dominion, but their reports will be read with attention and interest in every part of the United Kingdom. I have had personal communication with all these gentlemen since their return, and am able to say that they were favourably impressed with the advantages of the Dominion. Many of them have expressed the surprise they experienced in finding the country so very different from what they had anticipated; and I have no doubt whatever that their reports will tend to remove much of the misapprehension that prevails regarding the climate, the soil and the productions of the Dominion. As you are aware, most of them only returned at the latter end of November, or the

first fortnight in December, and at least three have only arrived within the last few days. The reports that have so far reached me, and their perusal, justifies me in saying that they will be most beneficial in connection with the work in which we are engaged. I am hopeful that the remaining reports will be in my hands in a few days, and I trust that we may be able to publish them by the end of the month; at any rate, there will be no delay on my part. It is proposed to send copies to the press, clergymen, bankers, stock-brokers and to the members of the various agricultural societies, and an endeavour will also be made to put a copy in the hands of every farmer in the United Kingdom. I believe that the results of this visit will be felt for many years to come in the increased number of good settlers that will make their way to the Dominion. Since their return and during the time they have been preparing their reports the delegates have been delivering lectures in various parts of the country, and copious reports of their opinions have been published in the provincial press. I am sorry that the time the delegates were able to devote to their visit to Canada did not permit of many of them going to the Maritime Provinces. The delegates from Ireland spent a few days in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and will doubtless have something to say about these Provinces in their reports. I venture to suggest that it would be advisable to invite one or two farmers specially next year to visit the Maritime Provinces for a month or six weeks to examine into and report upon their agricultural resources. I commend this matter to your consideration.

The absence of Canada from the Royal Agricultural Show last year and the year before was much remarked, and personally I regretted it, as the occasion affords an excellent opportunity for us to show to the agricultural community specimens of the varied products of the Dominion: and it is also a good medium for the dissemination of information about the country, and of stimulating agriculturists to pay greater attention to the resources of Canada than they would otherwise be likely to do. I am very glad to note, however, that you are arranging for Canada to be represented at Doncaster in the coming summer. This is a very central position, and will be largely attended by farmers from all parts of the United Kingdom. I have no doubt that many tenant farmers' delegates will be present, and that they will be much consulted upon the prospects for settlement in the different parts of the Dominion. The occasion, therefore, in conjunction with the exhibition of Canadian farm and dairy produce, will enable us to distribute advantageously a large amount of our literature, and to bring the Dominion prominently to the notice of agriculturists.

During the year I have made an endeavour to stimulate in the schools of the United Kingdom the study of the economic geography of the Dominion. I caused a letter to be inserted in the educational organs calling attention to the matter, and promising to send a collection of literature, bearing upon the subject, to every school teacher who might apply to me. I have received hundreds of applications; many of them stated that it was proposed to make Canada the subject of study in the schools this year, and I offered, in every case of the kind, to send a sufficient number of our official hand-books of information to the schools to enable a copy to be placed in the hands of each scholar. In this way thousands of our pamphlets have been distributed, and I am hopeful that the effect will be most beneficial, and that

the pamphlets will be read, not only in the schools, but by the parents of the children to whom they have been given.

As you will be aware, the practicability of colonization has been made the subject of inquiry by a Select Committee of the House of Commons during the last two sessions of the Imperial Parliament. A quantity of valuable evidence has been taken by the committee, and they did me the honour of inviting me to attend a meeting. I gave the committee all the information in my power, as to the advantages offered in the different Provinces of Canada to immigrants of a suitable class, and particularly referred to the immense area of land waiting settlement, and to the advantages offered to settlers by the Dominion Lands Act. My evidence was widely reported in the press and attracted considerable attention.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, my secretary, who is also secretary to the Colonization Board, was called upon to give evidence as to the condition of the crofter settlements in Manitoba and the North-West. You will be aware that, with your approval, he visited the settlements in 1889, and saw each family, and was able to present a very satisfactory report to the Colonization Board, which was subsequently presented to Parliament. That report not only dealt with the condition and prospects of the crofters, but contained much useful information about emigration and colonization generally. During his stay in the country Mr. Colmer visited many of the foreign settlements, and also different places in Manitoba, the North-West, British Columbia, and the other Provinces, in order to obtain the latest possible information for use in connection with the emigration work of this Department. The Select Committee has not yet made its report, but it is expected in the course of a few weeks, and upon its nature will altogether depend whether colonization will be extended under Parliamentary sanction or not.

It was at one time expected that an endeavour might possibly be made to carry into effect the 32nd clause of the Lands Act (Ireland), 1881, under which a sum of two hundred thousand pounds is available for colonization, but nothing seems yet to have been decided upon the subject. Emigration and colonisation are constantly being referred to as one of the means that must be adopted to relieve the congestion of the population experienced in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, and there is no doubt that sooner or later the Dominion will receive a valuable class of selected settlers, in considerable number, and under a properly organized scheme, from those countries.

I have nothing special to add as regards emigration from the continent. You will be aware that our efforts in the various countries of Europe are somewhat curtailed by the legislation which is in force, directed against emigration, and we are also handicapped by the immense numbers of foreigners who settled in the United States before the Canadian prairies were available. They naturally draw their friends to the Republic. It is satisfactory to know, however, that under the policy you have adopted in connection with this matter the colonies in Manitoba and the North-West are continually increasing. The settlers are of the very best class we could have, their farms are equal to any that are to be found in the country, and I have no doubt that they will in time add considerably to the strength and wealth of the Dominion. This matter is having my special attention.

It is very gratifying to notice the increasing numbers of visitors who go to Canada each year from this country and the Continent for holiday purposes. It shows a growing desire to obtain a proper knowledge of Canada; and the lectures and communications that appear in the press in consequence are most valuable. It is really surprising to see the references of one kind or another that appear every week in the press of the United Kingdom relating to the Dominion. A few years ago it was the exception to see Canada referred to; now it is the exception to take up a paper and not find some reference to the Dominion in its columns. I speak with some knowledge of this subject, because a large proportion of the contributions that appear are collected and sent to me. There is still a great deal of ignorance in this country about Canada; but it must be remembered, however, that in these busy times, unless people have some particular interest in a country, they do not read about it; and it is difficult to force the matter upon the attention of people of that class. Just as much ignorance prevails in England about Scotland and about Ireland as prevails about Canada, for the matter of that; but it can be stated without fear of contradiction that owing to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the work that has been performed by this office, and by your agents, to the increasing trade between the two countries, and to the attention which is now given to the colonies in the schools, the practical knowledge of the history, geography and resources of Canada is very much greater now than ever it was. I would take the opportunity of impressing upon persons who are settled in Canada, and who come from the United Kingdom, the desirability of frequently communicating with the local press of the districts from which they come, giving their opinions of the country and their experiences and their advice to those about to emigrate. Letters of that sort would be most useful, as the writers, in many cases, would be known, and anything coming from them would naturally attract considerable notice.

I have gone into the question of emigration at greater length than is usual in the case of a report of this kind, but in view of all that has been said from time to time upon the subject it is desirable that the fullest possible information should be placed before the public, especially as I hope larger sums will be devoted henceforth annually to emigration, in view of its importance to the Dominion. The cost of getting emigrants is infinitesimal compared with the effect that is produced by the increasing population, upon the revenue, the manufacturing industries, the area of land under cultivation, and upon the strength and position of the Dominion. I may say that I am working in the matter in hearty co-operation with the various steamship and railway companies, and that I intend to have periodical meetings to discuss the matter, in order to stimulate as much as possible the efforts of those who are concerned in the matter, with the view to increasing the number of emigrants who annually make their way to the Dominion.

I embody in this report, as usual, some extracts from the Board of Trade returns likely to be of interest to your Department, and to the agricultural community of the Dominion. In doing so I would direct special attention to the reports of the agents of your Department dealing with the subject of the trade in this country. They contain an immense amount of information that will be of value to the farmers and shippers of Canada, and must have taken a good deal of time and trouble to prepare. For this reason, I hope that they will have a wide circulation and that their remarks will be quoted at length in the press.

The following refers to the imports of wheat, wheat meal and flour during the past year :—

WHEAT.

FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Russia.....	21,368,793	21,321,628	19,389,025	8,097,723	8,004,438	7,481,537
Germany.....	3,264,815	2,538,629	1,100,846	1,298,675	1,000,048	437,619
France.....	20,235	126,440	590	7,209	45,824	182
Turkey.....	182,441	667,372	900,258	65,892	234,406	310,112
Roumania.....	1,419,079	2,862,487	4,653,735	550,119	1,089,028	1,815,770
Egypt.....	729,781	325,150	425,453	234,349	103,817	145,852
United States—						
On the Atlantic.....	6,224,040	5,044,960	6,427,253	2,405,560	1,927,825	2,571,551
On the Pacific.....	8,423,155	11,971,290	10,773,810	3,278,482	4,894,413	4,323,256
Chile.....	1,485,710	572,953	24,000	570,566	226,115	9,626
British East Indies.....	8,188,698	9,217,332	9,111,582	3,066,803	3,404,940	3,461,845
Australasia.....	2,315,700	1,406,060	3,057,693	1,013,186	614,454	1,270,368
British North America.....	1,089,080	1,168,320	1,128,349	434,385	466,877	463,080
Other countries.....	2,513,407	1,379,650	3,481,584	948,382	518,653	1,296,818
Total.....	57,224,934	58,602,271	60,474,180	21,971,331	22,530,838	23,584,616

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

Germany.....	1,109,179	1,155,189	894,838	667,728	693,699	532,960
France.....	101,864	90,613	102,763	60,519	56,841	62,778
Austrian Territories.....	1,946,038	1,838,115	1,369,887	1,333,622	1,288,922	969,512
United States.....	12,557,096	10,067,827	12,025,800	6,835,276	5,677,009	6,734,008
British North America.....	785,163	1,168,892	933,422	452,400	622,722	523,287
Other countries.....	413,433	378,565	446,626	181,255	220,370	251,745
Total.....	16,912,773	14,699,201	15,773,336	9,530,800	8,559,563	9,074,290

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Barley.....	21,277,477	17,415,943	16,677,988	6,069,190	4,968,947	4,985,406
Oats.....	18,737,436	15,999,060	12,727,186	4,588,712	4,472,598	3,908,497
Pease.....	2,420,849	1,688,512	1,842,488	705,747	553,503	605,099
Beans.....	3,010,144	3,585,473	3,344,918	920,088	1,123,233	993,505
Indian corn or maize.....	25,338,551	36,203,069	43,437,834	6,881,307	8,580,080	9,863,034
Indian corn meal.....	14,846	24,066	57,145	8,046	19,365	30,060

It will be seen from the above returns that the imports of wheat for Canada are stationary, and the same thing may be said of flour. The figures are valuable, however, as showing the extent of the market that exists in this country for such productions; and considering the general excellence of both the wheat and flour that comes from Canada, there is likely to be an unlimited demand for them as soon as they are available in any large quantities.

With regard to barley, it will be seen that the total imports last year were 16,677,988 cwts., valued at nearly five millions sterling. Canada has not hitherto taken any share in this trade, to speak of. At your request, I have on several occasions submitted for the examination of maltsters and brewers in this country samples of the four-rowed and six-rowed barley that has hitherto been grown in the Eastern Provinces. Although the tests to which it was submitted, were satisfactory, and it was wellspoken of generally, it was not considered to be of a variety or quality that would find much favour here, except for food and distilling purposes, the difficulty being that it could not be mixed, for malting purposes, with the ordinary two-rowed barley that is grown and imported into this country, the two varieties taking different periods to germinate. The only way in which this could be overcome would be by the shipment of large quantities of the four-rowed barley to a few firms, who would use it entirely, but this is hardly likely to be practicable. The experiments which are being made under your directions to secure the production of a variety of barley in Canada suited to this market are being watched with considerable interest in the trade here, and the action of the Government in importing last spring 10,000 bushels of the best seed barley that could be obtained for distribution among the farmers was commended very generally in the press, and in brewing circles. The samples from these and other seeds which you sent over in October I was enabled to exhibit in a prominent place at the Brewers' and Maltsters' Exhibition, through the kindness of Mr. A. T. Dale, the managing director. As you have gathered from my reports upon the subject, the barley arrived too late to be submitted for competition, and perhaps this was not a disadvantage, in view of the fact that the samples were hurriedly collected, while those with which they would have been in competition were carefully selected and properly cleaned. Mr. Dale, however, was good enough to say that he would arrange with the judges of the malting barley competition to prepare a special report on the Canadian samples, stating not only their opinion as to the value of the grain, but their advice as to the way in which the grain might possibly be improved. I sent out to you a copy of this report immediately it was made. I think I cannot do better than quote it again in this Report. It is as follows :—

*Brewers' Exhibition and Market, Royal Agricultural Hall, London, October, 1890.—
Report of the Judges, forwarded to Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada, on the Canadian Barleys not submitted for
Competition.*

(Judges, Malting Barley Competition :—Messrs. J. Brutton, J. Flinn, H. Mackeson,
W. J. Seals, and H. Stopes.)

In presenting a report upon the barleys submitted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the judges have kept before them not only the question of the quality of the particular samples submitted, but have deemed it essential to consider the conditions under which the barley is grown, and the purposes to which it has to be devoted.

In order to determine this question with greater accuracy than can be expected from an ordinary examination, the corn has been subjected to a variety of tests, and its true character for malting and brewing purposes is more accurately known than would have been the case had the report been submitted at an earlier date. As an outcome of the opinions consequently formed, the judges deem it desirable to report at greater length than would have been considered otherwise necessary.

In the first place, barley, to be of use to the maltster and brewer, must have certain characteristics which can be departed from only under rare circumstances.

The essential characteristics of barley are, that it should be capable of growing, and, when converted into malt, contain the constituents necessary to produce beer brilliant in appearance and of stable character. As a consequence, the prime essentials in any barley must necessarily be its vitality and the character of its nitrogenous constituents.

These imply that it must be matured, and that it must be sweet and in good condition.

Other features in barley which may not be absolutely essential, but which, nevertheless, are very desirable, are determined by size, weight, colour, and by the appearance and character of the skin. These again are modified by the uniformity of the sample.

The whole of the foregoing are necessarily dependent on the age of the corn.

The barley submitted by the Dominion Government comes out exceedingly well in several particulars. The most important, that of vitality, was first tested in the unequal and irregular temperature prevailing during the Exhibition, when, owing to the enormous concourse of persons that attended, the building became abnormally hot on several occasions.

In order that this factor might not exert any influence on the judgment formed, some of the judges submitted the corn to full and complete tests under proper conditions of temperature and air, and subjected it to steeping and growth in an ordinary malt-house as commonly worked in this country, and in one of the best pneumatic malt-houses working in Great Britain.

The outcome of these experiments may be briefly summarised.

A number of samples were deficient in vitality. The indications furnished by these particular samples showed the inequality of growth, improper maturing in field, or harvesting at an improper stage of growth, improper exposure of corn on the ground, and want of stacking.

It cannot be too widely understood that barley, when garnered, undergoes a process of sweating (or, as it was formerly called, "fermentation"), which produces results of great utility in the after processes of malting and brewing. It may be safely said that any corn which has not been so sweated is incapable of working as well as it would do were it to undergo such a process.

It had been the intention of the judges to report somewhat fully upon each individual sample. There are, however, several reasons why this should not be done, and a suggestion that the references to each sample should be obscure was deemed impracticable. It was finally resolved to speak generally upon all the samples excepting when a reference was necessary in commendation of those varieties that were thought specially good.

Two samples are described as Beardless and Duck-bill. Both these varieties are unsuitable to cultivate for malt to be used in this country.

Of the samples submitted, the Chevalier and Golden Melon commend themselves for appearance, soundness and other inherent qualities. It would, however, be a great benefit if by proper cultivation and treatment after harvesting their vitality were augmented, and both samples would be of enhanced value in the mash-tun if the soil upon which they grow were differently treated prior to planting.

These samples, however, compare very favourably with French, Saale, Danish, or other European barleys, and if sent in good condition a very large quantity could be consumed in this country with great satisfaction to the brewers and to the consumers of beer.

There can be little doubt but that the climate and soil of Southern Canada is exceedingly well adapted to produce high-class malting barleys. To effect this purpose—

1. It is imperative that suitable manure should be used where requisite ;
2. That the soil be brought to a proper condition to receive the seed ;
3. That the very best seed be employed ;
4. That the cultivation be intelligently conducted ;

5. Special attention must be paid to the proper harvesting of the corn, *i.e.*, it must be cut when just sufficiently ripe, and not be allowed to lie upon the ground unduly.

6. That however contrary it may be to the custom and practice in Canada, it is most desirable, if not essential, that for a period of not less than six weeks the corn be kept in stacks of moderate width and height, so that it may undergo a proper system of natural sweating.

7. That when threshed it shall be subjected to an efficient process of cleaning that shall remove all foreign matter, and that the cargoes shall be uniform in size and quality.

If these points be rightly attended to there can be little doubt but there will be a large and increasing demand in this country for barleys that can be produced in Canada.

A further point in favour of Canadian barley is the present immunity of such corn from weevil and similar pests.

The judges therefore agree in speaking in high terms of many of the samples submitted, and in very high terms indeed of some two or three of the best.

They would urge upon the Dominion Government the desirability of providing some other varieties of seed for experimental purposes, and the necessity of attending to the suggestions in this report.

Proper cultivation upon the lines defined means a barley capable of performing all that can be demanded of it by brewers, and one in which the essential element is present, *viz.*, the nitrogenous constituents of the grain in such proportion and of such character that they are capable of rightly influencing its growth in the malt-house, and furnishing the brewer with a wort capable of feeding the yeast cells when developing and converting it into beer with a proper percentage of alcohol, the constituents of the beer being in such exact proportion that brilliancy, purity and stability are ensured.

Signed on behalf of the judges.

H. STOPES, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR T. DALE, Managing Director,
Brewers' Annual Exhibition and Market.

24, Wellington Street, Strand, London,
November, 1890.

This valuable document speaks for itself. There is no doubt that there is a limitless market here for good barley, and if the advice of the judges, who are all eminent men in their profession, is followed, I have no hesitation in saying that Canada barley will bring a price as high as any that is in the market. Special attention will, however, have to be paid to its cultivation, to its being stacked for a certain time before being threshed, and to the threshing, in order that the ends of the grain may not be chipped off, as so many were in the samples now under notice. The exhibit was widely noticed in the papers at the time of the exhibition, and I had many enquiries from brewers and maltsters as to where the grain could be obtained in large quantities, and the price. Indeed, one firm offered to pay the market price for 100 quarters, that is, 800 bushels, if that quantity could be procured, in order that the grain might be tested for actual brewing purposes. Since this report was prepared in draft I have received a message, stating that you were forwarding to this country about 50 quarters of barley for brewing purposes. It will be received by Mr. Flinn, Bishops Stortford, one of the judges at the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, to which reference has already been made, and he will arrange for it to be brewed by some of the best brewers, and for a report to be furnished as to

the value of the barley for such purposes. I am quite sure that the experiment will be watched with considerable interest in this country and in Canada.

The increase in the number of cattle exported from the Dominion to Great Britain has attracted much attention. A considerable proportion of the animals have been what are known as "stockers"; and while in previous years the shipments have usually gone to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and London, new markets have this year been opened up at Dundee, Aberdeen and Newcastle.

The following table shows the imports of living animals for the last three years:—

ANIMALS, LIVING.	FROM	QUANTITIES.			IMPORTS.		
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
(For Food.)		No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Oxen and bulls.	Denmark.....	27,385	30,047	21,238	334,451	359,245	245,578
	Germany.....	10,304			176,347		
	Spain.....	11,484	11,587	8,071	188,614	190,754	132,450
	Canada.....	58,761	82,207	109,610	1,036,269	1,424,731	1,739,718
	United States...	142,865	294,128	384,198	2,840,911	5,793,366	7,351,981
	Other countries.	36,467	23,842	13,401	554,245	365,372	213,051
	Total....	287,266	441,811	536,518	5,130,837	8,133,468	9,682,778
Cows.....	Denmark.....	35,439	47,895	32,699	410,867	539,436	357,584
	Sweden.....	3,061	2,887	1,600	34,648	32,409	18,551
	Germany.....	4,239			66,415		
	Canada.....	2,216	2,237	10,859	40,354	39,342	152,580
	United States...	630	262	441	12,415	4,285	7,234
	Other countries.	4,139	7,085	3,487	70,283	116,913	59,229
	Total.....	49,724	60,366	49,146	634,982	732,385	595,178
Calves.....	Denmark.....	4,235	10,911	22,021	15,959	39,474	79,308
	Holland.....	35,494	41,214	33,424	128,863	160,282	143,781
	Canada.....	167	144	840	454	249	1,633
	United States...		33	7		111	17
	Other countries.	202	742	637	879	3,338	2,802
	Total....	40,098	53,044	56,929	146,155	203,454	227,591
Sheep and lambs.....	Denmark.....	94,454	153,362	139,465	134,949	226,163	203,449
	Germany.....	299,589	193,191		536,851	318,939	
	Holland.....	498,458	198,035	119,669	954,268	422,129	319,490
	Canada.....	45,339	55,857	42,640	89,272	111,128	83,656
	United States...	1,203	18,690	3,904	1,956	36,288	7,900
	Other countries.	17,167	58,923	52,780	23,253	80,760	81,817
	Total.....	956,210	678,058	358,458	1,740,549	1,195,407	696,312
Swine.....	Denmark.....	16,325	19,719	1,420	56,521	79,036	5,671
	Holland.....	8,173	1,675	362	18,230	3,183	1,205
	Canada.....						
	United States...			1,086			4,054
	Other countries..	11	3,930	1,168	33	13,154	3,544
	Total....	24,509	25,234	4,036	74,784	95,373	14,474
Total of animals, living.....					7,727,307	10,360,087	11,216,333

The above returns show conclusively that there is almost an illimitable market in this country for live and dead meat. It is desirable, however, that more attention should be paid to the quality of the cattle that are shipped. The cost of conveying a superior beast is just the same as for one of an inferior quality, and it stands to reason that there must be more profit on the former than on the latter. There is, however, another reason for care being exercised in this direction, and that is the necessity of securing and maintaining the reputation of Canadian cattle in different parts of the country. If they get a bad name trade diminishes and so do prices. On the other hand, if they are well spoken of there is a continually increasing demand for them, and prices will increase in consequence of competition.

Canada is one of the few countries from which cattle can be imported without restrictions of any kind. This places the Canadian farmer and shipper at a considerable advantage, and no exertion to retain this benefit can be considered too great in view of the importance of the matter. American cattle are required, and have been for some years, to be slaughtered within fourteen days of their arrival at the ports of landing. It is only necessary to see the exertions they are making to get this restriction removed to show how much they would value the privilege which Canada now enjoys. They are making the most strenuous endeavors to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia, and, in addition to every animal being numbered, which enables any that may arrive with suspicion of disease to be traced to the place from which it came, veterinary inspectors have been appointed by the United States Government to watch the arrival of every cargo here, and to investigate any case of disease or suspected disease that may be reported. It has been stated publicly that no cargoes of infected animals have arrived from the United States for some months past, although a few cargoes were received in the early spring, but an outbreak is said to have been reported by the British Minister in the Eastern States as late as September. The flocks and herds of Great Britain have suffered so much from the dread disease of pleuro-pneumonia in the last few years, and it has cost the country such immense sums of money, that it is not probable the present restrictions on American cattle will be removed for some time to come, until it can be demonstrated without a shadow of doubt that the disease has been thoroughly stamped out in the United States. This contingency, however, must be kept in view in Canada, as likely at some future time to cause a powerful competition with cattle in the markets here. This affords another reason for every endeavour being made to improve the quality and breed of Canadian herds, and to secure to the Dominion the advantages she now enjoys in the free admission of cattle.

This leads me to call attention to the cargoes from Canada, which have been detained on suspicion during the past year, at Liverpool, Dundee and Newcastle. There has been a disposition on the part of those interested in the trade in Canada, to blame the veterinary authorities here for these detentions, and to accuse the agricultural interest of desiring to keep out Canadian live stock, which enters into competition with the home supply. I am satisfied from my experience that there is no foundation for the former statement, and very little indeed for the latter. There is no doubt that some animals in the cargoes which were detained showed, on arrival, very suspicious symptoms of disease. It is very difficult for an expert to say whether an animal is suffering from pleuro-pneumonia or not until the lungs

have been examined, and in view of the feeling which prevails in this country on the subject we cannot blame the authorities if, in any doubtful cases, they require to satisfy themselves that the suspected animals are not suffering from the dread disease before allowing them to circulate among the British flocks and herds. It has been recommended at meetings held in the Dominion that the local officers at the ports of landing should be empowered to say whether the animal is or is not suffering from disease, and to order the release of any cargoes without getting authority from London. This recommendation, if carried out, would not in my opinion be conducive to the interests of Canada, as I regard the retention of the authority in the hands of the London authorities as one of our great safeguards. The London experts are amongst the best authorities in the world on pleuro-pneumonia; and although the lungs of some of the animals examined showed symptoms which might have deceived (and actually did deceive) less experienced authorities, they were able to say at once, after examination, that the disease was not pleuro-pneumonia, and that it was not contagious, and consequently the animals were in every case released after a few hours' detention. I have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of saying that I have received every kindness, consideration and assistance in the frequent representations I have had to make to the Board of Agriculture in London on the subject of the suspected cargoes. The members of the Board are favourable to Canadian trade, to its continuance, and to its development; and in any action they have taken during the past year they have merely been doing their duty. Although the detentions may have caused some inconvenience, they have proved advantageous rather than injurious to the Canadian cattle trade in general, for the examinations that have taken place must have conclusively proved to the authorities here that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the Dominion.

I need not add anything to what is stated in the reports of your agents as to the possibility of developing dairy cows in this country. It is satisfactory to notice that the importation of cows from Canada has showed a marked increase over 1889, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to develop with equal rapidity.

I called your attention in November last to the arrival of some sheep at Newcastle, among which a few animals were found to be affected with scab. Immediately the case was reported I went upon the Board of Agriculture and was shown, under the microscope, portions of wool taken from the infected animals; and there was no doubt whatever that the disease was there, and in consequence the cargo had to be slaughtered. This is the first case that has been reported for four or five years. You will remember that at the time in question several cargoes arrived, one after the other, and the Board of Agriculture called special attention to the matter. In consequence, legislation of a very strong character was passed by your predecessor and this apparently had the effect of stamping out the disease. I have no doubt that you have directed inquiry to be made as to where the sheep in question came from, in order that the disease may be localised and rigorously dealt with.

Before leaving this part of the question, I venture to impress upon you the necessity of the utmost care being taken to prevent the introduction of disease from the United States. I am aware of the precautions that are taken in connection with the animals conveyed through Canada from one part of the United States to another, and of the quarantine and regulations that are in existence. It seems to

me that it might be an advantage to have this matter thoroughly inquired into, and that special care should be taken to prevent the possibility of any cattle being smuggled from the United States into the Dominion.

You will be aware that the conveyance of cattle across the Atlantic has attracted considerable attention this year, in consequence of a pamphlet written by Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, and of the heavy losses sustained by some vessels engaged in the trade. A Departmental Committee has been appointed to enquire into the whole question, and to see what measures can be adopted to ensure the safer and more humane conveyance of the animals. I am glad to say the regular steamship lines engaged in this trade from the Dominion are evidently equipped in the most satisfactory manner, and that their returns only show a very small loss compared with the number of cattle; in fact, leaving out one or two exceptional cases, the average does not amount to more than one half of 1 per cent. I am sorry to have to say, that the returns of a few of the ships which only engage irregularly in it are not nearly so satisfactory, and in consequence the Board of Agriculture, under the legislative authority they possess, have issued an order prohibiting the "Linda" from bringing any more cattle to this country. There is little doubt that the fittings of this vessel were not such as they ought to have been, and there is also some suspicion that she was overloaded—at any rate I may safely say, having seen the evidence given in the case of the "Linda" before the Select Committee that the sufferings of the animals on that ship were terrible. I am glad to see that the Government in Canada is taking the matter up. The regulations in force, providing for the inspection of any of the animals that are shipped and of the vessels that convey them, are excellent in themselves; but it seems that some further steps are necessary, in order that the trade may be placed in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. I hope before next spring the matter will have been thoroughly enquired into, and that it will be placed on such a basis, as to prevent the possibility of any of the cases arising which have caused so much difficulty and inconvenience during the past year. I have no doubt that the terrible weather experienced in October and November was responsible for a good deal of the loss that was sustained; but, at the same time, as the regular liners carried their cargoes with comparative safety, it is only fair to assume that if the irregular steamers had paid as much attention to the matter their losses would not have been nearly as great as they were. A very important point is the question of ventilation. If the weather is not calm, or if the hatches have to be battened down in rough weather, it is palpable that unless the different parts are efficiently ventilated there will be trouble and difficulty. Surely, a matter of this kind, in this scientific age, is capable of remedy! I am under the impression that this lack of ventilation, together with the possibility of some of the animals having contracted cold on the voyage, may possibly account for the suspicious symptoms some of them displayed on their arrival. It is desirable also that shippers should be warned against sending over any animals that are not in good health at the time of shipment. The same remark also applies to animals of inferior quality, or in inferior condition. These are very likely to develop illness on the voyage, and may lead to detention of a whole cargo, until they are slaughtered, and a *post mortem* examination made. Take, for instance, the case of the cargo detained at Liverpool. The animal which caused the difficulty was an old tuberculous cow, certainly not

worth shipment, and should not have been sent over. This animal calved on the voyage and developed serious symptoms, which led to the cargo being detained for two days and missing the market.

I have had, on several occasions, to call attention to a matter connected with the cattle, which has caused me considerable trouble and difficulty, and I think I cannot do better than quote an extract from a communication which I addressed to you some little time ago.

It is the practice, in connection with the Canadian Live Cattle Export Trade to this country, for the foremen in charge of the cattle on board to engage the necessary men to look after the animals on the voyage, and the terms include, as a general rule, a return pass to Canada on the completion of their contract.

The foreman apparently is alone responsible to his men for their pay, and for the issue to them of their passes; and it frequently happens that, after the delivery of the cattle, he is called away, or leaves, before all the men have obtained from him their passes or have been paid off in full. In some cases a money payment is made in lieu of the pass, which is not always the equivalent of the return passage.

These men, unable to get work on the spot, owing to competition and other causes, as they are not generally skilled seamen, drift around until their means are exhausted, and ultimately apply for relief and help to return to Canada at my office. Even when the men speak English their position is bad enough, but in the case of French-Canadian cattlemen, most of whom speak English imperfectly, and some not at all, it is infinitely worse.

In many of the cases that have come under my notice the men would have become a charge upon the rates but for the extreme friendliness of one or two shipping firms, who on my representation, have assisted them in returning to Canada.

At the same time, it is neither just nor expedient that the mistakes and neglect of those responsible should be visited with impunity on the men, and finally upon this office and those whose help has occasionally been secured as a favour.

The subject has been placed before your Departement on more than one occasion, in the hope that some steps might be taken to prevent the continuance of those practices, but the evil complained of grows with the expansion of the cattle trade, notwithstanding all efforts made to discourage these applications for relief.

I would suggest that an effective way to mitigate the evil would be to make it compulsory that the men engaging should have agreements with their employers setting forth the terms made with them, by the foreman, on behalf of the shippers of the cattle, and naming the steamship company from whom they may obtain their return ticket, so that whatever happens their passage back may be secured, and they may be able to claim their pay in this country if any difficulty arises in that respect, from some one who will be responsible.

At present, the agreement is merely a verbal one, and the men have no redress if, by any means, faith with them is not kept.

It is considered that these agreements would tend to diminish the abuses that undoubtedly exist at the present time, and would also render it possible to distinguish between genuine and fictitious cases when anything of the kind occurred, which, in

present cases, is sometimes difficult. I hope that the enquiry which is now taking place will ensure that the men who are sent over in charge of the cattle are qualified for the work they have to perform, and that no difficulty will be allowed to arise with regard to their return to Canada.

It is within your knowledge that a Departmental Committee has been appointed by the Board of Agriculture to enquire into the question of the transatlantic conveyance of cattle, and that it has been pursuing its enquiries for some time. Evidence has already been presented of a very favourable character to the Dominion trade in the main, and some more evidence is to be obtained from ship-owners and others which will, I hope, be of considerable value. Excepting in a few cases, such as the "Linda," there has been no difficulty in showing that the trade from Canada has been on the whole conducted in a satisfactory manner. I may say that I have been requested by Mr. Chaplin, President of Board of Agriculture to attend a meeting of the committee and to give evidence upon the subject. For this purpose I am now engaged in collecting information, and have no doubt I shall be able to show that only a little remains to be done to place Canadian trade in a perfectly unassailable position.

It has been represented to me from several quarters that there is a large market in this country for horses. A certain number of animals are sent every year, and those that are of good quality find a ready market at fair prices; many animals, however, have not been of the kind for which there is any large demand, and I am afraid such shipments have not always been remunerative. It is very certain, however, that good draft horses are now being bred on the ranches in the North-West, and good carriage horses and hunters can be disposed of readily; and I notice that several of the farmers and breeders in the Dominion are turning their attention to this important matter. A shipment of horses suitable for carriage purposes arrived from Ontario a few days ago; and I have been told by several who are interested in such matters that the animals are of a high class and will bring good prices.

I have been making enquiries to see whether it is possible to open up a trade in compressed hay. The hay crop this year, however, was a large one, and prices are running low at present, from £3 to £3 10s., for the very best quality. I do not think, therefore, that a profitable trade is possible at these prices; but the matter is one that is worthy of attention, and I shall continue to watch it.

At my request, Mr. J. G. Colmer, my secretary, has been making enquiries into the market that exists here for canned meats, canned fruits, fish, bacon, hams, cheeses, butter poultry, &c. There appears to be a decided desire to give the preference to colonial articles if they can be produced at a price and of a quality equal to those which are now sold. A large proportion of this trade is, at the present time, in the hands of the United States, but many of the articles could be produced just as well in Canada, and possibly of a better quality. As a matter of fact, the goods at present in the market command their sale largely from the fact that the United States is the only country which exports them, and it is said on all sides that there is room for an improvement in quality. In view of the prevailing feeling in favour of colonial products, the time is apparently opportune for more attention to be devoted to the matter in the Dominion.

BACON AND HAMS.

At the present time Canada exports only a small quantity of pork products. The United States, however, sent over bacon and hams last year to the value of £7,474,737, the total imports from all countries being valued at £9,847,176. It is said on very good authority that the American bacon and hams are the worst in the market, and that Canadian goods of the kind, of which only a limited quantity is received are very much more in favour. The market has been somewhat glutted during the past few months by an unusually large production of Irish goods of very good quality; and, for this reason, prices have been considerably reduced. American bacon and hams, however, are still the lowest on the list. It seems to me that the immense quantity of cheese and butter now produced in Canada, not only in the factories, but on the farms, affords an excellent opportunity for feeding a much larger number of pigs than is now done. There is no doubt that such an industry, if initiated on proper lines and carried out with the desire of producing good bacon and hams, will find an unliminated market here. I may say that the wholesale prices prevailing for the best kinds of bacon (sides) at present time are from 55s. to 70s. per cwt; prime York hams being about 90s. per cwt.

CANNED MEATS.

There is an immense consumption of canned meats amongst the poorer classes of this country, chiefly beef. The article is put up in attractive tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 6 lbs., and 14 lbs., and the wholesale price is about 4d. per lb. It is considered by those with whom I have consulted that the advantages existing in Canada are very favourable to the development of a trade of this kind. There must be a considerable number of animals in the Dominion hardly of a quality suitable for exportation as live stock, which would, however, be available for this trade. Canada should be able to compete on terms of considerable advantage with the United States, for not only is the price of meat lower than in the United States, but as tins are admitted free of duty, the canning also should be less expensive than in the neighbouring country.

A large quantity of butter is exported, both from this country and the continent, every year, to India, China, and to the East generally, as well as to South America. It is generally put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb. and 7-lb. tins, hermetically sealed, and the trade is largely in the hands of Danish and Belgian houses at the present time. It may be that the immense development of the cheese trade in Canada has led to a falling off in the produce of butter, but considering the desire that exists to open up new channels of Canadian trade, the large market to which I have referred, for tinned butter, seems to me to be worthy the attention of the creameries of the Dominion, especially as it brings very high prices.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

Dried and canned fruits are increasing greatly in popularity in this country, especially during the time when fresh fruit is not available. An immense trade is done in apples, which are cut into rings and dried. They are sold at about 10 cents per lb. This seems to afford an opportunity for an extensive trade.

Apples are done up in another way in the United States, somewhat similar to what are known as the Normandy pippins—that is, the core is taken out and the fruit dried. If proper regard was paid to the preparation of goods of this class, so as to ensure their being of the finest quality, I have no doubt that a considerable trade would soon develop. These are put up in boxes, and are sold at 10 cts. per lb.

There is a considerable market in the winter season for tinned apples in syrup. The apples are cut into quarters and the cores taken out; they are largely used for puddings and sauces, and for similar purposes. The supply is said to be in no way equal to the demand, and in order to show that the trade is a profitable one I may say that the wholesale price for tins containing a gallon is 1s. 6d. There are many varieties of apples, not good for keeping purposes, and which will not carry well, and these would certainly be available for the initiation of such a trade as that referred to.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the apple trade which is done in barrels. It has assumed immense proportions during the last few years, and is capable of indefinite extension. There is a large annual consumption of apples in this country, and the seasons here are so uncertain that a good one only comes every few years. Canadian apples have already established a reputation in this country and bring a higher price than those from the United States. The selection of the apples, and the packing, has greatly improved, but there is still room for the work to be better done.

Canned peaches are also very popular, and immense quantities are sold every year. Considering the numbers that are generally produced in Canada, and that so many are often wasted because of insufficient local demand, it seems to me that this is a matter also which is worthy of attention in the Dominion. The fruit is put up in tins with syrup, and is sold in 3-lb. tins for about 16 to 18 cents wholesale. There is no necessity for quick transport in this case, the goods of the best quality arrive here in February, having come from California by sailing ship. It is said that the maturing of the sugar imparts an excellent flavour to the fruit, and that altogether the article is improved by the few months which it takes to reach this country in the way I have mentioned.

Canned pears are also much in demand, and as this fruit does not carry well in barrels it is worthy of consideration whether a trade cannot be developed in connection with its canning. Pears come over in very much the same way as peaches, and the prices are, wholesale, about 28 cents per 3-lb. tins. The remarks made about the transport in the case of peaches apply in the case of pears.

The tomato trade is also one which has extended largely during the last few years, and the impression prevails that it will increase. Whether prepared in the form of tomato sauce in bottles or in cans, there is a large market. Tomatoes are sent in large quantities from France and from Portugal, whole, in tins, with some juice for purposes of preservation. There is a large demand, I learn, for goods of this kind, and it may be worthy of attention in the Dominion; 3-lb. or 4-lb. tins are sold wholesale for 5d.

In connection with all kinds of canned goods, the following points must be borne in mind, if an endeavour is made to open up a trade:

1. That the goods must be of the best quality.

2. That the quality should be kept up and not allowed to deteriorate.

3. That some brand should be adopted which will attract public notice, and that the goods should be put up in attractive tins.

It is not necessary for me to speak of canned lobsters or of canned salmon. Canada has secured a large share of this trade; they already have a good reputation, and are sought after in preference to others. The trade is, however, capable of indefinite extension.

The cheese trade has developed with such rapidity that Canada now sends nearly as much to the English market as the United States. Canadian goods have, however, much the better reputation, and bring a higher price, and I am informed by one of the largest retail houses in London that for the last two years they have not purchased any American cheeses at all, owing to the superiority of the Canadian product. It was suggested to me, that the trade might be indefinitely increased, especially the export trade to the East and to South America, if the Canadian cheeses could be made of about 4-lb or 5-lbs. weight. In hot countries people do not care to buy large cheeses, as they soon deteriorate, owing to the heat; but if cheeses of the weight mentioned could be made of as good a quality as the larger ones, they would soon, it is believed, secure very quickly a large market in the various parts of the world.

The operations of the McKinley Tariff have created a desire in Canada to render the country more independent of the United States markets for poultry and eggs, and inquiries and experience have demonstrated that an unlimited demand exists in Great Britain for such products. Before Mr. Sanders, the Commissioner deputed by the Government to visit this country, and to report upon the subject, arrived, much information was collected respecting the trade, and I trust that its dissemination has been of use to Canadian shippers. I am glad to notice that Mr. Sanders has made a report, full of indication that an unlimited market exists in this country for Canadian products. This confirms all my inquiries on the subject. Several large consignments of eggs have arrived, and their quality and their packing was so good that they found a ready sale at higher prices than were being given for eggs from the continent. They speedily gained a reputation for themselves, in consequence of the favourable notices that appeared in the press; and so much confidence is now felt in them that they are bought and sold here in advance of their arrival, in the same way as shipments of other goods which are in good repute in the markets. The figures quoted above will serve to show the extent of the trade, and how limitless it is, and I am hopeful that the experiments which have been initiated, and, I trust, successfully, will lead to larger shipments next year, and the establishment of a regular trade.

A considerable number of turkeys have also arrived recently, and have sold readily at good prices; so far as I can ascertain from persons engaged in the trade, there will be an unlimited demand for them in future. They are regarded as being more like game than the British farm-fed turkey, which arises, no doubt, from the touch of wild blood which they contain, and from the way in which they are fed. The birds have been tried at several large hotels, and have given satisfaction. Most of the turkeys sold in this market, and which are raised in Great Britain and

on the continent, have all the feathers taken off, with the exception of those on the neck, and on the more delicate portions of the body. Canadian birds, however, so far, have come over unplucked. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether the birds should come over plucked or unplucked, and as to the way in which they should be packed. Mr. Sanders enquired fully into this matter when over here. It is very desirable that special attention should be paid to the quality of the birds that are sent over. This will have an important influence in determining the extent to which the trade will grow; if the first shipments are regarded with favour, Canadian turkeys will get a name and will be sought after. Another point to remember is that the larger the bird the higher the price, but it is hardly necessary to remark that old birds should not be sent. The best market is from December to February, the highest prices being paid about Christmas time.

I notice that Mr. Sanders in his report paid a special prominence to the Liverpool market for poultry, on the ground of its being the port of debarkation, and because within a circle of 50 miles there are 4,000,000 people. In consequence, some large consignments have been sent to Liverpool. In much of what he says I cordially concur, but I am strongly of the opinion that an endeavour should be made to split up any consignments of the kind between Liverpool, London, and several large provincial towns in England and Scotland. London, for instance, is a very much larger market than that of Liverpool or the district surrounding it, and contains a larger proportion of people likely to buy poultry. There is no doubt that the birds are of good quality, and that they can arrive in good condition, and, this being so, there will probably be no difficulty in disposing of any that may be sent over, if they arrive in good time in any part of the United Kingdom.

TABLE showing the Imports of Provisions for the last three years.

ARTICLES.	FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Bacon	Denmark	321,173	575,304	465,866	1,374,659	1,639,753	1,334,096
	Germany	253,016	63,639	1,390	666,599	184,659	3,459
	United States...	1,865,130	2,547,643	2,934,465	2,852,961	4,810,458	4,890,992
	Other Countries.	215,217	311,558	388,849	498,740	752,337	749,514
	Total	2,854,536	3,498,144	3,790,570	6,392,959	7,287,207	6,978,061
Beef	United States...	213,376	253,585	263,052	352,134	352,284	358,512
	Other Countries.	13,160	10,957	11,674	24,125	19,296	22,822
	Total	226,536	264,542	274,726	349,250	371,580	381,734
Beef, Fresh.....	United States...	785,224	1,269,680	1,693,148	1,814,923	2,812,475	3,629,939
	Other Countries.	52,230	109,831	161,445	105,924	202,705	293,076
	Total	837,444	1,379,511	1,854,593	1,920,847	3,015,180	3,923,015

TABLE showing the Imports of Provisions for the last three years—Continued.

ARTICLES.	FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Hams	United States...	646,672	873,304	1,094,383	1,696,871	2,217,097	2,583,745
	Other Countries.	81,633	104,304	115,063	227,065	284,397	285,370
	Total	720,305	977,608	1,209,446	1,923,936	2,501,484	2,869,115
Meat, unenumerated— Salted or fresh.....	United States...	3,254	21,849	16,818	£ 269	47,532	32,578
	Other Countries.	33,527	69,133	87,063	114,282	149,485	194,994
	Total	56,781	60,982	103,881	120,551	197,017	227,572
				551,098			1,424,419
				78,409			181,482
				105,304			340,294
	Total	542,599	642,857	734,811	1,377,023	1,632,333	1,946,195
Mutton, fresh	Holland	87,779	77,720	116,152	116,152	174,853	275,385
	Australasia	543,117	612,578	897,148	4,104,173	1,291,944	1,823,478
	Argentine Republic	346,806	394,779	435,084	627,888	749,810	822,486
	Other Countries.	11,383	141,392	208,035	18,691	362,014	526,427
	Total	989,085	1,226,669	1,656,419	1,940,979	2,578,621	3,447,776
Pork— Salted (not hams).	United States...	149,525	191,767	204,577	237,633	282,816	282,174
	Other Countries.	95,366	67,820	50,280	122,288	107,449	59,250
	Total	244,891	269,587	254,857	359,921	390,265	341,424
“ Fresh.....	Holland	191,218	90,015	25,994	433,056	218,123	61,951
	Belgium	34,939	14,929	10,788	82,131	37,625	27,397
	United States...	8	7	60	18	10	94
	Other Countries.	16,613	11,895	8,353	41,749	30,381	20,392
	Total	242,778	116,846	45,295	556,954	286,139	109,834
Rabbits.....	Belgium	91,675	112,564	129,362	250,237	309,265	357,245
	Other Countries.	9,197	11,210	14,279	26,325	32,218	40,853
	Total	100,872	123,774	143,641	276,562	341,483	398,098
Total of dead meat					15,218,991	18,601,309	30,622,824
Butter.....	Sweden.....	205,847	212,141	224,235	1,128,939	1,141,218	1,175,722
	Denmark.....	604,512	677,491	824,749	3,335,064	3,743,576	4,422,257
	Germany.....	160,915	111,027	104,450	813,198	588,660	544,271
	Holland.....	155,020	151,073	156,069	784,523	767,457	792,786
	France.....	439,993	566,524	525,105	2,378,835	3,073,473	2,847,144
	Canada.....	9,173	22,634	15,155	40,797	95,167	60,739
	United States...	23,207	110,187	84,553	93,243	448,825	322,385
	Other Countries.	70,647	76,392	93,401	327,594	385,352	433,544
	Total	1,669,314	1,927,469	2,027,717	8,902,193	10,243,728	10,598,848

*Not separately enumerated prior to 1890.

TABLE showing the Imports of Provisions for the last three year—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Margarine.....	Norway.....	7,784	11,051	15,084	25,045	33,399	45,578
	Holland.....	1,093,401	1,137,094	1,001,968	2,951,522	3,280,628	2,804,675
	Belgium.....	6,676	10,257	1,684	18,130	30,269	4,454
	Other Countries.	80,313	82,088	61,260	269,629	308,426	229,024
	Total.....		1,138,174	1,240,760	1,079,996	3,263,826	3,652,722	3,083,731
Cheese.....	Holland.....	328,801	327,384	292,215	822,498	807,037	723,105
	France.....	29,304	32,941	40,364	92,428	103,057	127,832
	Canada.....	697,461	673,900	837,890	1,523,833	1,565,526	1,914,232
	United States....	812,430	827,626	919,408	1,905,776	1,899,864	2,081,546
	Other Countries.	79,545	45,694	54,197	197,743	116,070	128,519
Total.....		1,917,541	1,909,545	2,144,074	4,542,278	4,494,554	4,975,234
Eggs.....			Gt. Hunds				
	Germany.....	3,707,091	2,998,865	2,915,491	1,146,739	893,902	868,655
	Belgium.....	1,582,929	1,817,353	1,927,477	490,011	565,057	585,032
	France.....	2,692,057	2,950,566	3,089,255	1,053,309	1,181,335	1,270,092
	Other Countries.	1,338,540	1,649,855	2,359,023	387,050	482,519	705,023
Total.....		9,320,617	9,416,639	10,291,246	3,077,100	3,122,813	3,428,802
Lard.....			Cwt.				
	United States....	832,126	1,151,372	1,248,947	1,705,339	2,097,419	2,049,747
	Other Countries.	51,343	42,459	24,289	110,081	80,989	41,957
Total.....		883,469	1,193,831	1,273,236	1,815,420	2,178,408	2,091,704
Poultry and Game (alive or dead).....							
	Belgium.....				74,347	103,814	119,981
	France.....				198,707	195,582	180,820
	Other Countries.				130,143	173,290	197,057
Total.....				403,197	472,686	497,858	
Fruit— Apples, raw.....			Bush.				
		3,821,946	3,617,997	2,574,957	1,037,084	976,118	786,072

ARCHIVES.

The copying staff connected with this office has been busily occupied at the Public Record Office during the past year in copying and comparing various documents, maps, plans etc., for the Dominion Archives, as the numerous volumes despatched to you, at frequent intervals, will testify. There still remains a large quantity of work to be done, embracing the records of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces, which will take a considerable time to complete at the present rate of progress, bearing in mind the limited number of copyists employed. The work is receiving my frequent attention, and your wishes in regard to it have been carried out carefully and satisfactorily.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER.

High Commissioner.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of the operations at this agency.

The following are the numbers and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from this port during the past year, and a comparison with those of the preceding one:—

	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	113,638	102,360	.....	11,278
Scotch.....	1,888	1,160	.....	728
Irish.....	9,113	8,338	.....	775
Foreigners.....	68,852	76,155	7,303	.....
Not described.....	5,405	3,463	.....	1,942
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	198,896	191,476	7,303	14,723
Less—Increase.....				7,303
				<hr/>
Net decrease.....				7,420

or a Decrease in the total emigration from Liverpool of 3·73 per cent.

The emigrants who sailed direct to Canada numbered 26,764, of which number 16,120 were carried by the Allan line, 6,711 by the Dominion line and 3,933 by the Beaver line. Of these passengers, 4,956 were cabin and 21,808 steerage, as compared with 4,619 cabin and 25,942 steerage in 1889, which shows a decrease in the direct emigration from Liverpool to the Dominion of 12·42 per cent. This is almost entirely due to the general decline in British emigration, and every other country has been affected in a similar manner. As I have so often pointed out, the number of farmers and purely agricultural labourers is annually decreasing, and I much regret that larger numbers of them do not leave for Canada, instead of emigrating to the large centres of population. In the case of the small farmers this is accounted for by the fact that they cling to their homes until their capital becomes exhausted. As for the agricultural labourers, it is a matter of common knowledge that they commenced to emigrate in large numbers to the towns sometime after the passing of the Act which made education compulsory. Previously, a large proportion of them could neither read nor write, and learned nothing of what was passing outside their immediate vicinity. Now that they can communicate by letter with their friends and can read in the newspapers of the opportunities offered in the large centres of population of earning better wages, they are leaving the rural districts rapidly. It is confidently stated that the next Census will show a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the rural population within the last twenty years. Every effort has been made to keep the Dominion before these classes by special articles and paragraphs in the rural papers, and in this connection I am exceedingly glad to learn that the Dominion Government is again to be represented at the Royal Society's show, which next year is to be held at Doncaster. This town is very centrally situated, being almost equi-distant between London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and in the heart of one of the finest agricultural districts in the world, and the show is certain to attract a very large number of the

agricultural classes. These are far more likely to be impressed by an exhibit of agricultural products than by any amount of official literature, or by lectures.

The keen competition for emigrants by other countries has continued: although owing to the financial crisis the Argentine Republic has relaxed its efforts, the railway, land and other corporations in the United States have been unusually active, and their advertisements, posters and pamphlets have been very widely distributed, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent.

The class of the emigrants who have gone to Canada has been the subject of most favourable comment by the Government officers and others connected with emigration, who have witnessed their departure from week to week, and I can safely say that the quality of the emigration to the Dominion during the year has been equally as good as that of last year, and of a vastly superior character to that of ten or fifteen years ago. Large numbers of the people have had means to enable them to effect a start in the North-West, whilst not a few have had sufficient capital with which to purchase farms in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario; and judging from recent applications for advice I am inclined to think that still a larger movement of such persons will take place during the season of 1891.

Whilst the emigration from the British Isles shows so considerable a decrease, I am glad to say that that from the continent has been more satisfactory. Under the directions of Sir Charles Tupper, I have been busily engaged on this work during the year, and the very favourable reports which are being sent to all parts of Europe by the foreign settlers in the Dominion, and which have reached me from friends and steamship agents, lead me to believe that during the ensuing season our progress in this most important branch will be fully maintained, and to trust that the number of continental settlers in the Dominion will be greatly increased. As you are aware, a large proportion of these emigrants are in possession of capital, perhaps not in such large amounts as some of the emigrants from the British Isles, but sufficient to enable them to make equally good if indeed not more successful settlements. My operations under the High Commissioner are annually becoming more extensive, and though, as in previous years, I have pointed out it is not advisable in a public report of this kind to explain their nature, I can confidently say that they are of a more thorough and practical character than any which have before been made either on behalf of your Department or by any of our competitors.

Nothing could be of more service in the effort to obtain the right class of emigrants from this country than the visit to Canada of the tenant farmers' delegates, but the effects must not be looked for too soon. At the time when the first delegates went out Professor James Caird, the well known agricultural authority, wrote to the *Times*, saying that it would be four or five years before the full benefit of their reports was felt, and in this he proved to be right. The gentlemen who have gone out this year are well known in agricultural circles, and are looked upon as most reliable authorities. I hear that they will be able to speak most favourably with regard to the advantages which the Dominion offers to agriculturists, and I am sure their reports will prove of as great value to Canada as those of the gentlemen who visited the Dominion as delegates some ten years ago.

Many Canadians have again visited this country with a view to establish different branches of trade, and amongst the number was Mr. Sanders, sent by the Government to develop the trade in Canadian poultry and eggs. This gentleman has already recognised the assistance which I was enabled to give him. My duties in connection with trade and other matters continue to increase.

In many portions of Great Britain, more especially in the pastoral or dairying districts, the very serious depression amongst agriculturists would appear to have reached its lowest point, and there is now, for the first time for the past ten years, a slightly increased demand for any farms of the character indicated which are placed on the market. In the strictly arable; and in the outlying districts not easy of access by rail, thousands of acres are going out of cultivation. Compared with 1889, the arable land in Great Britain in 1890 is less by 117,000 acres, whilst the permanent pasture has been increased by 152,000 acres. The total cultivated area

in Great Britain and Ireland is 48,045,755 acres, or an increase over 1889 of 114,590 acres. The increase in permanent pasture is 299,333 acres arable land, showing a decrease of 184,743 acres. The annually decreasing area of arable land will, of course, continue to displace a number of ploughmen and other labourers connected with arable farming.

In striking contrast to preceding years, there is this year shown an increase in the number of sheep, the number one year old and upwards being given as 16,757,000, or 894,000 more than in 1889. The total sheep stock in Great Britain is now 27,272,000, a greater number than is recorded since 1879, but still 1,126,000 less than in 1870. To fully appreciate these figures, it should be borne in mind that during the same period the population has greatly increased, with a relatively greater wage-earning and consequently purchasing power.

Cattle under two years exhibit the remarkable increase during the year of 279,000 head, bringing up the total to 2,532,000; the number of all horned stock in the year 1890 is 6,509,000 as compared with 5,403,000 in 1870.

The number of heifers in milk or in calf is returned as 2,538,000, a figure which has not been approached since 1887.

The new Minister of Agriculture is firmly enforcing the law for the slaughter of all animals found to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and as the scale of compensation is higher than heretofore the number of cases reported have materially increased. There has been no case of foot and mouth disease in the British Isles, but several cases have recently been detected on the continent, notably in Bavaria, Hungary and Italy, and all imports from these countries are stopped. The imports of sheep from Holland have also been forbidden, because the Dutch Government will not give a guarantee that live stock from Germany shall not be passed through their country.

The total number of horned stock imported alive from all countries were: in 1889, 502,177 and in 1890, 585,664, or an increase of 83,487 head; whilst the imports from Denmark show a decrease of 24,005 head as compared with 1889; and, from Spain, 3,516. The increase from Canada, as compared with last year, is 36,025, and from the United States, 90,249 head.

The bulk of the Canadian store cattle has been shipped to Scotch ports, as feeding operations are carried on to a greater extent in Scotland than in England, and several of these Scotch-fed Canadian animals were exhibited at the London Christmas markets. I met several Scotchmen at the Smithfield Fat Cattle Show in London this month, and they expressed themselves as more than pleased with their purchases of Canadian stores. Mr. Cran, of Inverness-shire, informed me that he had bought no less than 1,200 of them for himself, his friends and the tenants on the estates with which he is connected, and all were pleased with the profits which have attended their venture.

We have had several shipments of ranche cattle here, some of them of exceptional quality, and it has been noticed by the dealers that the ranche cattle from the North-West are improving every year. One shipment from the Cochrane ranche was of such good quality that they received special attention from the trade, and so well satisfied were the purchasers, that should similar shipments be made next year they will certainly meet with increased favour.

I am pleased to be able to report that still another branch of trade which I have so long urged upon Canadians has been placed on a sound footing. I allude to that in dairy cows. Probably no class of stock exported from the Dominion during the past season has shown greater profits than this. The number imported into Great Britain during the year would probably be over 3,000. In connection with this subject, I cannot do better than quote the following from a letter received from Mr. John Sullivan, of Toronto and Liverpool:—

“During the season 1890, 2,560 cows, calved and due to calve, were consigned to and sold by me. Out of this number only three died during the voyage, the others arriving in excellent condition. These animals were all purchased in Ontario, in the neighbourhood of Toronto and London.

“Prices for these cows here were from £7 to £26, the average being about £14. A great many of them were well bred, and equal in quality to the best English. This class always found a ready demand, but for old cows and middling sorts there was a poor inquiry, and the prices they sold for would lose money to the shipper.

“On the whole, dairymen and farmers are well pleased with these cows, their extraordinary healthiness and good milking qualities making them a profitable investment.

“At the Liverpool Cow-keepers' Association Show on 10th December last the Canadian cow which won the “Dyke” prize also competed in a class with 26 English cows, and was successful.”

Most of these cows came from Ontario, but I have specially to note several shipments which have been made by Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., from the Eastern Townships. The extra quality of these animals was appreciated, and I am sure the result attained will mark the initiation of a new and profitable trade from the district which Mr. Pope represents in the Dominion Parliament.

I have myself attended several of Mr. Sullivan's sales, and can state that a large number of the cows have been of extraordinary good quality, and must have paid the shippers well. Still, in some of the consignments there has been a considerable proportion of very old and weak animals, and many of these have been affected with tuberculosis. Permit me respectfully to suggest that a more strict supervision be exercised by the inspectors at the ports of embarkation, and that power be given to them to prevent the shipment of such animals. It is in such animals as these that cases of suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia have arisen. Their shipment must result in loss to the exporters, and it is hard that the whole interests of the Canadian cattle trade should be jeopardized owing to the cupidity of a few unscrupulous dealers.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned both in this country and in Canada by the attempts of Mr. Plimsoll to curtail, if not indeed to stop altogether, the trade in live stock, but as the subject has been so fully discussed in the press and elsewhere I need not go into it, further than to say that I have given all the assistance in my power to the parties here who are endeavouring to frustrate Mr. Plimsoll's efforts, and that my evidence will be submitted to the Departmental Committee enquiring into the matter. It will be readily understood that the labour and anxiety involved has been very considerable. Judging from the evidence I have seen and assisted to prepare, I feel sure Canadian live stock interests will be successfully protected, and that at the close of the inquiry Mr. Plimsoll's designs will be found to have met the same fate as that which overtook the Duke of Richmond's Cattle Bill, which, owing to the evidence I prepared, was defeated in 1878.

All the cattle coming to this port have had to undergo the most rigorous inspection on behalf of the Imperial authorities, and as several cases of suspicion have been reported the greatest anxiety has prevailed throughout the season. In no case has the suspicion as to the existence of that much dreaded disease, pleuro-pneumonia, been confirmed; but I have had to exercise great watchfulness in order that the High Commissioner might be early informed of what transpired, with a view to his taking the proper steps to safeguard Canadian interests.

Before leaving this subject, I must record my indebtedness to Dr. May, the veterinary inspector at this port for the Imperial Government, for the uniform courtesy and kindness which I have received from him during the year.

In 1889 there were 678,058 sheep and lambs imported; this year only 358,458, a decrease of 319,600. Canada sent only 42,642, as compared with 55,857 last year; the United States only 3,904, against 18,690 in 1889. The supplies from Germany, which in 1889 numbered 193,191, have ceased altogether, owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, whilst those from Denmark have decreased from 153,362 to 139,465. From Holland, always a great sheep-exporting country, the number has fallen from 189,035 to 119,669.

In the consignments of sheep from Canada which I examined I found there was a considerable proportion of lambs. These stood the voyage exceedingly well,

and I would again draw attention to the advisability of cultivating this trade. With a view of showing what could be done by mating the ordinary Canadian ewes with pure-bred Shropshire rams, I sent a very fine "tup" for competition at the Ottawa Agricultural Society's show. I regret, however, to find that my wishes were not carried out, and that instead of showing the farmers what could be done by the introduction of such sires among their flocks, the ram has been disposed of by the winner to an owner of pedigree sheep. This is most disappointing to me. Large numbers of Shropshire rams are annually exported to the United States, and this year a greater number than usual have been sent out. One enterprising lumberman and farmer from Michigan purchased 150 Shropshire rams this year, and took them to his timber limits to mate with his Merino or half-bred ewes on the cleared portions of his property. He informed me that lately this has become a very extensive business in his district. The ewes are described as being extraordinary milkers, and the lambs, both male and female, are disposed of every fall. It is found that the first cross is the most profitable, and in this way the necessity of keeping an increased head of sheep over the winter months is obviated. The same shipper informed me that he could get as much if not more money for lambs bred in this way as for ordinary sheep two or three years old. I think there are many parts of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces where a similar enterprise could be conducted with the greatest profit.

The imports of fresh beef from all countries show an increase from 1,379,511 cwts. in 1889 to 1,854,593 cwts. in 1890, the principal increase being from the United States—423,468 cwts.

The fresh mutton imported shows an increase of 429,750 cwts., the totals being 1,226,669 cwts. in 1889, and 1,686,419 cwts. in 1890, Australasia sending 284,570 cwts. more than last year and the Argentine Republic 40,105 cwts.

I have to note the arrival of a considerable number of live seep from the Argentine Republic. The first few consignments were of very good qualities, but it was very soon evident that the supply of such animals could not be continued, and succeeding shipments were of a very poor class, and in all cases they were very badly "scabbed." In conversation with leading dealers in the trade I learned that they had little faith in the expansion of this business for the present.

The same may be said of horned stock from the River Platte. A few shipments have arrived, one or two of very good quality, but others, direct from the camp or plains, could not apparently adapt themselves to the confinement on shipboard, the result being a very large proportion of deaths, the remainder arriving in a very emaciated condition, and a very great loss must have fallen on the importers.

Of horses, the imports have been 19,404, as compared with 13,859 in 1890 and 11,505 in 1888. The imports from Canada were 225, compared with 119 last year. It is to be regretted that a greater increase is not shown, but probably the operation of the McKinley Tariff Act will tend to stimulate the trade. The prices in England for low class horses, such as tramway horses and what is known in Canada as general purpose horses, have not been lower during the past ten years than at the present time, whilst the prices for high-class carriage horses and hunters have never been greater. In fact, so difficult is it to obtain these latter that dealers who have hitherto confined their operations to Great Britain and Ireland have been forced to visit the continental markets, and during the year quite an important trade has sprung up between northern Germany (more especially Berlin) and London, Liverpool and other towns in the North of England. The horses bought in Berlin are carriage horses and chargers, and most of them have been raised in Russia. With the introduction of suitable stallions and the exercise of sound judgment, there is no reason why Canada should not take an active part in this trade, if not indeed command the market. I have gone over the ground so fully in previous reports that I can add nothing further. I might suggest, however, that while the introduction of Clydesdale and Shire stallions may be safely left to private enterprise, special means ought with advantage be taken to encourage the importation into Canada of thoroughbreds and of Hackney stallions, the latter being now universally recognized as the best

sires with which to get carriage horses. So far the Hackney has been almost entirely neglected in the Dominion. The total number of transfers granted by the Hackney Horse Society has been 491—301 for stallions and 190 for mares. Of these, 258 left the country, being distributed as follows:—

Country.	Stallions	Mares.	Total.
United States.....	79	46	125
Italy.....	75	...	75
France.....	18	1	19
Buenos Ayres	10	8	18
Austria	7	...	7
India	6	...	6
Canada.....	3	...	3
Germany.....	2	...	2
Holland.....	1	...	1
Russia .....	...	1	1
Sweden	1	...	1

As you will see Canada is only credited with three of these. There are a few Hackneys of great individual merit in Toronto, Manitoba and the Territories, but it is to be hoped, in the interests of our export trade, that greater attention will be paid in the future to this breed of horse.

There have been two or three shipments of horses from the River Platte, but they have been of very poor quality and exceedingly vicious. It is said by parties well informed that for many years to come the Argentine Republic cannot be a successful competitor with Canada in supplying the European markets.

The amount of butter imported again shows a great increase, from 1,927,469 cwts. in 1889 to 2,027,717 in 1890, or an increase of 100,248 cwts. in quantity and £355,120 in value. The total value of the butter imported from all countries during the year reached the enormous sum of £10,598,848. I am sorry again to see a falling off in the quantity received from the Dominion. The comparison is as follows: In 1889 there were received from Canada 22,634 cwts. of the value of £95,167; in 1890, 15,155 cwts., valued at £60,739, a decrease of 7,479 cwts. and £34,428. The import of this commodity from Scandinavian countries is annually assuming greater proportions. Sweden is first given as a separate country in 1887, the imports thence in that year being returned as 163,559 cwts., of the value of £881,098. For this year the figures are 224,235 cwts., of the value of £1,175,722, being an increase over 1889 of 12,094 cwts. in quantity and £34,504 in value. That little country, Denmark, with a population of only 2,170,000 (about equal to that of Ontario), again shows great progress in this trade, her exports to Great Britain during the year being no less than 824,749 cwts., as compared with 677,491 cwts. in 1889. The value in 1890 was £4,422,257, an increase of £678,681 over the previous year. While Denmark shows such an enormous expansion in this particular trade, there is a marked decrease in the imports from Germany, Canada, the United States and France, the latter country showing a fall of 41,419 cwts. in quantity and £226,329 in value. Through the courtesy of my friend the consul for the Argentine Republic, I am enabled to give the imports of butter into that country from France and the Scandinavian Kingdoms during 1889. From the former country the Argentine Republic received 9,770,320 lbs.; from the latter, 32,780,160 lbs.

I trust that the above figures will receive the attention they deserve, for such markets offer incalculable benefits to Canadian farmers and consequently to the Dominion at large.

In former reports I have repeatedly gone at length into the question of the profits which would accrue from the establishment of a trade in tinned butter with foreign countries. I also pointed out that notwithstanding their close proximity to the English market for fresh butter, Irishmen had entered into this trade with great success, as will be seen by the following extract from the report of Messrs. T. J. Clancy & Co., the well known butter dealers of Cork. They say that "the trade in Irish butter—preserved in tins for hot climates and for ships' stores—has shown an

increase in 1890, large orders having been placed in Ireland from tropical countries, in which it has been found that Irish butter possesses greater keeping properties than some foreign makes. This outlet for Irish butter is comparatively recent. It should be encouraged, for it brings money both to Great Britain and Ireland that for years went to foreign butter producers."

The *Grocer*, the leading organ of the provision trade, in its annual review of the Irish butter trade, states that "the foreign export trade for Irish butter preserved in tins again showed a considerable increase over previous years. This branch of the trade, which is a comparatively young one in Ireland, is developing with great rapidity. Irish tinned butter has now secured a firm footing abroad. Large orders were placed in Ireland during the year from nearly all the tropical countries. Many of them were repeat orders, the Irish butter having been found to be not only cheaper than some leading foreign brands, but, from its great body and keeping properties, to be more suitable for hot climates."

It is exceedingly difficult to get any reliable statistics as to the volume of this particular trade from Denmark and Holland, as the Governments of those countries are exceedingly jealous of their export trade, and publish no figures concerning it. Formerly a very large trade was conducted by Liverpool dealers, either as agents for Danish, Swedish and French firms, or as shippers on their own account. Latterly, however, the Danish and French firms have established agencies of their own in such countries as the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, West Indies, Cape Colony, India and China, and owing to this cause the trade from Liverpool has not expanded as it otherwise might have done. Nevertheless, Messrs. R. Harrison & Co., of this city, have exported during the year tinned butter to the value of £50,000, and four other leading dealers have exported to the value approximately of £100,000, making in all an export of about three quarters of a million dollars. As showing the values of this butter, I quote the following from a recent circular of Messrs. Harrison & Co., the agents for the leading brand:—

For shipment during May, June, July and August:

Selected Butter of Choicest Quality.

2-lb. tins,	16½	pence per lb.,	f.o.b,	Copenhagen.
1	"	18	"	"
½	"	19½	"	"

Choicest Quality.

28-lb. tins,	13½	pence per lb.,	f.o.b.,	Copenhagen.
14	"	14	"	"
7	"	14½	"	"
5	"	19	"	"
4	"	15½	"	"

For shipment during June, July and August:

Salted Quality.

28-lb. tins,	13	pence per lb.,	f.o.b.,	Copenhagen.
14	"	13½	"	"
7	"	14	"	"

"Prices are subject to market fluctuations. When contracts are made, proportionate quantities must be taken each month. Butter can be delivered c. o. f. in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Amsterdam and Rotterdam at an additional charge of ½d. per lb., and Altona Quai at ¼d. per lb. Force majeure excepted. After August and during the winter months prices are generally higher. Terms, cash."

As the rates of freight and the time occupied in transit must be nearly the same from the Dominion as from the Scandinavian countries, there is no reason why Canadians should not ship *viâ* Liverpool to those hot countries to which they have no direct steam communication. The reports from Ireland in reference to the

general butter trade state that the result of the past season is that Irish butter has gained greater favour in Great Britain, and is now in demand from districts which had ceased to order it in the old forms and packages. Messrs. Cleeve Bros., of Limerick, in the south of Ireland (whom, I may mention incidentally, are natives of Toronto, but some years ago succeeded to the business of their uncle), have made great strides in this trade. They have now working upwards of eighty butter factories, in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Clare and Cork, and their butter being of uniform quality and superior character, and put up in attractive packages, in the shape of American pails, they have created a demand which they cannot meet, and they have to purchase large quantities of Danish butter to keep their regular customers supplied. The machinery they use is of a very simple and inexpensive character and can be fitted up at any farm house without professional help. Their Irish butter is at present commanding 140 per cent., as compared with 120 per cent. for Danish. I have had many interviews with the firm, and I hope shortly to be able to report that a member of it will proceed to the Dominion, with a view of establishing factories both for the making of butter and the manufacture of condensed milk. To the latter I will refer later on. The factories of Messrs. Cleeve are of various capacity, the milk used ranging from that of 100 cows in the smaller ones to that of between 7,000 and 8,000 in the larger, and they pay cash on delivery, which is contrary to the practice in Canada and the Scandinavian countries, where the factories are worked on the co-operative principle.

I am glad to be able to inform you that there has been a large reduction in the volume of the trade in margarine. The imports of this commodity were, in 1890, 1,079,996 cwts., of the value of £3,083,731, a decrease from 1889 of 160,764 cwts. in quantity and £568,991 in value.

The cheese imports have increased from 1,909,545 cwts., valued at £4,494,554 in 1889, to 2,144,074 cwts., of the value of £4,975,234 in 1890. Of the increase of 234,529 cwts., Canada supplied no less than 161,990 cwts. Of the increased value, £480,680, Canada received £348,706. The United States show an increase in quantity of 91,782 cwts., and £181,682 in value. There is a decrease from Holland of 35,169 cwts. and £83,932.

The trade in condensed milk, into the particulars of which I have gone fully in previous reports, is annually assuming greater dimensions, and if attention were paid to it I am sure the results would be as satisfactory as those which have attended the establishment of the trades in eggs, poultry and dairy cows. Messrs. Cleeve Bros., to whom I have already referred, have for several years been engaged in this industry in the south of Ireland, but it is only within the last year or two that they have met with any great success. The product as now manufactured by them is driving the tinned milk, made in Switzerland and other countries, out of the market. Their business is still expanding very rapidly, but they fear that to further enlarge their operations at their existing factories would increase the cost of the milk, and they are disposed to see what can be done in Canada in this connection. They have had great experience in preparing the milk, which is of great importance, and they have the means of disposing of the manufactured article, so that if they can be induced to start a factory in Canada I think they should develop a very successful trade.

The egg trade continues to show a steady expansion. The numbers imported this year were 10,291,246 great hundreds (120), as against 9,416,639 great hundreds in 1889, an increase of 874,607 great hundreds. The value for 1890 is given as £3,428,802, or no less than £305,989 more than in 1889. For twelve or thirteen years I have urged upon Canadians the advisability of starting a trade in eggs with this country and, I am glad to be able to report that this year business in this commodity from the Dominion, has been put upon what I can safely say is a profitable and permanent footing:

Directions as to packing have been given in my former reports. A few lots have been shipped in paper cases, which I know are in common use both in the United States and Canada, but these do not suit the transatlantic trade, and the con-

signments so packed have arrived in bad condition, the number of breakages proving beyond a doubt that this style of packing is absolutely unsuited to the requirements of the trade. Since October last, 1,003 cases of eggs have been received at this port from the Dominion. Mr. Sanders, an expert from Canada, visited this country in connection with this trade, and his report has been published throughout the Dominion. His advice as to making Liverpool the distributing centre is undoubtedly correct. In the first place there is quicker, more frequent and probably cheaper steamship communication, with this port than with any other. Then, within easy reach of Liverpool there are some eight or nine millions of people, mostly of the manufacturing classes, who, as is well known, are the greatest consumers of eggs. Again: although the London market may frequently offer the highest prices obtainable, it will often, owing to its close proximity to the continent, whence the bulk of the British egg supply is drawn, quote the lowest prices in the country. As bearing out this statement, I may mention that only last week 120 cases of Canadian eggs which had been forwarded through to the metropolis could not be profitably disposed of there, and were re-shipped to Liverpool, where they found immediate sale at good prices. Thinking it well that you should have the opinion of one who has handled probably more Canadian eggs than any other merchant in England, and who does, moreover, a very large business in Irish eggs, I beg to quote the following letter:—

“We received about 400 cases of Canadian eggs during the past two months. These eggs were packed in the only package suitable for this market, viz., in long cases containing 12 hundred (of 120 each) in the case. The breakage was almost *nil* and the condition in every way satisfactory. The improvement both in style of package, packing and condition on arrival here over the last consignments we had from Canada some twelve years since is very great. The quality of these late consignments of Canadian eggs compare most favourably with the *finest* continental eggs imported into England. The prices we realized gave every satisfaction to the shippers.”

It would appear that the freights, whether as regards eggs, butter or other commodities, are by no means unfavourable to Canadian products. The Dublin *Freeman* of 18th November said, in reference to the importations which had taken place, that Canadian eggs had reached Liverpool from small towns in Ontario at from 1d. to 1½d. per 120 cheaper than eggs from the west of Ireland, and I find on enquiry that the rates as compared with those from many continental countries are from 5 cents to 10 cents per 120 in favour of the Dominion.

The imports of poultry and game show a slight increase, but owing to the high prices demanded, poultry still remains an article of luxury, instead of being one of ordinary food, as it is in Canada and the United States. The imports from all countries only amounted to £497,858, as compared with £472,686 last year. Some interesting figures have recently been given as to the poultry raised here. It is said that the poultry of all descriptions in the United Kingdom numbers 41,000,000 head, or 117 to every 100 of the population. Taken separately, Ireland owns 13,000,000 head, or 255 to every 100 of her population, and annually sends nearly two million geese and seven million five hundred thousand common fowls to the English markets. Owing to the dampness of the climate turkeys are not raised to any extent, and only 700 or 800 are shipped each year to this country. England itself is the great source of supply for turkeys, raising upwards of a million and a-quarter in Devon, Essex, Hereford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Somerset and York. The total value of the poultry raised is given as £3,000,000 sterling, and the imports from Ireland and the continent at £2,000,000, whilst we also receive £1,000,000 worth of game. Mr. Sanders in his report has properly advised Liverpool as the most advantageous distributing point for Canadian turkeys; the supply from Ireland is very small, and the London market is always liable to a glut from France, Belgium and Holland. In any case the freight per turkey from Liverpool to London is very little if extra demand for them arises in the metropolis.

In 1878 I prepared and issued a circular giving instructions in reference to the means to be adopted to ensure the successful shipment of poultry to this country.

One or two shippers acted on my suggestions, and one of them, in Western Canada, has made annual consignments to Liverpool ever since, with the best results. The turkeys especially have arrived here in splendid condition, there having been only one or two packages out of the whole twelve annual consignments which had in any way deteriorated. The superior flavour and quality of the Canadian turkeys are now well known in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, as is proved by the fact that the retail prices which were readily given for those which arrived here early this month were as follows:—

For those weighing	9½ lbs. and under	9½d. per lb.
do	10 lbs. to 14½ lbs.	10d. do
do	15 lbs. to 19½ lbs.	1s. do

undrawn and in the feather. As I have previously said, the most profitable time for turkeys to arrive is from the last week in November until a few days before Christmas. In view of the opposition which has been experienced in former years from the wholesale poultry dealers in Liverpool, Edinburgh and London, Mr. Sanders has made a shipment of fifty tons of turkeys (which have arrived in splendid condition) to Messrs. James Nelson & Sons, the well known cattle and meat importers, and Mr. William Bankes, who is also a large importer of meat and cattle. These firms have together some 500 or 600 shops in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Manchester, Swansea and other large manufacturing towns. Small lots have been despatched to most of the principal centres of population, and the reports being received thence respecting them are in the highest degree satisfactory. After the experience gained, and the removal of the prejudice which existed against the trade, I feel confident that the prospects for the development of what I look upon as a most profitable business to the Canadian farmer are exceedingly good.

I have more than once alluded to the growing trade in tame rabbits raised by farmers in Belgium and Holland. This trade has risen in value during the year to £398,098, being an increase over 1889 of £57,255, or upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. If from a small commencement it has been possible to build up an export trade of such important dimensions as this in a commodity like rabbits, I am sure it is not too much to hope that a trade of equal, if not greater proportions, can in the immediate future be conducted by the Dominion in turkeys and other poultry. The demand here for a variety of food other than butcher's meat is almost without limit.

The agricultural interests of the Dominion and the success of Canadian farmers are so closely identified with emigration that I have always felt it my duty to give the export trade of the Dominion all the assistance in my power, and that is why I have alluded at such length in my reports to the opportunities which are presented for the expansion of business in various agricultural branches.

I have again to thank Mr. George Blackwell, the well known mineral broker of Liverpool, for the following information in reference to the trade in phosphates:

"Mineral Phosphates.—The Florida deposit, it is admitted, must be the key of the position in the coming years, but so far the production has only served to sway buyers between a too eager anticipation of abundant supplies and easier prices, and disappointment with slow progress made with actual shipments. There can be no question that the deposits are ample to meet the consumption for many years already, so that any anxiety about the immediate future may be set aside. But it must take some considerable time before these deposits are fully opened up, and then the unfavourable climatic conditions and cost of getting to seaboard will remain to render the cost of raising and shipment considerably greater than Charleston rock. Further, to counteract the influence of this new deposit on prices must be considered the rapid falling of the Somme production and the ever-increasing consumption in the United States, so that in the year just opening it does not seem likely that much lower prices can be expected in the phosphates ranging between 50 and 60 per cent., now really the staple phosphates in the United Kingdom. Bull River rock has alternated between 10½ and 11d. per unit throughout the year, and 11d. is closing

value. Sand rock has been selling all through at about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per unit less, The value of Canadian 70 per cent. has varied from 12d. to $12\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 75 per cent. from $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 14d.; and 80 per cent. from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16d. per unit, one fifth rise, and the higher figures may be taken as nominal quotations for the coming season, though above buyers' ideas of values. The higher grades of Somme and Belgian phosphates have not fluctuated much, there never having been free supplies, but the lower grades have fluctuated considerably, according as they have been pressed on the market or not, and speculators have, for the most part, been cheaper sellers than producers."

I have again to thank the High Commissioner and my fellow agents in the British Isles and in Canada for their courtesy and co-operation at all times, and I stand indebted to the representatives of the steamship lines and railroad companies for their assistance; and I am under still further obligations to the members of the agricultural, provincial and continental press for many favours shown to the Dominion.

Trusting that my efforts will meet with your approval, and assuring you of my earnest endeavours during the coming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1889 and 1890.

Destination.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	163,280	160,059		3,221
Quebec.....	22,910	20,596		2,314
Halifax.....	7,651	6,168		1,483
South America.....	1,849	1,446		403
East Indies and China.....	2,031	1,977		54
Cape Colony and Natal.....	29	7		22
West Coast of Africa.....	1,082	1,144	62	
British West Indies.....	61	52		9
Australia.....	3	27	24	
Total.....	198,896	191,476	86	7,506
Less—Increase.....				86
Net decrease.....				7,420

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1890.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 2.	Parisian			20	73	20	73	93
do 7.	Circassian			6	28	6	28	34
do 16.	Polynesian			17	79	17	79	96
do 23.	Peruvian			3	56	3	56	59
do 30.	Nova Scotian			16	55	16	55	71
Feb. 13.	Caspian			24	125	24	125	149
do 27.	Sardinian			48	169	48	169	217
Mar. 6.	Peruvian			28	185	28	185	213
do 13.	Polynesian			55	490	55	490	545
do 22.	Nova Scotian			24		24		24
do 27.	Parisian			81	622	81	622	703
April 3.	Buenos Ayrean				136		136	136
do 10.	Circassian			41	362	41	362	403
do 15.	Caspian			14	43	14	43	57
do 17.	Sardinian	100	855			100	855	955
do 24.	Polynesian	34	557			34	557	591
do 29.	Carthaginian			14	71	14	71	85
May 1.	Parisian	128	640			128	640	768
do 10.	Nova Scotian		401				401	401
do 13.	Buenos Ayrean			15	40	15	40	55
do 15.	Circassian	50	483			50	483	533
do 22.	Sardinian	80	514			80	514	594
do 27.	Caspian			25	50	25	50	75
do 29.	Polynesian	28	294			28	294	322
June 5.	Parisian	129	591			129	591	720
do 10.	Carthaginian			18	29	18	29	47
do 13.	Corean		273				273	273
do 19.	Circassian	50	501			50	501	551
do 24.	Nova Scotian			32	47	32	47	79
do 26.	Sardinian	45	323			45	323	368
July 3.	Polynesian	31	233			31	233	264
do 8.	Caspian			23	27	23	27	50
do 10.	Parisian	98	309			98	309	407
do 17.	Corean		188				188	188
do 22.	Carthaginian			24	40	24	40	64
do 24.	Circassian	54	271			54	271	325
do 31.	Sardinian	110	298			110	298	408
Aug. 5.	Nova Scotian			34	29	34	29	63
do 7.	Polynesian	70	242			70	242	312
do 14.	Parisian	189	423			189	423	612
do 19.	Caspian			57	17	57	17	74
do 21.	Corean		150				150	150
do 28.	Circassian	68	227			68	227	295
Sept. 2.	Carthaginian			35	49	35	49	84
do 4.	Sardinian	151	239			151	239	390
do 11.	Polynesian	74	190			74	190	264
do 16.	Nova Scotian			44	23	44	23	67
do 18.	Parisian	194	376			194	376	570
do 26.	Corean		131				131	131
do 30.	Caspian			47	41	47	41	88
Oct. 4.	Circassian	53	151			53	151	204
do 9.	Sardinian	55	188			55	188	243
do 15.	Carthaginian			19	30	19	30	49
do 17.	Polynesian	53	172			53	172	225
do 23.	Parisian	112	261			112	261	373
do 28.	Nova Scotian			23	31	23	31	54
do 30.	Corean		189				189	189
Nov. 6.	Circassian			22	97	22	97	119

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890—Continued.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1890.	<i>Allan Line—Concluded.</i>							
Nov. 11.	Caspian			7	94	7	94	101
do 20.	Sardinian			31	159	31	159	190
do 25.	Polynesian			21	41	21	41	62
Dec. 4.	Parisian			35	133	35	133	168
do 9.	Nova Scotian			13	35	13	35	48
do 18.	Circassian			16	24	16	24	40
do 23.	Caspian			4	28	4	28	32
	Total Allan Line	1,956	9,670	936	3,558	2,892	13,228	16,120
	<i>Dominion Line.</i>							
Jan. 9.	Oregon			12	56	12	56	68
Feb. 6.	Sarnia			18	70	18	70	88
do 20.	Vancouver			26	133	26	133	159
Mar. 23.	Sarnia			36	703	36	703	739
April 3.	Vancouver			46	382	46	382	428
do 17.	Oregon	15	269			15	269	284
do 26.	Dominion	8	144			8	144	152
May 8.	Vancouver	33	487			33	487	570
do 16.	Sarnia	9	260			9	260	269
do 23.	Oregon	30	266			30	266	296
do 31.	Dominion	6	35			6	35	41
June 12.	Vancouver	80	446			80	446	526
do 20.	Toronto	16	63			16	63	79
do 27.	Sarnia	17	105			17	105	122
July 4.	Oregon	13	121			13	121	134
do 11.	Dominion	19	49			19	49	68
do 17.	Vancouver	89	200			89	200	289
do 25.	Toronto	17	44			17	44	61
Aug. 1.	Sarnia	42	147			42	147	189
do 8.	Oregon	48	93			48	93	141
do 15.	Dominion	19	43			19	43	62
do 21.	Vancouver	204	234			204	234	438
do 29.	Toronto	31	34			31	34	65
Sept. 5.	Sarnia	58	149			58	149	207
do 12.	Oregon	59	121			59	121	180
do 19.	Dominion	22	43			22	43	65
do 25.	Vancouver	102	191			102	191	293
Oct. 3.	Toronto	9	35			9	35	44
do 10.	Sarnia	26	45			26	45	71
do 18.	Oregon	26	48			26	48	74
do 20.	Vancouver	70	192			70	192	262
do 27.	Dominion	9	46			9	46	55
Nov. 14.	Sarnia			4	55	4	55	59
do 23.	Toronto			10	38	10	38	48
Dec. 11.	Vancouver			17	37	17	37	54
do 25.	Sarnia			1	30	1	30	31
	Total Dominion Line	1,127	3,910	170	1,504	1,297	5,414	6,711
	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
April 11.	Lake Népigon		44				44	44
do 15.	Lake Ontario	40	492			40	492	532
do 27.	Lake Winnipeg	5	169			5	169	174
May 3.	Lake Superior	40	194			40	194	234
do 9.	Lake Huron	10	175			10	175	185

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1890—*Concluded.*

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1890.	<i>Beaver Line—Concluded.</i>							
May 20.	Lake Nepigon	12	205			12	205	217
do 23.	Lake Ontario	40	138			40	138	178
do 30.	Lake Winnipeg		182				182	182
June 6.	Lake Superior	18	136			18	136	154
do 13.	Lake Huron	5	47			5	46	51
do 20.	Lake Nepigon		137				137	137
do 27.	Lake Ontario	26	42			26	42	68
July 4.	Lake Winnipeg		48				48	48
do 11.	Lake Superior	26	47			26	47	73
do 18.	Lake Huron	15	47			15	47	62
do 25.	Lake Nepigon		109				109	109
Aug. 1.	Lake Ontario	66	29			66	29	95
do 8.	Lake Winnipeg	11	107			11	107	118
do 15.	Lake Superior	76	32			76	32	108
do 22.	Lake Huron	25	192			25	192	217
do 29.	Lake Nepigon		131				131	131
Sept. 5.	Lake Ontario	99	46			99	46	145
do 12.	Lake Winnipeg	19	102			19	102	121
do 19.	Lake Superior	101	88			101	88	189
do 26.	Lake Huron	14	47			14	47	61
Oct. 3.	Lake Nepigon		32				32	32
do 10.	Lake Ontario	74	44			74	44	118
do 17.	Lake Winnipeg		18				18	18
do 24.	Lake Superior	34	46			34	46	80
do 31.	Lake Huron	11	41			11	41	52
	Total Beaver Line	767	3,166			767	3,166	3,933

SUMMARY.

Allan Line	1,956	9,670	936	3,558	2,892	13,228	16,120
Dominion Line	1,127	3,910	170	1,504	1,297	5,414	6,711
Beaver Line	767	3,166			767	3,166	3,933
Total	3,850	16,746	1,106	5,062	4,956	21,808	26,764

CONDENSED MILK.

Not only are the English and Irish Condensed Milk Companies increasing their out-put, but the imports from the continent are annually assuming greater dimensions. Thus, while the quantity received in 1888 was 462,618 cases, and in 1889 598,840 cases, the imports of 1890 were no less than 717,084 cases, each containing 48 pounds in pound or half-pound tins.

REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, DUBLIN, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past season I have done all in my power to promote emigration, and carefully attended to the trade interests of the Dominion in this country. But although I have had a long experience and some aptitude for emigration work, I have been invariably guided by Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., the High Commissioner, whom I now desire to thank for his advice and assistance in the discharge of my duty.

I need scarcely state that the work of an emigration agent in Ireland is both difficult and unpopular, owing to the protracted and bitter agitation in connection with the land and other questions.

When I took up the work of the Dublin Agency in 1880, I soon found it was impossible to address the people at public meetings on the question of emigration to Canada, as I had previously done in England, with great advantage, at more than one hundred different places, for all these meetings were well reported. However, I adapted myself to the circumstances, and freely distributed pamphlets throughout my agency wherever the post reached. And my numerous friends all over the country supplied me with lists of suitable persons, while these friends have distributed large quantities of printed matter free of cost, except the carriage.

The railroad managers have given me facilities to visit many parts of the country, from time to time, and for several years, with the permission of the High Commissioner, I had exhibitions of Canadian products at the Royal Dublin Society's shows, where I met farmers from all parts of Ireland whom I interested in Canadian emigration.

I have also expended a moderate sum in advertising, and although the Press in Ireland does not favour emigration, the editors have frequently given me space to reply to unjust and unfounded strictures on Canada; and they have published many excellent letters I received from successful emigrants. Whilst at meetings of the Statistical Society and other public bodies, I have called attention to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada. And, I think, sir, you will be satisfied with the result of my labours when I state that the number of Irish emigrants who went to Canada in 1876, and the three succeeding years averaged 862; but in 1880, my first year in the Dublin Agency, the number rose to 3,052, in 1881 to 3,566 in 1882 to 8,048 and in 1883 the Irish emigrants who embarked for British North America reached 12,191.

For several years since that date there has been a brisk emigration to Canada. And I am satisfied that the vast number of emigrants whom I sent direct through this Agency were the very class of persons required in the Dominion. Several were gentlemen with capital, who engaged in ranching or in trade and commerce, and a large number are now successful farmers in Manitoba and the North-West; while the bulk of the agricultural labourers and domestic servants I sent out were in the prime of life, well conducted, and willing to work.

Still there has been a great falling off in emigration for the last few years, both from Great Britain and Ireland, but I think the competition from other Colo-

nies, the withdrawal of assisted passages to emigrants, and the great prosperity of trade in England will, in a great measure, account for it.

I believe, notwithstanding this recent falling-off, that there will be a good emigration from Ireland this season. Intending emigrants look very favourably on British Columbia. There are good accounts from Manitoba, and I have no doubt but the reports of the Delegates who have visited the Dominion will be most encouraging, and very useful as a guide for settlers.

I think, on the whole, that this country is fairly prosperous, except in certain congested districts of the South and West, where the potato crop, the chief support of the people, has failed. But in these districts the government are constructing railways and other works to give employment to the people. The government are also sending large supplies of food to where it is most wanted, and it is probable that, when the season opens, they will assist suitable persons to migrate and emigrate from these congested districts.

The Government is likewise doing a good deal by useful legislation to improve the condition of Irish farmers. Since the passing of the Land Purchase Act of 1887 and up to the 21st of August last, 13,721 tenants purchased their holdings, at an average of from sixteen to seventeen times their rental, and an aggregate cost of £57,558,137. But this is only beginning as there is now a bill before Parliament asking £33,000,000 for Land Purchase, and it is hoped that in due course every Irish farmer will own the land he tills,

Farmers generally admit that 1890 has been better than the general run. Although the summer had been, for the most part, cold and wet, making it troublesome for haymaking, the weather took up in time to mature and save the grain crops. Turnips and mangolds being above an average, we had the very rare event of a good year for corn being a good one for roots, with the exception of the partial failure of the potato crop. Wheat was nearly two bushels above the average of the last six years, and oats two and a half bushels. There was abundance of grass, but it was watery, and, with this, the cattle had such cold wet lairage that they did not thrive as they would have in a warmer Summer. Cattle did better in the Autumn, and there is plenty of Winter keep.

Prices, as, for many years, are depressed. Wheat sells at the same low average, and other grains, with the exception of the best malting barley, sold cheap. The average prices for the week ending the 24th December, are : Wheat 16s. 10½d. per barrel of 280 lbs; oats 12s. 8d. per barrel of 196 lbs, oatmeal 13s. 9d. per cwt, barley 14s. 1½d. per barrel of 224 lbs, potatoes 3s. 7d. per cwt., hay 2s. 2d, per cwt., and straw 1s. 4d. per cwt.

With regard to live stock, feeders still complain that the price of stores is out of proportion to that of fat stock, and many say they have no return for the Summer's grazing. This has, in fact, been quite a breeders' year, and prices have been paid for calves and yearlings that one and two year old cattle would hardly have made a few years ago. Good beef has been steady in value, ranging generally from 55s. to 60s. per cwt, but inferior kinds have only met slow sales.

In sheep, too, the breeders have had the best of it, the price for store sheep having been so high, early in the year, as to leave no room for remunerative profit. Mutton has only averaged 7d. per lb, being greatly affected by the low prices for pork, which went down to 32s. 6d. and 33s. per cwt., the lowest price for years. The season, too, has been a poor one for dairy farmers, on account of the high prices for cows.

The following returns from the Irish Land Commission are those of actual sales made in the Dublin Market, for the week ending December 19th 1890, the stock being weighed either before or after sales :—

CATTLE.

No. of Beasts.	Description.	Average price per head.	Average live weight.	Average price per cwt.
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>				
		£ s. d.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£ s. d.
2	Heifers, prime.....	21 10 0	10 2 14	2 0 5
4	do do	21 10 0	11 1 0	1 18 2
5	do do	21 0 0	11 0 16	1 17 8
8	do do	19 15 0	10 2 10	1 17 3
3	do good.....	23 10 0	12 3 0	1 16 10
8	do do	19 0 0	10 1 24	1 16 5
4	do do	19 0 0	10 3 14	1 14 11
9	do rough	13 12 6	8 3 14	1 10 8
7	Bullocks, good.....	21 10 0	12 0 24	1 15 2
8	do middling	13 5 0	7 3 14	1 13 7
6	do do	18 10 0	11 3 0	1 11 6
10	do rough.....	13 0 0	8 8 0	1 9 8
16	do do	13 0 0	9 0 0	1 8 10
1	Cow, good.....	21 10 0	13 1 0	1 12 5
1	do middling.....	18 0 0	12 1 0	1 9 4

SHEEP.

<i>Fat Sheep.</i>				
27	Wethers, prime	2 10 0	1 1 0	2 0 0
22	do do	2 5 0	1 0 16	1 19 4
24	do do	2 9 6	1 1 4	1 18 6
15	do do	2 18 6	1 2 3	1 18 3
13	do good.....	2 17 6	1 2 0	1 18 4
12	do do	3 0 0	1 2 10	1 17 9
13	do (Cheviot) good	1 17 0	1 0 0	1 17 0
30	do (Mountain) good.....	1 14 0	0 3 19	1 16 11
39	do middling	2 10 0	1 1 14	1 16 4
8	Ewes, good	2 13 0	1 2 0	1 15 4
6	do middling.....	2 4 0	1 1 4	1 14 2
19	do rough.....	2 3 0	1 1 12	1 11 8

The returns for 1890, give the number of cattle, milch cows, sheep, pigs, horses and mules in Ireland as follows: Cattle 1 year and under 1,023,066, one year and under two years 899,583, two years and upwards 917,678, milch cows 1,400,426; total of cattle 4,240,753. Sheep 4,323,805, pigs 1,570,279, and mules and horses 615,681.

In the shipment of live stock from the several Irish ports for the past year, there has been a falling off of over 8,000 in the number of cattle exported, but an increase in all other animals, 42,000 more sheep, 166,000 pigs and 3,000 horses have been shipped beyond those exported in 1889. The following are the figures:—

Exported from Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Total for 1890.....	649,279	647,082	598,840	34,950
Total for 1889.....	657,877	604,492	482,048	31,908

The breeding of horses, especially hunters and troopers, has been long cultivated in Ireland with marked success; but it has become more popular and profitable every year since the Royal Dublin Society commenced to hold their great annual horse

show at Ball's Bridge and were intrusted with the management of the Government grant of £5,000 for the improvement of the breed of horses in Ireland. The Society's grounds and premises at Ball's Bridge are on a grand scale and their shows are most attractive, so that people flock to them from all parts of the British Isles and from the continent, while a good sprinkling of Americans and Canadians is noticeable. There were 1,256 entries for the last August show, and I think there is scarcely another country of equal size, where so many fine serviceable animals could be collected for exhibition. There were several thousand pounds distributed in prizes, and throughout the competitions many horses and riders came to grief while jumping over stone walls, hurdles and ditches. The show lasted four days and after its close some hundreds of the best horses were purchased for England and the continent at high prices.

At all the great horse fairs, such as Cahirmee and Limerick, there has been a noticeable improvement in the breed of the animals offered for sale and the horse fair at Ballinasloe on October 9th was the largest ever held there. The quality was all that could be desired and everything worth while looking at was bought up at fancy prices. Weight carrying hunters ranged from £100 to £150, and sound colts from 50 to 75 guineas. The demand for troopers were very great and a large number were purchased at from £30 to £40 each.

With the unequalled natural advantages possessed by Ireland, it should have the first place in the butter market of the world. But her farmers are too slow to recognize new and improved methods of production. Although the separator was made a practical commercial machine in 1878, and factory dairies, fitted up with new and improved appliances, were erected in large numbers in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and other places, with the natural result that the butter trade drifted fast into the hands of those countries, Ireland remained conservative to its old system of individual production and sale in public markets. The individual production of butter, with its varying colour, texture and quality, coupled with the fraud in packing which the market system offered, led to ruinous prices for farmers' butter. At length, when absolutely driven to it, some of the most intelligent farmers united and formed joint stock dairies on the Continental plan. The success of these induced others to follow, and factories are now pretty numerous. At Limerick, the Messrs. Rivers have a large factory where fourteen Danish separators are employed, and between Limerick Junction and Mallow and the line leading to Waterford there are a large number of thriving factories. Still in many places the new system is viewed with suspicion, although it is coming to be recognized that the farmer cannot compete with the dairy where butter is turned out as a manufactured article by the best of skilled hands. However, the butter produced by the farmers in the country is better now than ever it was, a result, I think, mainly due to the spread of information and the large number of pupils trained in the Munster and Glasnevin dairy schools; while with improved transit Irish butter actually fresh from the churn, in neat, convenient packages, can now be delivered in most parts of England, where it has rapidly gained favour. The trade in Irish butter preserved in tins for hot climates and ships stores, has shown a remarkable increase in 1890, large orders having been placed in Ireland from many of the tropical countries, where it is found that the Irish butter possesses greater keeping qualities than the foreign makes.

In 1889 there were 1,363,781 milch cows in Ireland, but in 1890 there were 1,400,426; so that, with an abundance of grass, through the mildness of the season, and an increase of 36,645 milch cows, the make of butter was large; but low prices prevailed all through the summer.

The following tables give the prices per cwt. at the Cork butter market for first and secondary qualities of mild and ordinary cured butter, for the years 1889-90, on the 15th of the month each year.

1889.	SALT.		MILD CURED.		1890.	SALT.		MILD CURED.	
	First.	Second.	Super-fine.	Fine Mild.		First.	Second.	Super-fine.	Fine Mild.
	s.	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.	s.
January		120	148	138	January	117	113		118
February	136	113	132	129	February	119	104		113
March	126	122	124	117	March	112	90	120	97
April	89	84	103	99	April	98	81	100	87
May	87	76	93	85	May	78	72	87	79
June	84	83	87	84	June	74	70	77	72
July	88	82	94	90	July	71	67	77	70
August	91	85	98	94	August	71	64	85	72
September	89	82	98	88	September	82	74	98	84
October	96	87	103	97	October	96	83	105	97
November	105	88	112	104	November	108	91	117	107
December	118	97	127	116	December	119	95	122	115

In 1889 the poultry in Ireland numbered 14,856,517, being an increase on 1888 of 370,117. Of the 14,856,517 poultry, 985,456 were turkeys, 2,150,581 geese, 2,911,737 ducks, and 8,808,743 ordinary fowl. Compared with 1888, turkeys increased by 59,402, geese, by 38,224, ducks by 49,993, and ordinary fowl by 222,498. There are no returns available to give the cross-Channel trade in poultry; but a correspondent, who has been investigating the requirements of the great metropolis, during Christmas week says: Ireland may be proud of its Christmas contribution. From the thirty-two Irish counties the probable number of turkeys sent to London will be 46,400, valued at £18,200; geese, 23,500, valued at £5,875, and a nice little load 49,200 fowls, worth £3,690. Ireland also sends 125,900 lbs. of butter, worth £6,295, and 353,200 eggs, which at an average price of 1s. 1½d. per dozen, make £1,655 11s. One of the largest dealers in Cork despatches to the Christmas market 4,100 turkeys, 1,600 geese, 3,000 fowls, 10,500 lbs. of butter and 72,000 eggs.

For the year ending 31st December, 1890, there were imported into the United Kingdom 2,915,491 great hundreds of eggs from Germany, valued at £868,655; from Belgium, 1,927,477 great hundreds, valued at £585,032; from France, 3,089,255 great hundreds, valued at £1,270,092; from other countries, 2,359,023 great hundreds, valued at £705,023, making a total of eggs imported, 10,291,246 great hundreds valued at £3,428,802, which is equal to nearly 8d. per dozen.

The total area of Ireland is 20,328,753, of which about one-fourth consists of woods and plantations, bog, waste water, &c., and it comprised 565,975 holdings of various sizes, in 1889, of which 49,929 were under 1 acre, 61,590 above 1 acre and under 5 acres, 156,561 above 5 acres and under 15 acres, 135,096 above 15 acres and under 30 acres, 73,402 above 30 acres and under 50 acres, 56,520 above 50 acres and under 100, and 32,877 holdings above 100 acres each.

The number of holdings above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres diminished since 1841, in all Ireland, 80·2 per cent. in the same period holdings above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres diminished 33·1 per cent. holdings above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres increased 7·8 per cent. in Leinster; 116·3 in Ulster, and 428·8 per cent. in Connaught. They decreased 12·0 per cent. in Munster, while in all Ireland they increased 70·3 per cent. Holdings above 30 acres increased 119·3 in Leinster, 240·4 per cent. in Munster, 353·0 in Ulster, 426·2 in Connaught, and 234·8 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings above 1 acre decreased, between 1841 and 1889, by 22·4 per cent. in Leinster, 32·5 in Munster, 21·8 in Ulster, and 25·7 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in all Ireland, above an acre, was 526,743 in 1881, and in 1889, 516,046, showing a decrease of 10,697 between 1881 and 1889.

The total extent under crops in Ireland, in 1880, was 4,918,965 acres, being a net decrease on the extent in 1889 of 137,051 acres, or 2·7 per cent. There were 2,221,980 acres under meadow or hay; 780,801 under potatoes; 1,220,241 acres under oats; 93,208 acres under wheat; 181,843 acres under barley, a decrease of 3,940 acres on the extent under barley in 1889; under turnips there were 295,321 acres; cabbage 45,957 acres; and flax 96,871 acres, a decrease of 16,781 acres, a decrease of 16,781 acres compared with the extent under flax in 1889.

This decrease in the area under flax is almost unaccountable when we find that the value of flax per acre is nearly double the value of oats, and that the Irish flax grower has the best market in the world at his door.

In 1889 the yield was 26·48 stones per acre, and the price £45 per ton. Still the supply of home grown flax was only 18,812 tons, and 28,063 tons had to be imported from the continent of Europe to meet the requirements of the Irish linen trade.

The cultivation of flax in Ireland is chiefly confined to the Province of Ulster, but it is stated that the climate and soil of Munster are well suited for this crop, and the Flax Supply Association are now engaged in promoting the cultivation of flax in several counties there.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that flax of excellent fibre can be raised in the Dominion of Canada, where there is plenty of rich land suitable for its cultivation, and you have thousands of people from the North of Ireland who have had a long experience of flax-growing and its preparation for the Irish market.

In conclusion I desire to state that Canada was never more popular in this country than it is at present, chiefly on account of the firm stand that Canadians are making in reference to the McKinley Tariff. The press and people here applaud the resolution of your Government to find out new markets for the products of Canada, and state that there is nothing you can raise but will find a ready market in the British Isles. It is becoming more evident that the United States will soon require all the corn and cattle it can raise for the sustenance of its people, and that Great Britain must look to the Dominion of Canada as its future granary. They are not at all surprised at your immense shipments of cattle; but they believe that in the near future, you will send a much larger number. Already Canadian cattle for size and quality hold the field, and Canadian cheese-makers have no competition except the English. Canadian apples are always in great demand and you cannot fail to find Canadian agricultural implements and other products in the principal shops of Dublin.

I must again thank the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., for his kind support and courtesy to me and my colleagues in the Department on both sides of the Atlantic, and I must not omit to state that I am truly thankful to the railway officials in Canada for their care and attention to the comfort of the vast number of emigrants I have sent out from this agency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF BELFAST AGENT.

(MR. HENRY MERRICK.)

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
CORNER OF VICTORIA AND WARING STREETS,
BELFAST, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1890. If I am not able to report an increase in the number of emigrants who have gone from the north of Ireland to Canada during the year, I can at least with confidence say that a more thrifty, sturdy and well-to-do class has not left these shores in recent years, at all events since my occupancy of this office. I question very much if, in proportion to their numbers, as many possessing ready cash and valuable effects have gone to Canada in any one season, and I fully believe if an accurate statement can be obtained it will be found that the amount is largely in excess of that of any previous year.

One can readily understand the great difficulty there is in procuring from an emigrant any thing like a full and accurate statement of the actual cash and effects in his possession when arriving in a new, and to him, strange land; therefore I think the amount represented each year as "cash and effects of emigrants" falls considerably short of the actual amount. Two years ago I sent a party of young men to British Columbia, part of them remained in Vancouver, the others went to Victoria, all of them were sons of parents possessed of considerable means. They took with them some cash, but which did not by any means represent the actual money taken into the country in connection with their emigration, as nearly all of them have been since furnished with sufficient money to enable them to carry on the business or occupation upon which they had determined. The father of one of those young men visited British Columbia in July last, and since his return has informed me that while there he invested for the joint interest of himself and son several thousand dollars, yet he told me that outside of the actual parties interested in the investment no one knew of the occurrence. I do not think Canada has much reason to complain of the share it receives of the class of emigrants it most requires from the British Isles, when it is borne in mind that, having regard to the number who emigrate, it receives a much larger proportionate number of tenant farmers and farm labourers than the United States. Of course they receive numerically a large emigration, but included in this is fully ninety per cent. of the mechanic and artizan class, who are not encouraged to go to Canada, and the special efforts of your agents here, are directed towards procuring as many as possible of the tenant farmers, farm labourers, and female domestics. Although the American Government do not offer any special inducement to promote emigration, I do not believe they suffer very much for want of active and energetic assistance. Not only have they representatives of large railway and steamship companies flooding the county with literature, but, in addition, have agents of land companies who do not hesitate to decry our Canadian North-West, and also have the great advantage of being able, with the aid of their foreign citizens, to send annually very large sums to friends here to assist them to emigrate. In the *Belfast News-Letter* of the 8th April last the following paragraph appears:—

"DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM DRAPERSTOWN.

(*Belfast News-Letter*, 8th, April 1890.)

"Yesterday morning the first party of emigrants this season from Draperstown and surrounding district left by the 10 o'clock train, *en route* for Liverpool, to join

the transatlantic liner "British Prince," for the United States. The party numbered over forty, and consisted chiefly of young men and girls of the farming class, and in general had their passage tickets sent them from friends in America. For some time so large a number of emigrants did not leave here on one day. They were accompanied to the railway station by large numbers of friends and acquaintances. As the train moved out the scene was touching."

I have no doubt by this means alone that five times the amount Canada spends upon emigration is expended in this way for the benefit of the United States. Your agents have in addition to contend against the efforts put forth by Queensland and the Argentine Republic, the latter proposing to advance the whole of the passage money, to be repaid by instalments, as will be seen by this paragraph from the *Dublin Irish Times* of the 15th of January, 1890 :

" EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

"The Press Association is informed by the Colonial Office that under the system of assisted immigration lately sanctioned by the Government of the Argentine Republic, passages will be advanced to duly qualified immigrants, and each immigrant will be called upon after arrival at Buenos Ayres to repay by instalments the amount advanced to him, together with interest. Two thousand of such passages have been reserved for agriculturists from Wales."

I do not think under all these circumstances that the Canadian emigration has been any less than could be reasonably anticipated, owing to the active work done by the agents of other countries, and the large amount furnished to purchase tickets for emigrants from private sources. In addition to this we have had to contend against the most serious difficulty of unfavourable reports, circulated through the press and coming from those in Canada from whom better things might reasonably be expected. Of course telegraphic reports are not always reliable, and the authority given is not by any means to be fully depended upon, but nevertheless these reports get into the newspapers, and do much harm if not promptly contradicted. The following appeared in most of the newspapers here in February last:—

"An Ottawa telegram says the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Presbyterian missions in the North-West, who has been sent out there to report on the condition of the emigrant Scotch crofters, has made a startling report, the details of which show that at the present time the settlers are absolutely in a state of starvation. He makes an appeal for immediate assistance."

This telegram would have done the Canadian North-West much harm with the intending emigrant, had it not been for the prompt action taken by the High Commissioner

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

I am fairly well satisfied, after over three year's experience, that there is very little in the outcry raised of pauper emigration. I have not known of even one solitary instance of a pauper going to Canada. It is quite true that many emigrants have not very much cash but, are in no sense paupers, but industrious, hard working, honest men, and if not well off, not their fault so much as their misfortune, and will in Canada, with its advantages in contradistinction to the difficulties here, rapidly prove themselves to be thrifty and prosperous citizens of their new home.

I may candidly say I do not think paupers can or do emigrate to Canada or elsewhere to any great extent, and especially to Canada, if for no other reason than that of expense. The passage to Quebec alone being four pounds and if to Ontario considerably more, an amount not easily raised by a pauper, and no society or organization, so far as I know would, with the knowledge they have of the strong, antagonistic feeling in Canada, venture, even by way of experiment, to foist one upon the country by furnishing the necessary money to pay his passage. The press upon this side have, in no unmistakeable terms, condemned any such policy, pointing out how injur-

ious it would be for those who although poor, were in no sense paupers and who might desire to seek a new home across the sea.

The correspondence of this office has been large during the past year and is in no way diminishing, but in the last month has shown a very marked increase, owing to the many persons desirous of learning something of the result of the visit of the "Farmer Delegates." Fully seventy-five per cent. of the correspondence is with farmers and farm labourers, nearly all of whom express a wish to take up land and wish to be advised as to the part of the country best suited to their wants.

THE FUTURE.

I am convinced that during the next five years there will be a pretty fair emigration of tenant farmers to Canada from the north of Ireland, and although in point of numbers there may be a falling off from that of 1888, there will be a much greater proportion of tenant farmers and their families, most of whom will take with them money sufficient to start them fairly on the way to success in their new home.

Owing to the recent legislation upon the question of land transfer and purchase, many of the tenant farmers are purchasing their former holdings, and in a number of cases are simultaneously arranging to sell to their neighbours; especially is this the case with those of them who have large, growing families, believing that in newer countries the opportunities are greater for their children than here, where good farming lands are so high priced and the desire to have, if possible, their families located near at hand. I have no doubt, therefore, for these and other reasons, Canada will receive a number of first class emigrants within the next few years.

FARMER DELEGATES.

I look forward with a good deal of hopeful confidence to the satisfactory results to be obtained by the circulation of the reports of the Farmer Delegates. The one sent from the north of Ireland is well and favourably known, and his opinion of Canada will be received, I have no doubt, with perfect confidence. His knowledge of agriculture will enable him to intelligently discuss the subject before and with the farmers in such a way as to give them an accurate and full knowledge of an Emigrant's prospects in Canada and in view of the wide circulation given to the fact that Canada was bringing out Farmer Delegates to report upon the country a very great interest has been created upon the subject. The *Dublin Times*, of the 7th August last, publishes the following:—

"Those who idly talk of the rapidly approaching time when the more progressive colonies of the British Empire will cherish as an ambition the hope of cutting themselves off from the mother country, would do well to glance at an important State paper which has just been presented to Parliament from Lord Stanley of Preston, the Viceroy of Canada. This document embodies an address to Her Majesty from the Dominion House of Commons. It is couched in terms of loyalty and attachment to the British Throne, and, repudiating the idea of separation, prays that the blessings of Her Majesty's reign may long be continued. Lord Stanley, in the course of his despatch, mentions that the address was moved by a member of the Opposition, seconded by a French Canadian, and supported by the Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition. It was carried unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to the Queen, who has instructed Lord Knutsford to express her gratification at receiving it. What makes the incident further remarkable is its perfect spontaneity. It is a rebuke to the jealous dreams of those who have been looking for a dissolution of the bond of amity between England and Canada. So far from any idea of the sort being entertained by the responsible politicians of the Dominion, they exhibit an earnest wish to consolidate them. In illustration of this disposition it is interesting to learn that the Canadian Government have decided again to invite a number of farmers from different parts of the United Kingdom to visit the country with the view of preparing practical reports dealing with its agricultural resources. The statement now is made that the matter is being arranged by Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, and that two or three farmers will be selected from England and

Wales, two from Ireland, and two from Scotland. It is in contemplation to provide travelling facilities across the Atlantic and on the railways, a reasonable sum being allowed for personal expenses.

"This is a very remarkable piece of enterprise. Those who are selected will be able to report, under exceptional advantages and information, upon the methods by which agriculture is carried on in the various provinces of Canada, and upon the latest improvements in machinery. There have been in parts of the Dominion Government experimental farms established, and it will be of the greatest importance to learn how these institutions in particular are progressing. The whole matter is one of high concern for agriculturists in these countries, and they will await the development of the scheme with feelings of satisfaction. As a means of promoting mutually advantageous interests it is happily conceived, and will, we expect, bear excellent and profitable fruit."

I intend without delay to promptly circulate Major Stevenson's report in nearly every village in the north of Inland and spare no trouble or reasonable advertising expense to place it in the hands of tenant farmers and others; believing that to reap the full advantage of the visit of the delegates to Canada a large circulation of the reports is absolutely necessary.

I am glad to be able to report that quite a number of the brewers and distillers have had their attention drawn by the report of the judges "Malting Barley Competition," to the Canadian grown barley, and several of them have been making enquiries as to when the barley would in any considerable quantities be placed on the English market. Evidently the impression created has been most favourable and a ready sale at fair prizes ought to be obtained when placed upon the market. I think the result of the experiment of shipping eggs to the British market cannot but be highly satisfactory. A large provision dealer, in this city, purchased a considerable quantity in Liverpool and brought them to this market, and he informed me that not only were the eggs highly satisfactorily in quality, but he was able to sell them at the regular market price and realize a handsome profit, and every one of his customers were well pleased with them. He intends arranging to be regularly supplied when the trade is fairly established between England and Canada.

I desire to again call attention to the importance of growing flax in the north-West, I cannot but feel that a most important industry could easily be made most successful and profitable if energetically taken in hand. No doubt there are many settlers now in the North-West who fully understand the cultivation and scutching of flax, and if means were taken to provide a way to export it to Ireland so that settlers could dispose of their product, I have no doubt many would grow it, as it is a most profitable crop, and with the rich land to be found in many parts of the North-West a system of rotating crops could be maintained and the land be kept up in fertility. Sir John Lester-Kaye has on his farm demonstrated that flax of good quality and suitable to the Irish and English market can be grown, and I do think any crop which can be successfully cultivated in Canada and exported with a fairly good profit ought to be developed. England imports about 2½ million tons of flax principally from the Riga, and the average price per ton this year, the lowest price for for some years, was £20 to £23; in some of the previous years it reached as high as £28 per ton. The following gives a full description of how to cultivate flax, and I think it well worth publicity:—

FLAX CULTURE.

"Flax pulling is now in full swing over the greater part of the country, and by general consent this season's crop is the best which has been grown for the last twenty-two years. Last year's crop was much better than for several seasons previous, but it will be found that this exceeds it by far. Whether the yield of fibre will be found in proportion to the bulk of crop in the field remains to be tested, but it may be safely predicted that it will not be found wanting either in quantity or quality. The season has been most favourable. The seedtime was good, and although the warm weather in the latter end of May may have been injurious to the crop on

light and inferior soils, to the great breadth of the land the rain came in good time ; nor was it at any time excessive. A little warm weather before pulling would have given more satisfaction to many, but a day or two in the stook before steeping will give all the firmness required, believing that maturity of stalk will give greater yield. Over-ripening of the crop is a great mistake into which the majority of flax-growers usually fall. The experienced cultivator knows that there is a point beyond which a great amount of quality will be sacrificed to gain a very trifling increase of yield. There is no better test of ripeness than the one which has been long known, viz.—cut through a few bolls with a sharp knife, and when the seed is found to be formed a solid green, commence to pull at once should the weather permit. It is somewhat of a drawback that the extra hands required to handle the crop are not so easily obtained as formerly. Where however, any farmer may find himself unable to get all pulled in good time through want of hands, scarcity of steep water, or any other cause, we would strongly commend a trial of what is known as the Courtrai method of cultivation—that is, stack up the green flax and steep the following season. This plan demands that the grower must wait the price of his crop for nine or ten months longer ; but many farmers thus stack up their steeped flax for months after having lost the seed, and handled their crop when labour was at the scarcest. The method to be pursued is to let the crop be sufficiently dried in stooks to keep safely in ordinary sized stacks, which may be at once thatched with the flax itself, which receives little injury from being thus used ; the greater the quantity put on the injury will be the less. Care only would be specially required for providing a sufficient steading of stones on other material to prevent the bottom rows of the stack from being injured by damp. There is some dread, we know, that the quality of the fibre would be injured by this method, but that could only occur through over-ripening, which, as we have mentioned, renders the fibre inferior in all cases ; but when pulled at the proper time, the deterioration is so trifling as to be far overbalanced by the convenience of working. There is also the saving of the seed, which, if not good or ripe enough for sowing, would make valuable feeding for cattle. There is no difficulty in taking off the bolls at any time convenient, without such trouble as the old-fashioned plan of rippling. The plan to be followed is the same as slapping straw for thatch in the threshing machine. Raise the upper roller sufficiently to let in the handfuls easily, and not only will the seed bolls be knocked off, but the seed will be shelled out at the same time. A smart hand can make the handfuls fast enough to keep two men working at the machine ; a fourth hand is required to retire the flax, which can be stored or stacked until it can be conveniently steeped in the following May, June, or July. But to return. Care should be taken in pulling, in spreading on the grass, and again in lifting, that the ends be kept as neat and even as possible, as any stalks which may be broken will never reach the market. If packed too tight in the dam flax will take a longer time to water, and if at the same time too great a weight of stones be put on as to prevent it working under fermentation, and also the free circulation of the water through it, the flax will not water properly at all. Should a quantity of grass or rubbish be easily obtained, it would be a great advantage to spread a little over the dam to keep the tops from being sunburnt. The tops should be pressed under water once or twice a day, either by trampling or with pitchforks. To have it properly watered is the most critical operation in connection with the crop, and on which much of its value depends. No more water should be permitted to flow into the dam than is sufficient to keep up the supply ; a greater quantity would wash it out too much. It is generally ready to be taken out about two days after fermentation has ceased. A very good test as to its being properly watered is, when the shove breaks if a few stalks are bent over the fingers. The well-known test of drawing an inch or so of the shove out of the fibre is also very good, provided that be the average condition of all the stalks. If taken out of the steep too soon the fibre will be coarse and inferior, but lying a few days longer on the grass, would, in some degree, remedy that. It should be lifted off the grass, however, as soon as possible, being in danger of having to lie there softening under rain for too long, as should the fibre become too soft its

rendered weak and worthless. It will thus be seen that it is of the greatest importance that the crop be watered to the proper degree. Care is also required in the handling and spreading of the steeped flax, as we have already said all broken stalks are lost. When lifted off the grass it is generally built up in ricks in the field and some skill is required to build these properly. Make the rick of sufficient breadth, and avoid putting on too heavy a top, so as that it will not sway to any side easily. A sloping roof should also be raised to throw off rain, and the last row should be loose and neatly arranged so as to serve for thatch, as very frequently a fall of rain will give double trouble to dry again. Secure the ricks well with ropes of some kind when built, to prevent being blown down. It should now be stacked at the earliest convenience, and it is considered to benefit by remaining a few months in the stack. There is at least a benefit in driving to the mills at a time when they are not too thronged, as there will then be no excuse for slovenly and unsatisfactory scutching. Considerable market ability is required to dispose of the crop satisfactorily, as there is no other farm product to which so much time and experience must be given to be a complete judge of the value."

I have to express my best thanks to the High Commissioner for his kindness and courtesy and the promptitude with which my many enquiries were answered, and for the valuable advice and assistance he has given me from time to time.

I have also to acknowledge the assistance and help I have always received from my colleagues.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MERRICK,

Canadian Government Agent, Belfast.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year 1890.

The following gives particulars of passengers sailing direct from this port to Quebec and Montreal :

Saloon.....	43 souls	43 statute adults.
Steerage	204 do	175 do
	247	218

The figures give the numbers sailing from Bristol, but considerable more have gone from this district to Canada, *via* Liverpool.

There has been experienced this year more than usual difficulty in securing a good class of emigrants for the Dominion, but I am glad to be in a position to state that my efforts have been favoured with satisfactory results, and though there has been a slight decrease in numbers, the class has been exceptionally good. The majority of emigrants who have gone to Canada this season through this agency, have been well-to-do people, mostly second cabin, and paying their fares through to destination. The numbers booked through to British Columbia and the North-West Provinces have again increased. I can now boast of over four thousand souls settled in various parts of the Dominion, and I have not had a single complaint during the whole year. I have had many visits this year from people I sent out from five to ten years ago, and all expressed their entire satisfaction with the country. In many instances they took back friends with them.

The press has contained several paragraphs relating to the visit of the British Delegates to Canada this year, and the public await anxiously their reports. I have had many enquiries for them already, and think much good will follow from this step. I fully expect to have the pleasure of sending out many good families next season. These reports cannot be too widely circulated through the agricultural districts. The best practical plan to do this is through the post, taking the addresses of farmers from the county directories, and distributing freely at markets, fairs, cattle shows, &c.

In this district for some years many farmers have been anxious to leave their country and settle in the colonies, but, owing to the press having from time to time published so many discouraging reports of the prosperity of the colonies, the farming class has been very reluctant to venture abroad, fearing they may only be going from bad to worse. During the past season, however, I am pleased to state that it has been the exception, and not the rule, to have brought under my notice damaging accounts of the condition of agricultural matters in Canada, and much of the injury done to the country by unfavourable reports in former years is happily now dying away. In fact, a reaction appears to have begun, for many newspapers and periodicals, formerly hostile to our interests, now often contain articles and paragraphs acknowledging in no doubtful strain the fine scope Canada affords to agriculturists, capitalists and men with brain and sinew. The power of the press is at all times considerable. Just now I am of opinion its leaning towards us will prove exceedingly beneficial to Canada, and I look forward to this source for con-

siderable assistance in my endeavours to bring the Dominion into due prominence throughout this district.

In my efforts to obtain settlers for the Dominion, one of the greatest obstacles I have had to contend with has been the counter-attractions of the United States. A large quantity of literature relating to the Western States has been distributed in this neighbourhood, and several agents from America have been here for the purpose of making better known the advantages offered to farmers by the States they represented. It has been really astonishing the number of people who have called upon me this year, asking for information upon Canada, when they had already made up their minds in favour of the United States. Whilst the United States have about four settlers from these parts, Canada has only one. Consequently the correspondence from the former country is larger than from the Dominion to these parts, and favourable letters from friends successfully settled in a country exert an overwhelming influence upon the minds of people who are giving serious attention to emigration.

The attractions of the United States have always been a powerful influence to fight against. This season I have come in contact with a far more than an average number of people having relations in the United States, and eager to get there in preference to Canada, for no other reason than that the country as a field for settlement had been recommended by friends already settled in some part of it. During my long connection with Canadian emigration, there have repeatedly come under my notice instances of the loss of families to Canada through the medium of a single letter from people in the United States.

There have been many cases where after following up a family for many months in hope of inducing them to emigrate to Canada, the whole of my labours have been lost owing to the arrival of a letter from friends in the United States, asking them to go and settle in that country, assuring them they would be bound to do well. However, I am very glad to say that I have known several instances where the receipt of a Canadian letter has enabled me to persuade parties to make their new homes in Canada, when they had, prior to the arrival of their friend's letter, been most decided in their determination to settle in the United States. What effect the lowering of the postal rates between England and Canada would have indirectly upon emigration is perhaps difficult to determine, but in my judgment it would prove an effective stimulus. Anything tending to assist or facilitate correspondence between the two countries should be welcomed and encouraged.

Farm labourers have not emigrated in any great numbers this year. There appears to be an increasing desire among them to remain at home. In many instances their condition has been materially improved, and as a rule they can easily find work in the large cities. Many agricultural societies are beginning to recognize the loss inflicted upon the rural districts by the continual drain of their best workers, and are offering many inducements to the farm labourer to stay at home. Money and other prizes are given for good service, plots of land are offered at low rentals, and in many other ways efforts are being exerted to improve the position of farm hands and to make them more contented with their lot. Now and then may be found farmers and labourers farming on a sort of co-operative system. Crops having failed, or from some other reason, the farmer has been unable to keep up payment of his wages bill, and the men have allowed their arrears to stand as so much capital invested in the farm. Still there remain plenty of this sturdy class to be obtained, but if Canada is to secure more of them she must be prepared to sanction some expenditure in this direction, as every effort is being made to retain them in their native villages, and rival colonies are making a strong bid for them.

GLASTONBURY GREAT MARKET.

The annual Christmas market was held on Tuesday, 9th December. In the morning the society for encouraging skill and industry among agricultural labourers and domestic servants met in the assembly rooms, Admiral Sir Arthur W. A. Hood presiding over a large attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the objects which the society had in view were to reward skill and encourage industry and good behaviour among agricultural labourers and domestic servants. He had looked over the various items in the list of competitions and he was very much struck with the useful character and the encouraging manner in which competitors had responded to the invitation of the committee. Reviewing several of the competitions, the chairman called attention to that one which offered premiums to the parent of children making the best average attendance at school, and remarked that he did not attach the same high standard of merit to the competition now that attendance at school was compulsory as he did when it was voluntary. A competition of great value was that one which offered a premium to the agricultural labourers or domestic servant who had worked upon the same farm, or under the same master and mistress for the greatest number of years in succession, and retained throughout a good character, and in connection with this he must mention the prize offered to the labourer or domestic servant who had worked for the greatest number of years without the use of intoxicating liquor. With regard to the subject of education he considered it to be of the utmost importance that the children of all agricultural labourers and domestic servants should receive a thoroughly good and practical education at school. It was now generally admitted that the object to be attained was that children's minds should be opened up and that they should be trained to follow, when opportunity offered, a far higher position than their parents, from want of education, could hope to attain. The agricultural labourer was a very important element in social and political life just now, and it was desirable that he should clearly understand what was going on in the country, and be able to take an interest in, and form his own opinion upon, the progress made and the work done by the Government of the day, and not be left to the mercy of those unscrupulous agitators who paraded the country and endeavoured to force their fallacious ideas down the throats of the labourer for the sole benefit of the political party to which for the time being they might be attached. (Applause.) Secondly, being sure that employers of labour of all classes would agree with him that it was a desirable thing that they should be able to employ for as long as possible workmen of really good character, this must give employers an interest in their workmen, and it also made workmen interested in the work they were doing for their employers. With regard to the premiums given to the agricultural labourer or domestic servant who had worked for the greatest number of years without using intoxicating liquor and was still an abstainer, he considered it to be a most desirable object. As they all knew, the wages of agricultural labourers and domestic servants were not high, and it must be infinitely better for them and their families if they, instead of spending a considerable portion of their earnings in drink, saved the money for the benefit of their wives and families. He considered that much credit was due to Messrs. Clark, who, by offering these premiums, had endeavoured to promote temperance among the working classes. Technical education was also becoming a very important element in their educational system, and in their agricultural districts too. The children of their agricultural labourers had splendid opportunities for studying the nature of the soil, and what might be produced from it.

There can be no question as to the desirability of sending to Canada good domestic servants of intelligence and sound character. In this class of emigrants I am sorry to report there has been a falling off, and I feel that there will continue to be unless more energetic steps are taken to attract this class to Canada. Respectable servants can find plenty of employment in all the towns, as the home demand is very great and wages good, and the numerous factories absorb all the female labour obtainable. However perhaps Canada will soon be able to draw a supply from a slightly different source. Among the middle classes there is a growing feeling of domesticating girls and making them more useful and accustomed to house work. Several strong, well educated, cultured, and thoroughly practical girls, have left this district for Australia and the United States, and letters from them have appeared in the local papers, all speaking in high terms of the steps they had taken, and advising their friends to do likewise.

I think such young women, well mannered, well informed, healthy and accustomed to domestic duties, would be a boon to many householders in the Dominion, and I should be glad to find the Department authorizing a small expenditure for the purpose of bringing Canada under the notice of such emigrants, who would prove far superior to the ordinary run of servant girls.

I have received from Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces a large quantity of pamphlets, lists of property for sale, &c., &c., and have done my best to distribute them in the proper quarters.

The sessional papers and other literature forwarded me by your Department have been of the greatest service both in emigration and trade matters.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., have been distributed as freely as possible, though I much regret that parts of my district are under-worked, owing to the small sum I am authorized to expend upon this branch of work.

I firmly believe the time is at hand for Canada to adopt a far more liberal emigration policy, as I am assured the signs of the times point out that shortly a brisk emigration will take place from this country. The lull in emigration business for several seasons past will soon be broken, and the period of dulness will be followed by one of great activity. Canada should take prompt measures to be among the first in the field to bid for emigrants, and by freely advertizing the advantages she has to offer, cannot fail to draw to her shores within the next few years a gratifying number of a superior class of settlers to open up and cultivate her vast tracts of fertile soil.

I desire to express my appreciation of the services rendered me by the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, and to give my thanks to your agents in the Dominion for their prompt attention to all matters I have put before them.

I append a report on trade in the Bristol district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

BRISTOL TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

LOCAL AGRICULTURE.

Another year's experience in agriculture in this district has shown a further departure from corn crops in favour of live stock. The returns contain evidence that, compared with the previous year, corn crops and green crops fell off considerably, while horses, cattle and sheep have increased throughout the neighbourhood. Notably in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts, grazing has taken the place of corn crops. The farmer, as at present situated, is gradually abandoning his hopes of competing with foreign grain imports, and is turning his attention mainly to cattle, sheep and pigs. There were in these parts several thousand more cattle, sheep and pigs, beyond the total number given in the returns last year, and although this has been achieved in competition with large imports from abroad, the opportunities for the profitable raising of live stock offer a much more hopeful prospect than the growth of food products direct from the soil. The methods by which corn can be thrown into the local market from outside sources, in quantities practically unlimited, have not ceased to develop, and unless a change should take place in the position of the agriculturist that would render the struggle more equal, his attention must mainly be devoted to the production of more favourable commodities, represented not only by meat but also by dairy produce, fruit, poultry, and all the lesser results of farming industry, that thrifty management can convert into money.

The general opinion of the press is that, unless the difficulties which beset the farmer with respect to corn crops again confront him, when he attempts to defeat the foreign competitor in the supply of other products, there would seem to be ample room for well applied effort to secure the trade which takes from this district annually about one and a half millions sterling for butter, half a million for margarine, one million for cheese, and but little short of half a million for eggs. The adoption of a policy by which the lesser industries connected with agriculture may be developed is a sign that farmers regard this as the best field for their labour and ingenuity. The encouragements which have been held out for an extension of fruit cultivation, have also not been without influence, the acreage set aside for the growth of small fruit alone having been increased during the twelve months by several hundred acres, and as the sum which is every year sent out from here to buy foreign fruit is not short of one million sterling, this is a movement which may be expected to make further progress. The number of those who are anxious to undertake the work attaching to an allotment is substantially on the increase, and as the population grows, the recruited ranks of the tillers of the soil will be a guarantee that better results will be secured from the comparatively limited fields available.

CATTLE TRADE.

Bristol is becoming a centre of the foreign cattle trade, thanks to the encouragement now being given to this traffic by the Dock Authorities. In round numbers the cattle importations are about the same as those of 1889, as will be seen from the following returns:—

	1889.	1890.
United States cattle.....	12,900	10,500
Canadian cattle.....	4,900	7,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,800	17,000
Canadian sheep.....	4,600	3,100

The trade in States cattle practically opened in February, the prices ranging from 60s. to 65s. per cwt., but they dropped again towards June from 56s. to 58s. Between January and July there was a sudden collapse in the trade generally throughout the district. Prices were nominal, and some cattle were sold at prices unremunerative to shippers. After that the supplies were naturally lighter, and towards the end of July they ranged from 56s. to 58s., and in August they reached 60s. Later shipments of August and September brought cattle of poor quality and the season closed with prices at 56s. to 58s. Although the supplies of United States cattle were lighter than in 1889, they proved sufficient for the demand, as the dead meat importations made up for any deficiency.

Although there has been an increase in Canadian cattle the quality on the whole was not quite up to the ordinary standard, though at the beginning of the season it was better than it was towards the middle of the summer months. The increased number might be attributable to the opening of the store cattle trade between Canada and this district. This trade is sure to develope, as I hear excellent reports of Canadian stockers. I am told they improve faster than English. I would advise Canadian farmers who are not in a position to finish their cattle out fat, to give attention to raising stockers as three year olds to ship here, steers preferred. There is a good market here for dairy cows, and those that have arrived have been quickly disposed of at good figures. There is little doubt that in future the Canadian cattle trade with this port will have largely to do with store cattle, after the supply of stall fed cattle has been exhausted. There is so little margin of difference in the price of medium grass fed cattle and good quality of stores, that there is no doubt that the trade after the stall fed cattle is over will develope into a large importation generally throughout this district of store cattle from Canada. It is here recognized, in the face of this fact, that some ports to which the Canadian store cattle trade is new have made every provision for increased supplies, and unless the same is done at Avonmouth, it cannot be expected that Bristol will secure its proper share of this trade. At

present there is only accommodation for one good cargo. The Docks Committee have resolved to double the accommodation, but they will only be in time for this trade in June, if they commence this projected work immediately. Even then it is doubtful whether it would prove sufficient. Bristol is a recognized centre for the distribution of English and Irish store cattle, and the local authorities are endeavouring to ensure its occupying the same position with respect to Canadian cattle, as there is all the requisite railway facility at Avonmouth, where these cattle are landed by the large steamers.

The States cattle trade will probably commence in January, as the Dominion boats will then leave Portland doubtless with cattle for Avonmouth. With regard to the mortality of cattle both to Avonmouth and to Bristol it scarcely reaches one per cent., and I am pleased to say that no case of disease has been reported. Notwithstanding the imports of Canadian store cattle, this year has been a remarkably good one as regards Irish store cattle, and for the past six months averaged over 2,000 weekly, and prices have been well maintained. The prices were relatively higher than the value of fat stock, and this was due perhaps to cattle being shorter in previous years, and also to the abundance of keep, and winter food, roots, hay, &c., in the country.

SHEEP.

With reference to Canadian sheep, the number to this port has been somewhat less than that of last year, but quite sufficient for the local requirements, most of them, in fact, having been forwarded to other markets, as there was generally through the past season a good supply of English and Irish fat sheep. It should be noted that during most of the season freights were considerably higher than they were last year, and this made prices somewhat unremunerative. I would advise Canadian farmers to study the breed they raise for exporting to this market. I recommend the black face sheep, the Downs. I observe that black face sheep sell best in this neighbourhood. White face Downs and the Downs make a capital cross. Mutton has sold well during the greater part of the year. Good English wether mutton has averaged 8d. to 9d. per lb., by the carcase the whole year.

HORSES.

I should like to call the attention of Canadian farmers to the importance of studying the class of animals for which there is a decided market throughout this district, and to breed accordingly. Any amount of a certain kind of horses will yearly find a ready sale here, such as carriage horses in match pairs, brougham horses, bus or van horses, and good hunters. The latter Canadian farmers could easily raise and I am convinced they would well repay them. A good young hunter, say five years old, commands a very high figure. In this matter, however, it would be unwise to ship anything but sound animals of class, say from four to six years old. This is a trade which I am assured will soon make headway and become of great importance.

CHRISTMAS MARKETS.

Chipping Sodbury.—The annual Christmas cattle market for the sale of stock fed expressly for the Christmas trade was held at Sodbury, 9th December, when there was a large attendance of butchers and dealers from Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and surrounding districts. The supply of fat beasts was about one hundred. Competition evinced a marked keenness. Superior quality animals realized as high as 70s. per cwt, the majority of prime fetching 65s. to 68s. whilst others ranged as low as 60s., below which figure many did not change hands, there being but few inferior animals in the market. Mutton was in good demand, and 9d. per lb. was readily obtained for good samples; ewes and heavy weights selling at a penny per lb. less.

The highest priced beast in the market was a grand ox, which realized £33 15s. Two other fine animals fetched respectively £33 5s. and £33. Six polled Gallo-

ways realized £115 5s., eleven polled Scotch steers and heifers realized £276 5s.; six steers £157 15s.; two heavy oxen fetched £63 5s.; eight heifers £239 5s.; one heavy bull £27. The sheep included several prize winners. Prices ranged from 60s. to 66s. per head.

Yatton.—At this Christmas market there were many farmers and dealers. Many prime beasts were on offer. The best cattle fetched from 65s. to 68s. per cwt. and middling sorts from 56s. to 60s. There was a moderate supply of mutton, but trade ruled rather slow. Under the restrictions the market was closed against the sale of pigs. In Cheddar Cheese there were several transactions, prices being from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.

Glastonbury.—This annual Christmas market attracted a large number of visitors, but the number of animals on sale was less than in former years. Trade was quiet, and prices were on the average rather poor. Best samples of beef realizing only 55s. and mutton, of which there was but a small show, fetching from 7d. to 8½d.; for best Downs and ewes, 6d. Store cattle were rather dear, and in little demand.

CHEESE.

During the present year there were imported from Canada 441,135 boxes of this article, and as far as I have been able to ascertain the quality has been as good as in former years. Happily the prejudice existing formerly against Canadian cheese has now almost entirely disappeared, and Canada seems likely to quite drive the United States product out of the market. The imports from the United States this year were 110,921 boxes; so that there is still plenty of room for further exertions on the part of Canadian cheese makers, who, if they are only careful that there is no deterioration in the quality of the goods they ship, will find here an expanding and profitable market.

BUTTER.

This is an article which I very much regret is exported of very moderate quality, and, in some instances, is deplorably inferior. Packages have been placed upon the market, doing much injury to this industry, which, with skill and proper care in manufacture and packing, ought to developé immensely. About 10,000 packages were sent to Bristol from Canada.

BACON.

This trade is capable of considerable developement. Canada only sent this year to this port 7,323 boxes, whilst the United States found a market here for 21,164 boxes of bacon, 634 barrels of pork and 216 boxes of hams. Shippers would find it to their advantage to endeavour to improve the quality of their goods, as most of it at present comes on the market in a very wet state, possessing a disagreeable odour. After arrival here it is washed, dried and smoked. I would suggest that bacon be properly dried and smoked before leaving Canada, and branded "Canadian." This would, I firmly believe, greatly assist the trade, which is one that Canadian farmers should certainly not ignore, as so many of them, especially in the North-West, have splendid facilities for hog raising.

POULTRY.

Very little has been done in Canadian poultry, no direct shipments having been made. Looking at the enormous consumption of all kinds of poultry in this neighbourhood, I am strongly of opinion that during certain months a very satisfactory business could be done in this direction. Dead birds can be easily shipped, and with proper care very little risk is involved. My personal experience in this trade dates from the year 1874, when I had consigned to me about 500 geese and turkeys from Ontario, and all arrived in splendid condition. My instructions to the shippers were as follows:—"Turkeys and geese to be fasted for one day, then killed and hung up to cool or freeze for one night, then packed in barrels as close as possible in their feathers and headed up." Thus shipped, I found turkeys that had been in barrels for four weeks still as fresh as could be desired, in fact, a good judge could not

detect they had been killed above 48 hours. This method, simple as it is, is well worth the attention of exporters.

Prices of Poultry—Retail.

	s. d.	to	s. d.
Turkeys (per lb.....)	0 10		1 0
Geese do	0 8		0 10
Ducks (per couple).....	4 6		6 0
Young fowl (per couple)	4 6		6 0

EGGS.

The bulk of the enormous number of eggs consumed in this district are imported from Ireland and the continent, and the average price for the whole year is about 8d. per dozen.

This price is too low to tempt local merchants to try shipments of Canadian eggs, though in my opinion the matter would pay them, if Canadian shippers would send only their best eggs, as I am certain that good sized Canadian eggs, in proper condition, would command 2d. to 3d. per dozen above the moderate quality now so extensively imported from France, Germany and Denmark. I feel safe in recommending the export of large prime eggs, but a trade in small eggs would only prove disastrous as any number of such can readily be secured at home at trifling figures.

BARLEY.

There have been no direct shipments of barley to this port from Canada, though the United States have sent 42,617 cwt. Canadian farmers will do well by giving their attention to growing this article, as it is often worth more money than wheat, easier grown and yields a heavier crop. The maltsters and brewers here prefer the two-rowed variety, and every attention must be given to threshing, cleaning and grading, in order to command the best prices.

APPLES.

The shipments have been very moderate, only about 2,184 barrels having arrived. Canadian apples are preferred to those coming from the United States. Dealers say they keep better and come sounder to market. Shippers should be careful to keep up the quality and to export only the hardiest kinds with the best keeping qualities.

CIDER.

This is a product which Canada can easily produce and at a good profit. The United States exported to Bristol this year 775 barrels of cider and next season will probably send still larger quantities, as the demand for this article has been very good. With a direct line of steamers running between Bristol and Montreal, I feel certain that a satisfactory trade can be done in Canadian cider. Good cider sells wholesale by hogshead or cask at 1s. per gallon. This growing trade should certainly not be entirely neglected and left to the United States.

DOCK ACCOMODATION.

The Dock Committee has taken into consideration a number of proposed new works at Avonmouth Dock and has favoured a forward movement at a considerable cost. It has also resolved upon the recommendation of plans calling for an expenditure of about thirteen thousand pounds. Most of this money will go towards providing a graving dock, in the absence of which Avonmouth is lacking one of the requisites of a first-class port. And the public feel that the best class of ocean going traffic will never be attracted to Bristol unless accommodation be provided for the largest steamers afloat. Trade is passing more and more into the hands of those who own this class of vessels, and they naturally cultivate the ports which offer the greatest facilities. It is felt that the development of trade between this district and Canada will be a matter of surprise in the course of the coming decade and for all additional business Bristolians are most anxious to become well equipped competitors.

JOHN W. DOWN,

TABLE showing Imports from Canada and the United States.

Articles.	Canada.	United States.
Cheese	441,135 boxes.	110,921 boxes.
Butter	9,736 pkgs.	3,633 pkgs.
Bacon	7,323 boxes.	21,164 boxes.
Hams		216 "
Provisions		5,379 "
Canned meats	2,000 cases.	65,520 cases.
Flour	26,681 bags.	489,622 bags.
Baking powder		60 cases.
Wheat	76,395 cwt.	815,294 cwt.
Maize	309,604 "	1,162,626 "
Oats	4,096 "	152,000 "
Barley		42,617 "
Pease	48,570 cwt.	39,822 "
Buckwheat	636 "	
Oatmeal		1,232 sacks.
Linseed cake		27,834 bags.
Oilcake		69,328 "
Salmon		250 cases.
Apples	2,184 brls.	1,353 brls.
Canned fruits	8,297 cases.	230 cases.
Cider		775 brls.
Tomatoes		400 cases.
Cattle	7,300 head.	10,500 head.
Sheep	3,100 "	
Leather	657 bales.	8,754 bales.
Copper and nickel ore	972 brls.	
Zinc dross	1,200 "	8,913 bags.
Splints	1,500 cases.	
Timber	450,611 pieces.	12,714 pieces.
Seal oil	20 brls.	
Lubricating oil		10,983 brls.
Lard	16,935 pails.	81,801 pails.
Lard oil		1,254 brls.
Resin		5,439 "
Confectionery		200 cases.
Egg yolk		2½ brls.
Pork		634 "
Clothes pins		4,000 boxes.
Wooden do		1,120 "
Washboards		500 pkgs.
Spokes		148 cases.
Shoe pegs		247 brls.
Hogshead staves		15,155 "
Wooden handles		10,085 cases.
do forks		150 "
do skewers		104 brls.
Hides		2,431 "
Fish oil		288 "
Petroleum, refined		3,000,000 galls.
Beef		245 trcs.
do		30,049 qrs. •
Beef tongues		25 brls.
Grease		160 "
Tallow		2,000 "
Horns		439 bags.
Calf skins		216 bncls.
Mineral water		410 boxes.
Carbon		25 brls.
Bones		1,373 bags.

BRISTOL, 31st December, 1890.

REPORT OF GLASGOW AGENT.

(MR. THOS. GRAHAME.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit this my nineteenth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

As usual during the winter months I took all available opportunities for distributing our various descriptions of literature at the several shows, fairs, markets, &c., which I attended. I also met numbers of people by arrangement, both at various other places and here, to talk over many matters pertaining to the different provinces of our country, with the object of giving all the information in my power on the subjects about which they were inquiring. These inquiries were more particularly directed as a rule to British Columbia and the North-West, as has been the case for the last few years, and they were made by all classes of people, especially those connected with agricultural pursuits. A great deal of attention, as formerly, has been directed to the older provinces and more particularly to the Province of Ontario, where the Toronto Industrial Fair continues to be a source from which information is obtained by all classes connected with agriculture here, and especially those who are connected with stock of various descriptions.

In connection with the question of Tenant Farmers Delegates, I may say at the conference called by the High Commissioner at Liverpool, in June last, it was a matter that was very generally advocated that some should be sent out this year. I was very glad to see therefore that what was advised in this respect has been carried out, as I have always considered that it is one of the most, if not the most, efficacious mode of inducing the best description of emigrants to go out to our various provinces. I have constantly since the first delegates were sent out, 11 years ago, recommended the continuance of such a course, as will be seen by my various Annual Reports since that time. Having had so much to do with the selection of those who were sent in 1879 and 1880, I felt sure that similarly good results would follow from a course being pursued of the same description thereafter, as in all such cases the publishing of the reports, the meetings held in farmers' clubs, and the notices taken in the press of this country in connection with them, tends to direct a very great deal of attention to all matters pertaining to Canada. I am constantly coming in contact with many of those who went out in former years and they all continue to take a great interest in all matters pertaining to our various provinces, and they are directly instrumental from year to year in inducing people of the agricultural classes particularly to go out. Having had experience in farming myself in Canada for a number of years, I have had the more inducements to keep in touch with any of the delegates who may have gone out. As regards the two gentlemen who were selected from Scotland this season, Messrs. Spier and Brown, I think them both very competent men for the duties placed upon them, and since their return have had several interviews with both of them. So far as I can judge they were very favourably impressed with what they saw and the manner in which they were treated. Their reports will speak for themselves in this respect, they not having come to hand at time of writing this. When they do, from inquiries which I have received, I am sure there will be a great demand for them.

I was very much pleased to see the selection of Mr. Hutchinson as one of the delegates from the north of England, a gentleman whom I know very well, and who

was selected by me as one of the delegates of 1879. Both the delegates from Scotland spoke very highly of him to me.

It has been suggested to me, and it seems to be a matter worthy of consideration, whether it might not be advisable, in case more delegates are sent out in the future; to have some selections made from the smaller farmers, say those on farms of less than fifty acres, the whole families of such people as a rule being regular agricultural workers. A similar suggestion has been made in regard to the "grievous," as they are called in Scotland, or managers of farms.

I have had very many people calling upon me here on all sorts of subjects pertaining to Canada, and more particularly people with means who intend to settle down to farming pursuits. In many instances they were very anxious to know fully as to the healthfulness of the climate, and in respect to this I think it well to insert a paragraph which appeared in the *Scotsman* of the 25th of February of this year, and which I have frequently quoted to inquirers. It is:—

"The longevity of pensioners is often remarked upon, but it is only rarely that any trustworthy statistics upon the subject can be obtained. However, on looking through the annual report of the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence just presented to the Dominion Parliament I came across a few interesting figures which I think are worth publicity. It appears that there are forty-five pensioners living in the Province of Ontario and one in Quebec who were wounded in the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, and are still receiving pensions. There are in addition 104 veterans of the same war who were not wounded receiving pensions for their services. All these men must be between 90 and 100 years of age. Canadians must be vigorously constituted and Canada a very healthy country."

In regard to the question of Crofter emigration in connection with which there has been a great deal of discussion and opinions expressed in a variety of ways, through the press and otherwise this year, I would beg to say that this is a matter in which I have always taken a very lively and active interest. Where I was brought up, in the Township of Vaughan, County of York, Ontario, there were a great number of Highlanders, practically of the Crofter class, settled in my younger days. They came out without any means at all, and in almost all instances from requiring to keep steadily at work for a livelihood they got on very successfully, many of them in the course of a very few years being possessors of good farms and living in comfortable circumstances, and the descendants of many of these people are now in good positions all over the country. I do not see with due precautions being taken why similarly good results should not accrue to people of the same class going out now, if proper consideration is given to alterations which may have occurred in the circumstances of these people as between 40 and 50 years ago and the present time. The question seems to me to be how best to get them accustomed to the ways of the country; with the view of their being ultimately settled upon lands, so that they by honest and steady labour may get into a position of comfortable and independent livelihood in as short a space of time as possible. Now, I may say I was consulted on this subject by Lady Cathcart, about 11 years ago, and as a result of many interviews and conversations with her, and her agent, it was decided to send out a number of the people on her estates on very liberal terms in the way of allowances of money to give them a comfortable start. From what I have learnt the great bulk of these people have got on very satisfactorily. Of course, there are a few black sheep in all flocks. The only question in my mind is whether in her case and those of a similar character which have followed of late years, they have not been too generously treated in some respects, whether from the fact of so much being done for them they are not inclined to expect too much from those who have assisted them, whether it be private individuals or Governments, and for that reason keep up much of the aimless mode of life to which they were accustomed in this country, in so many instances, from their having no fixed steady occupations. I have taken a great interest in, and have had more or less connection with, all the other schemes of emigration of the Crofter classes, from that of Lady Cathcart till the last one last year, and in all instances I

think they were as good a class of people as those who went out some 40 or 50 years ago before referred to. It seems to me that it would be much better if they were inter-mixed more than has been the case in the past among the other settlers in the districts to which they may go, and then they are much more apt to copy from their neighbours who have had much more experience and knowledge of agricultural pursuits than they have themselves, and by imitating them they will much more quickly become comfortably settled, besides, by that course being adopted, there would be much better opportunities and facilities for the members of the family capable of working and not being required on the farm all the year through to get work at very remunerative wages. In my opinion, also, if some plan could be devised besides that which has already been acted upon, for those who are not adapted for a colonization scheme, by which large numbers of these people of a suitable description could be sent out, not only to Manitoba and the North-West necessarily, but to the older provinces as well, on the same foundation as the ordinary emigrant from the Lowlands and England and Ireland, or a similar one, it would be an inestimable benefit to all concerned. There cannot be the least doubt of its being absolutely essential that a great number of those people in the congested districts must go somewhere, and I need only quote in this respect the opinions expressed by the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters affecting the interests of the population of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, of this year, where they state on page 21: "It is scarcely within our province to suggest the mode in which the population in these districts should be induced to remove to less thickly occupied areas; but we cannot forbear from expressing the opinion that every means should be taken to explain the advantages of emigration, and that facilities should be afforded by Government to enable those who are willing to move to commence life elsewhere; and we desire to place on record our conviction that until some measure has been taken in this direction no material improvement in the condition of the population can be effected." And this opinion was expressed by gentlemen who are wonderfully capable, and having great experience in such matters. I do not think it is impossible to devise such a scheme with due deliberation as I have referred to, although without doubt there are great difficulties connected with accomplishing anything to work out in a thorough satisfactory manner. Of course, the chief difficulty is the question of finance. Under no circumstances I fear could these people of a suitable class (and by that I mean families where the father and mother were comparatively young and healthy, and with small families or none, or either young men or women who were willing and anxious to go out on their own account by themselves) provide the necessary funds to get to their destinations, which condition of matters places them in a different position to the ordinary emigrant, who as a rule has what is essential in that respect. Now I would venture to suggest that I think to carry out such operations satisfactorily a plan founded on the following might prove feasible. In the first place, I think it will be recognized that the Imperial Government must do something to alleviate the distress consequent on the congestion of population in the West Highlands before referred to. To do anything will require the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and such expenditure, if for works in the districts where these people live will only be a temporary alleviation of the trouble. Migration would prove more expensive than emigration in the way I refer to, and besides that it would not cure the evil, and in certain circumstances, such as breaking up of farms to be divided among the Crofters, it would simply intensify it. It seems to me therefore, to be the best plan for the Imperial Government to offer to be at the expense of landing any families or individuals in these congested districts at any port or railway station in Canada to which they may feel inclined to go, where work is to be obtained, appointing a proper official to go to these districts for that purpose, to see that those applying are proper people to send out, in conjunction with the Canadian Government agent, that they get their tickets only when they are on board of the steamship or ships when cleared from the port of departure, to obtain from each head of a family, or individual, a written obligation for the sum necessary for their or his passage and transport to their several destinations, and that obliga-

tion to be in duplicate, one to be retained by such official and the other to be sent to the Canadian Government agent nearest to the place of destination of such families or individuals with the view of his assisting in securing work for them, if that has not already been accomplished, and keeping his eye on them as far as possible, having as his object securing the sum so advanced by the Imperial Government by instalments, and the obligation before referred to should state that the whole of this should be repaid within two years. I am quite aware that there will be trouble and difficulty in carrying out such scheme, that some will die, and others disappear and not be heard of again by the agent on the other side, but I feel sure that in the great majority of cases the debt will be honourably repaid, and in any event the Imperial Government cannot deal with this question excepting at the cost of a great deal of trouble, difficulty and expense.

In reference to the Crofters settled in Manitoba and the North-West, I need only refer to the opinions expressed by the Earl of Aberdeen and others as to their suitability for settlement in these districts as a rule, and also to a letter from Miss Helen E. Gregory to the *Toronto Globe*, dated Winnipeg, 4th August, in which she states very strongly her opinion as to the advisability of the great majority of these people settling in Manitoba.

I did not attend the Royal Society's show this season and of which society I have been a member for 12 years, but am of the opinion that it would be well to have an exhibit of our products at that and all the leading shows as in former years, as I feel sure it would be productive of great good. I initiated this idea at the Royal at Carlisle 10 years ago, and it was followed up for a number of years with very good results, so far as the interests of Canada are concerned. I attended the Highland Society's show as usual, it being held at Dundee this year, and took the opportunity of having distributed a quantity of our literature among farmers and others who visited the show. I met with numbers of people interested in and connected with Canada with whom I had long conversations, and gave them all the information in my power.

In regard to our competitors for the best class of emigrants, I may say that during the past season the chief of these have been the Australasian Colonies and the Argentine Republic. In regard to several of the former very considerable exertions are being used in this country to secure such people, and in the case of the latter up till lately the same has been the case.

I have had a fair amount of our literature sent to me, and have in every way tried to distribute it to best advantage, and expect in the ensuing season there will be an increased demand for such, especially from the desire that will result when the Tenant Farmers Delegates reports are published, for people of all classes to get copies of them. As has always been the case in the past I continue to act in thorough co-operation with the several steamship companies having any connection with Canada, keeping them supplied with pamphlets so far as I can, often meeting with their agents and having conversations with them, and we find this mutually beneficial.

The Canadian Pacific Railway continues to occupy a great deal of attention in this country, and from the fact of their three fine steamers for the Pacific trade having now been advanced rapidly towards completion, and a strong probability existing of their being a service of very superior ships at a great acceleration of speed, prepared to take up the mail service across the Atlantic to Canada very shortly, by their several lines not only will the journey to China, Japan and Australia be much shorter than by any other route, but the trip round the world by this route will be much the most expeditious and comfortable.

As respects the Hudson Bay route, there continues to be a great deal of interest in this country in regard to it, and it is hoped that in time there will be sufficient development of the interests in that neighbourhood to warrant capitalists to form a line of steamers to run to one of the ports within it.

I have had, as usual, a very large number of Canadians over in this country calling upon me for information on all sorts of subjects as well as emigration, many

regarding matters of trade of which there are likely to be very considerable development in connection with the passage of the McKinley Tariff in the United States, but as to these matters I refer more particularly in my Trade report.

This office, I may say, however, is continuing to be more and more a place of call for Canadians, with the object of getting information.

Capitalists continue to be attracted in a variety of ways with many matters pertaining to the interest of Canada and particularly as respects the developments of minerals, fisheries and the timber trade, as well as in reference to the investment in Canadian stocks of various descriptions.

As an instance of the success of those who have gone out and settled in that country, I give the following, being a copy of a letter which appeared in the *Scotsman*, of the 11th November. It is:—

“ MOUNT PLEASANT FARM,

“ BREDENBURG, N.W.T., 10th October, 1890.

“ Having just finished threshing, and thinking it might be of interest and importance to you to know the result, I send it herewith. I had a total of 19 acres of wheat, viz.: 7 acres cropped on breaking, 7 acres on stubble and 5 acres on turnip and potato land. I threshed out 600 bushels of wheat, giving an average yield of 20 bushels per acre on the breaking, $31\frac{1}{2}$ on the stubble, and 48 per acre on the turnip and potato land. Of barley I had 7 acres in crop, but there was only a light yield, viz., 160 bushels, or about 23 bushels per acre. This I ascribe to damage done by gophers. Of oats, I had 18 acres in crop on stubble, and have threshed out 1,200 bushels, an average of $66\frac{2}{3}$ bushels per acre. In quality all the grain is first-class. The potato crop I had not finished lifting yet, but, judging from the way it is turning out, I estimate there will be 672 bushels, or 18 tons per acre. Turnips sown broadcast will run about 20 tons per acre, and other garden stuff in the same proportion. I have put up about 33 tons of hay, and could easily feed 50 head of cattle all through the winter. My sons and I have together 34 head of stock, all in prime condition, and next year, all being well, we calculate upon cropping 80 acres. This is only a statement of facts, and is not a bad showing for two and a-half years farming in this country on a small amount of borrowed capital, and I feel satisfied that money is to be made by farming here. You may use this letter as you think fit.

“ Yours truly,

“ WILLIAM WILSON.

As to the prospects for next year I feel sure that as a result of the trip of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, a much larger number of people with means connected with agricultural pursuits will go out than for some years back, but at the same time I do not at present anticipate that there will be the same volume of emigration as there was some years ago, for similar reasons to those referred to in my last years report, viz., the fact of trade being in a very good position as a rule throughout this country, and the demand for agricultural labourers being also very considerable, the consequence being that all descriptions of labourers are receiving very good wages. In regard to farm workers from so much of the land of this country being laid down to grass, and therefore so much less cropped, as well as from the much more extensive use of labour saving machinery in connection with agriculture, there are much fewer of them than there were a number of years ago, many of such classes now going to the adjacent towns or cities where they get capital wages at other descriptions of work. For instance in the case of a farm of 1,000 acres when say 20 years ago cropping was carried on very extensively, now the reverse is the case, very little cropping and the land chiefly in grass, the numbers of workers requisite on such a farm would be about one-half of those required 20 years ago. Then in regard to another class which is in great demand in all parts of Canada, female domestic servants, it is a very difficult matter frequently to get such of good character and ability in this country even at high wages also, so that I fear we need not depend upon any very large numbers of them going out the

ensuing season, except in the case of young girls going out with their parents, who intend to settle in our country. The reason for the above is that women are so much employed in all sorts of works in connection with large cities, such as factories of all descriptions, &c.

As regards the best places for various descriptions of families to go for the purpose of settlement, I am very much inclined to think that those with very considerable capital wanting to go to a new district might find British Columbia the best place for them, those having a moderate amount of capital either Manitoba, the North-West, Ontario or one of the older provinces, depending upon the ideas of the head of the family as to whether he would prefer to settle in a place with all the advantages of civilization about him, or whether he would be prepared to go to a new district, where he and his family would require to put up with some discomforts for a little time, for which, however, he would be amply compensated from the much larger extent of good land which would be secured for the family in time. For those who have little means, as a rule, I think Manitoba and the North-West present the greatest advantages. Of course for those who have no money it is simply a matter of choice which of the various provinces they may feel inclined to go to.

A very considerable number of those who have gone out last season went to join friends, or to learn farming, and these have gone to various provinces, particularly to Ontario. A better class of people have gone out as a rule also than was the case some years back, in almost all instances they having means more or less.

In every way in my power I have done my best to prevent people of an unsuitable description from going out to any of our Provinces, having had calls from great numbers who have been accustomed to sedentary occupations, and in most instances they neither had means nor friends to go to. In some few cases they were going to friends with whom they were in communication and who were in good circumstances, and in such instances I gave them due warning and let them judge for themselves.

I am very much pleased to see that there is likely to be some arrangement made by which the expenses will be considerably lessened to those who take up lands and settle in the North-West and British Columbia, as the cost of getting to these far distant places is very considerable.

On the whole I think we may anticipate a fair amount of emigration from Scotland in the ensuing season and more particularly as a result of the reports of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, which I expect will be published very shortly, though from the present prosperous state of trade and agriculture as a rule, I do not anticipate the numbers will be any larger than those of a few years ago. Much will depend upon what transpires within the next few months when the tide of emigration begins to go out in early spring.

From information I have received from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1890 and the previous year:—

1889.....	4,453
1890.....	2,944

From the above it will be seen that there is a considerable reduction in numbers as regards emigration this season, as was fully anticipated by me for the reasons given in my last year's report, as well as what is stated in this.

A very considerable number of people, as has been the case in past years, have gone to Liverpool to ship for Canada, more especially those going cabin or intermediate as there is much more accommodation by that route than from Glasgow. The Allan Company as formerly are continuing their fortnightly service to Halifax, which is a very considerable boon to those with small means who require or find it convenient to go out during the winter months, as in that way they get much more satisfactorily to their several destinations than they could by going *via* United States ports.

I have been under great obligations to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, for so kindly advising me on many matters pertaining to the interests of

our country, besides those directly connected with emigration, as well as having the hearty co-operation of all my colleagues, both in this country and Canada, in any communications which I may have with them referring to the welfare of our various Provinces.

I have also as in the past had the greatest courtesy accorded me by the press of this country in the performance of my duties in connection with Canada.

Appended is a Report on Trade during 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT ON GLASGOW TRADE, 1890.

Compared with former years the trade between the two countries has been very similar in its character, to and from the Clyde, the service of the steamers on the several lines being as formerly, so far as imports are concerned the amount of cargo was considerably more than last year. Bacon, hams, lard and tallow have come over in increased quantities. Apples, owing to the short crop in Canada, have not come over in the quantities that were anticipated. Live stock came over in much larger numbers than usual.

In the matter of exports there has been a fair volume of traffic during the past season. There has been a good deal more manufactured and scrap iron shipped, at the same time rather less pig iron. The shipments of stock have been considerably less than last year, and buyers complain of the high prices asked for stock of all kinds throughout Britain.

As in former years I continue to have very large numbers of inquiries from all kinds of people regarding the tariff regulations, and have given them the fullest information, particularly has this been the case as regards people here. In this connection I may say I was very much pleased to receive a number of the new edition of the Customs Tariff and Dominion Lands Act.

I may say, also, that in a number of matters pertaining to some of the Departments in Ottawa, I have done all that lay in my power in reply to communications from you in giving information so far as I was able on these subjects.

A very considerable number of animals of pure breed as in the past were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season, chiefly horses, as of late years, as from the continuance of pleuro-pneumonia in so many districts of Scotland, and among these some of the best stock breeding ones very few cattle were sent out.

The first consignment consisting of one Galloway bull and eight Ayrshire cattle, two bulls and six females was sent for Halifax per steamship "Hibernian," on 22nd February, and were consigned by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, of Barcheskie, to Mr. Thomas Brown, Petite Côte, near Montreal. These were all very fine animals. The second consignment consisted of one animal, a Polled Angus bull, and was sent per steamship "Canadian," on 13th August for Quebec, and was consigned by Mr. George Milne to Dr. Craik, of Montreal.

At the Spring Stallion Show which took place here in March, I met with a number of people connected with the trade in Clydesdales to Canada. There was an excellent display of animals, the quality being remarkably good as a rule, and I had long conversations with many of the chief breeders. At the Glasgow Spring Show there was again a very fine exhibit of these animals, on this occasion there being many more classes and females as well as males being on exhibition. Then again at the Highland Society's Show, at Dundee, there was the finest display of this

class of stock I believe than has ever been exhibited. Many of these animals are held at very high figures. In the yearling colt class alone there were three animals at least which nothing under four figures would purchase. There has been a good deal of discussion of late in the press in Scotland regarding there being a less demand for Clydesdales in the United States and Canada last season from so many of the animals sent out being unsound in their feet particularly. So far as I can make out there is a good deal of exaggeration in respect to this. No doubt some of these animals from the effect of inbreeding, among other causes, are liable to such evils, but so far as I can learn this is not very prevalent. It will be seen by my statement as to the number of animals (chiefly Clydesdales) exported from the Clyde last season that there is a considerable decrease from the former year, but this is largely to be accounted for by the high prices asked by breeders in this country. At the same time I am strongly of the opinion that an admixture of other blood such as the Shire horses with the Clydesdales improves the quality and healthfulness of the animals very much. Many of the most noted breeders approve of this and many of the most celebrated Clydesdales have this admixture of blood.

In regard to the Highland Society Show besides Clydesdales horses there was a very fine display of Shorthorn and Highland cattle, as well as Black faced and Cheviot sheep. I there met with a large number of farmers with whom I had conversations regarding various parts of Canada, and saw to the distribution of our literature.

As in former years I would most strongly advocate the use of some of the hardier descriptions of sheep for crossing purposes, such as the Cheviot or Black faced, both in the North-West and British Columbia, as well as in the mountainous districts in the older Provinces. By using them with the native sheep or better still when people could afford it, have a Leicester Tup with Black faced or Cheviot ewes, in a very short space of time an immense improvement would be found in the quality of the animals produced, both for meat and wool, as well as in hardiness and fertility. These animals could be improved upon in time in the more fertile districts by the use of Border Leicester, Shropshire Downs, or South Down rams as suited the locality or the tastes of the people who might be engaged in the business of sheep production. The Cheviot cross is I am led to understand found to turn out very satisfactorily in several districts in the North-West. There were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season :

Horses.....	936
Cattle.....	10
Sheep.....	32

From the above it will be seen that including ponies there has been a very considerable decrease as compared with last year, more especially has this been the case as regards Clydesdale horses. Cattle have also been sent in small numbers, owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in this country.

I herewith give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde, Aberdeen and Dundee during 1890 and the previous year:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1889.....	104	37,705	2,381
1890.....	141	64,222	2,207

As will be seen by the above horses are in rather larger numbers than last year, whereas cattle have been brought over in unprecedented numbers. Sheep much the same as last year. The percentage of losses in cattle has been very much greater than in former years, chiefly owing to the unusually stormy weather of this last autumn. In regard to horses none were lost, and as regards sheep the numbers were about as usual.

As regards the trade generally, I fear as a rule there has not been much profit made by shippers, partly on account of the very rough weather which has prevailed throughout so much of this season, and partly from the quality of many of the animals sent during the latter portion of it being very inferior. It costs as much to

send a bad beast as a good one. During the first portion of the season, as usual, there were large numbers of animals of undoubted good quality and in excellent condition, but as the season advanced the quality and condition of the animals deteriorated very much till the last few cargoes, when many of them were very inferior.

This only goes to show what I have repeatedly advocated, that the farmers of our country should use more extensively pure bred male animals for crossing purposes, and in that way a very superior description of animal would be produced. I am of opinion that the farmers of our various provinces are making a mistake in sending over so many store cattle, as not only can it not be so remunerative to both them and the shippers but it also tends to impoverish the land sending the animals over in that state. If they were kept in Canada and fattened there, the manure produced in that way would be of great importance in fertilizing their lands, and the coarse grains could be very extensively used for that purpose and more especially since the McKinley Tariff has come into force which renders it not an easy matter to dispose of that description of production satisfactorily, and besides that the profit in every way would be much greater to the producer instead of letting the great bulk of it go into the hands of the farmers of this country who feed stock largely.

In regard to the large extension of the trade of late, and especially last season, it is surprising to me that milch cows are not sent over in large numbers to Glasgow, as there is a good demand for them at all seasons of the year in this country. This is to be accounted for by so many in this country being in contact with animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and requiring therefore to be slaughtered, and from the fact of large numbers of dairy farmers only keeping their cows a year or two before feeding them for the butcher. These animals should be cross bred of good milking strains, good size, young and good shape, as they will command a very much better price having these recommendations. From May till August, when there is abundance of pasture, it would be best to send them when they are six months gone (three months before calving), and after that eight months gone, avoiding particularly seven months, as at that time such animals are so liable to lose their calves from excitement or over-exertion of any kind. I have had conversations with many farmers as to the above, who entertain the same opinions which I have expressed.

The sheep which came over were as a rule of fair quality, but were small in numbers, as the trade in them does not yet seem to suit as well as in cattle.

One matter that I think of the greatest importance in regard to the interest of the trade is the question as to the mode of shipping animals. I think it is a great mistake to permit of the shipping of cattle on the upper decks of the vessels on the present system, from the beginning or middle of October till the middle of April, from the liability to very severe storms during that time. Very great danger is a result of this in regard to the loss of animals, and I have no doubt it is to a great extent to this cause that such serious losses have occurred, especially on the east coast last autumn. My opinion is borne out in this respect by that of Atlantic captains of great experience, and I would therefore recommend that action should be taken to have some provision to this effect carried out at our various Canadian ports. I may quote in regard to this among others the course proposed by Colonel Innes, of Learney, which is to the following effect, as it appears in the *North British Agriculturist* of the 10th of this month:

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

"Col. Innes of Learney, who was one of the originators of the trade in Canadian cattle to Aberdeen, has written a letter to the Canadian Minister of Marine in regard to the prospects of the trade in Canadian cattle. The letter deals with two considerations—

"(1) The danger of the trade being interrupted by an outbreak of disease in Canada; and (2) the possible improvement of the transport of the cattle by improvement in the construction of the steamers employed. In regard to the second point, Colonel Innes suggests the necessity of constructing a class of steamers specially pro-

vided with accommodation for the cattle trade. Such a vessel ought to have a continuous permanent cover or spar deck, or turtle deck, between the forecastle and the bridge, which would make the cattle as safe on the upper deck as below. Colonel Innes cites the disastrous voyage of the steamer "Straits of Magellan," from which 162 cattle were lost out of 660, as a case in point, and expresses the hope that ship-builders and owners may be found to undertake the building of such ships, and that Parliament shall entertain such an alteration of the rules of tonnage measurement as would exempt the upper cattle deck from measurement, when it is merely covered for the protection of animals and not for general cargo. Had there been such a deck construction as suggested on the "Straits of Magellan" the loss would certainly have been materially less. In the course of the letter, Colonel Innes mentions that several large steamers with three decks are being built at Liverpool at present for the American cattle trade."

Besides, many of the vessels going to the ports on that coast are not properly adapted to the trade from all I can learn. I am strongly inclined to think that during the winter months cattle should not be shipped at all, and practically this is the case so far as Canada is concerned.

Very large numbers of cattle have been shipped to Aberdeen, as well as general cargoes also, about double the number of last season, there being 17,537 cattle and 1,476 sheep, of which 424 cattle and forty-two sheep were lost on the voyage. Dundee, also, has taken a very large number considering the late season at which the trade commenced and this being the first year of it, the numbers to that port being 9,151 cattle and 120 sheep, of which 237 cattle and three sheep were lost on the voyage.

I herewith insert a letter, as in the past, from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, who have been so prominently connected with the cattle trade from its start, giving their opinions as to the present position.

47 LAURISTON PLACE,

EDINBURGH, 26th December, 1890.

"SIR,—Statistics will inform you that the arrivals of Canadian cattle to every port in this country during the past year have been the largest on record.

"In the earlier part of the season fat stock shippers were confronted by large arrivals of American cattle, and the balance of winter fed home stock.

"As the season progressed outside ships were chartered to the ports of Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow, resulting in some cases in heavy losses.

"The season has closed with, in our opinion, very unprofitable results to the shippers, arising from an unwarranted spirit of speculation to increase the cost in Canada, and the rate of freight.

"There has, throughout the season just closed, been a fairly good demand for well-bred stockers, and these in contrast with any other class of store cattle are likely to pay the feeder best. So that if Canadian cattle-breeders will turn their attention to the produce of well graded cattle, either for sale on their side or for shipment to this, they will have ample demand for them.

"Yours truly,

"JOHN SWAN & SON."

Another matter to which I think it well to draw your attention is that statements have frequently been made to me of late by men employed in the cattle trade to Aberdeen and Dundee in the case of the last vessels to these ports, that the farmers have gone off with the money, and they have not been paid what was agreed upon, and that the return passage by other ships which has been promised has not been implemented, leaving them in a destitute condition in this country. How far their statements are correct it is difficult to say, and as I have told them it was their own fault in not having proper arrangements made at the ports on the other side, but at the same time in one or two instances it seemed to me that there might be something in what was stated, and I did the best I could for them. I have thought

it might be possible to have some investigation into this matter in Montreal before the next season, and therefore have ventured to bring the matter before you.

In regard to the supposed outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Dundee last autumn, I took a great deal of pains in obtaining all the information in my power and forwarding it to you from time to time. The difficulty arose chiefly, from all I can understand, from their not being a sufficient amount of accommodation for several cargoes at a time at that port, thus entailing the necessity of one ship having to wait a long time till another cargo was discharged. I believe that arrangements have been made by which nothing similar in this respect will occur in the future. I would strongly urge upon our authorities in Canada that although there is no disease of any kind in Canada, the greatest precautions should be taken in the future in regard to the most thorough inspection at the port of departure as to the healthfulness of the animals, as to the qualifications of the ships in every respect, and as to the numbers in no case being too large in any individual ship.

I am sorry to say pleuro-pneumonia continues to be very prevalent in this country, and although very stringent measures have been adopted for stamping it out, they have not as yet been successful. I must say I am of the same opinion as expressed in my last year's report, that in the present circumstances the most advisable course to pursue would be to entirely interdict Scotch cattle from going to Canada, at least until there is a clean bill of health here.

As usual I have received from the Clyde Trust, the Custom House and otherwise, the following statistics respecting the general articles of import from British North America and the tonnage of vessels for the past year.

For the year ending 30th June, 1890 :—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	16,537
do steam do	130,038
Total.....	146,575

As against the year ending 30th June, 1889 :—

Sailing vessels.....	12,342
Steam do	109,373
Total.....	121,715

For the last half year the estimate is—

Sailing vessels.....	11,163
Steam do	124,384
Total.....	135,547

As will be seen by the above figures the total amount of tonnage is very considerably in excess for the full year over the last and the same is the case for the estimate for the last half year. As was the case last season a large number of vessels coming from United States ports called at Halifax and took a portion of their cargo from there, all of which has been credited to these United States ports, whereas a very considerable portion should rightly be in the figures given above. Again, as last year, Aberdeen has taken a much larger extent of cargo as well as Dundee, for which this is the first year.

The following are the articles imported to the Clyde during the year 1890 which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years. :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Flour, cwt	285,428	Mattresses, cases	278
Wheat do	575,370	Rice flour, bags	250
Indian corn, cwt.....	537,044	Hair, barrels	23
Pease, cwt	248,535	Oleomargarine, tubs	240
Oatmeal, cwt	7,215	Machinery, cases	70
Oats, cwt	32,795	Whiskey, casks	14
Hams and bacon, boxes	8,239	Splints, cases	3,650
Cheese, boxes	193,521	Horseshoe nails, boxes	1,158
Butter, packages	20,108	Clover seed, bags	37
Canned meats, boxes	16,724	Bark, casks	295
Spools, bags	907,352	Stovepipes, pieces	2,422
Rye, cwt	59,669	Beef, salted, boxes	2,597
Apples, barrels	52,213	Springs, cases	60
Skins, cured	27,755	Starch, boxes	80
Lobsters, cases	103	Butter tubs, empty	36,244
Phosphate, tons	1,782	Asbestos, bags	4,385
Tallow and lard, hogsheads	581	Oil cake, bags	5,310
Oil, casks	4,342	Castings, cases	3,695
Timber, pieces	1,342,558	Washboards, cases	2,617
Furniture, packages	22	Lubricators, boxes	24
Agricultural implements, packages	749	Handles, bundles	1,007
Fish, boxes	184	Iron ore, bags	381
Ashes, barrels	90	Hay, bales	4,110
Paint, barrels	37	Harness, boxes	11
Barrel staves, cases	155,451	Eggs, cases	110
Boots and shoes, cases	48	Timothy seed, bags	109
Maple sugar, boxes	186	Acitate of lime, sacks	342

Many other articles were also sent over, too numerous to mention, not being in sufficient quantity to justify a specification of them. There is again a greater variety of articles than formerly, and as a rule there are larger quantities of the chief articles of import, in grains, cheese and butter particularly.

Hay is an article which has come over in considerable quantities of late, and the quality of it is as a rule excellent, being chiefly timothy from Ontario, in compressed bales, of about 1½ cwts. in weight. It is more especially highly thought of by those having horses in large numbers, and, if of best quality, brings about 15 per cent. a ton more than the best quality of hay in this country. The cost of freight across the Atlantic varies from about 25 s. to 35 s. per ton. It, of course, varies in price, depending upon the hay crop of this country.

In reference to the barley sent over by the Minister of Agriculture for inspection by specialists in that grain, I took a great deal of trouble to have the most authoritative opinion expressed upon that subject, and happening to have private friends who are experts in connection with this business. I think I obtained information of a thoroughly trustworthy character, which was transmitted to you, regarding the quality of the specimens sent to me, and their adaptability to the British market. The great point to be aimed at is the improvement of the specimens sent me, is not cleaning too closely for the purpose of getting up the weight per bushel, as this injures the grain very much for brewing purposes, and if possible securing a little more plumpness as regards some of the samples. Of course this is dependent to a large extent upon the seasons, but at the same time a great deal of knowledge upon the subject is only to be obtained by experience, and by the new descriptions now being so thoughtfully supplied by the Minister of Agriculture getting thoroughly acclimatized in Canada, and by our farmers finding out not only the most suitable soil for sowing them upon, but also many other matters in connection with them, such as the best time for sowing, and how best to deal with them after that till they are again in the bag. I think there can be no doubt that there will be a great

demand for anything of that description which can be produced, so long as it keeps up to anything like the quality of the best specimens I have received, with the qualifications I have mentioned above. At the same time, of course, we are aware that it will be a year or two at any rate before any large quantity of the grain will be available for export to this country of the kind that would take here. Curious to say, in most instances, they do not think so much of a deficiency in brightness of colour as we do in Canada, so long as the other requisites are there for business purposes. At the Brewer's Exhibition in London, in October, I have noticed that the judges speak very highly of many of the samples which were exhibited there.

In regard to the trade in poultry and eggs which has been so much affected by the McKinley Tariff (as has been the foregoing subject, barley, to which I have been referring) I have been taking many opportunities of getting information on these subjects. I find that there would be a very satisfactory trade in the former if properly managed, but as in everything else which is successful an immense amount depends upon the management. For instance, turkeys sent over either dead or alive in a slovenly shape will not either repay the consignee or the consignees in this country, and being sent in that way gives a bad name to the country from which such articles are sent, and I am sorry to say that this is sometimes the case in this country, leading those dealing largely in the business to say that they class them in the same position as anything foreign, which means something inferior. Now, I know in many instances turkeys particularly are sent over, and this can easily be done in first class shape, and if such is the case they are equal to the best produced in this country, and will result in something like equivalent prices being given for them. For a time there was the same difficulty in a way as regards Canadian beef, but all these prejudices and difficulties have been got over by our proving that we can produce as good articles as in any other part of the world, whether in live stock, poultry, grains, fruits or anything of a nature adapted to a temperate climate. I understand the very best facilities will be given by the shipping companies for the furtherance of the best interests of the trade both in poultry and eggs, and with this knowledge I, under the present circumstances I think, that there is a good future before those who devote their time to and make such occupations their business, irrespective altogether of the United States.

I have observed that a shipment of live turkeys was sent to Aberdeen this autumn, but as the voyage was a very tempestuous one they did not do so well as anticipated.

In dead birds (turkeys) of which large numbers have been sent to Glasgow, the trade has been very fair, they commanding prices varying from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. and being from 8 to 32 lbs. in weight. There was one very fine consignment from Mr. Thomas Selden, of Ingersoll, Ontario, to Mr. Thomas Russell, of this city, numbering 1,200, which came in very good condition just before Christmas, and some smaller consignments. I got one from Mr. Russell which weighed 27 lbs. and it was of capital quality.

I would strongly advise in future, in case of shipments being made of these birds, that they should be sent dead, more especially as when sent alive they require to be sent late in the autumn when the weather is very likely to be stormy, as a result of which they lose in condition very much.

It might be a good speculation to send over a few in the summer season to sell to farmers for breeding purposes. I, of course, mean some of our best specimens.

Respecting the trade in eggs, I met with a Canadian from Seaforth, Mr. Wilson, who has been engaged in that trade and until lately almost entirely with the United States. He had formerly shipped a number of cases to this country, but until this season of late had all his dealings with the United States. Knowing all about the trade, he had disposed of his consignment before it arrived in Glasgow, but in the course of conversation he told me that the venture on this occasion had turned out fairly satisfactorily. Being an experienced man in the trade, I got a good deal of information from him, and one point I would wish to impress upon any who think of going into this description of trade is this, that there is a considerable difference

between the United States and Canadian ideas of the trade in some respects, as compared with those prevailing in this country, and more especially as regards the size of the eggs. In the United States and Canada an egg is an egg whatever its size, and there is no difference in price if some of these are smaller than others, whereas in this country should a consignment not come up to a certain standard in this respect, it interferes very materially with the price given per hundred, as it is called. I would, therefore, strongly advise Canadian producers of eggs either to use for local consumption the eggs which are of small size, or be sure to have a breed of poultry of which the eggs are always large.

Chese has come over in much greater quantities than ever before, showing the very much superior skill which our people who have to do with that trade have over all others. I think I may fairly assert, more especially when the most famous districts for the production of that article are copying our system, and not only doing so but securing the chief prizes at all the shows of that character which are held throughout Scotland under that system.

On account of the short crop of apples there was not the quantity sent over as in former years, but the quality has been very good, taking all things into consideration, and prices have ruled very high.

For first-class Manitoba and North-West wheat there is always a very great demand, and this season large quantities of this description have been applied for and disposed of by firms in Glasgow. I learn from Messrs. Dunlop Bros., who are large dealers in produce, that they have given very large orders for this description of grain, but unfortunately from the great demand in other quarters they have not received the supply of which they have been in expectation. They, however, have secured a very fair amount of such descriptions as they desired, samples of which I have seen, the best of which are much superior to any that can be produced in this or I believe in any other country for milling purposes.

The various other descriptions of articles of trade have come over in about the usual quantities, and have universally, so far as I am aware, given satisfaction.

Timber has not come over in quite such large quantities as usual, though for the better descriptions of it, there is a great demand in this country.

Butter has also come over in larger quantities than usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart, G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner Dominion of Canada.
Offices, 17 Victoria street, England, S.W.

ANNEX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1890

MORTUARY STATISTICS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1890

STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE
DES
PRINCIPALES VILLES DU CANADA
POUR L'ANNÉE 1890.

Imprimé par Ordre du Parlement.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

ANNEX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR YEAR 1890.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

ANNEXE AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNEE 1890.

STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

DES

PRINCIPALES VILLES DU CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE 1890.

TABLE OF SUBJECTS.

INTRODUCTION	Pages vi and viii
TABLE I.—Diseases or other causes of death, sexes, civil conditions and ages.....	“ 2 to 117
TABLE II.—Diseases in the order of fatality.....	“ 120 to 191
TABLE III.—Deaths of illegitimate children.....	“ 194 and 195
TABLE IV.—Ratios of mortality to ages.....	“ 198 and 199
TABLE V.—“ according to classes of occupations	“ 202 and 203
TABLE VI.—Comparative mortality by months.....	“ 206 and 207
TABLE VII.—“ “ from 15 principal causes of death, by 1,000 of the population.....	“ 210 and 211
TABLE VIII.—Comparative mortality from 15 principal causes of death, by 1,000 deaths.....	“ 214 and 215
TABLE IX.—List of accidents, with ratios to 1,000 deaths and 1,000 of population.....	“ 218 to 225
Index	“ 228 and 230

REPORT OF MORTUARY STATISTICS

IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF CANADA, FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1890.

INTRODUCTION.

The mortuary statistics are collected and compiled under authority of the "Statistics Act," and in accordance with the regulations contained in the Order in Council assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th December, 1882.

Since the system has been established, thirty cities and towns have been admitted to participation in the above mentioned regulations, counting the city of Stratford, which was added to the list in January last, too late, consequently, to appear in the present yearly report.

The rate of mortality during the year 1890 has increased in some cities and towns, while it has decreased in others, making, for the whole, a ratio of 21 deaths for every 1,000 of the population, as against $20\frac{2}{3}$ during the year 1889. This slight increase in the general rate of mortality may safely be attributed to the universal influence of *la grippe*, which is known to have brought on many cases of lung affections, a large number of which have proved fatal. Thus it is seen that out of every 1,000 deaths recorded during the year 1890, 128 are due to "lung affections," as against 107 during the year previous. In Halifax, the mortality has been greatly increased owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in that city during the greater part of the year; no less than 192 deaths (or nearly one-fifth of the total mortality) being due to that disease.

No change has been made in the tabulation of the present report, except the addition of a table giving a detailed statement of accidents as compiled from the death certificates of each city.

The estimates of population used in the calculations of this report have been taken from the municipal census returns, as received from the several cities and towns.

RAPPORT DE LA STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

DANS LES PRINCIPALES VILLES DU CANADA, POUR L'ANNÉE
DU CALENDRIER 1890.

INTRODUCTION.

La statistique mortuaire est recueillie et compilée sous l'autorité de "l'Acte des Statistiques," conformément aux règlements contenus dans l'arrêté du Conseil sanctionné par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, le 26 Décembre 1882.

Depuis l'établissement de ce système, trente villes ont été admises à la participation des règlements plus haut mentionnés, en comptant la ville de Stratford qui a été ajoutée à la liste en Janvier dernier, trop tard, conséquemment, pour paraître dans le présent rapport.

Le taux de la mortalité durant l'année 1890 a augmenté dans certaines villes tandis qu'il a diminué dans d'autres; la moyenne de la mortalité pour l'ensemble des villes étant de 21 décès pour chaque 1,000 de la population, contre 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ durant l'année précédente. Cette mince augmentation dans le taux général de la mortalité pour l'année 1890 peut justement être attribuée à l'influence universelle de la grippe, si l'on considère le nombre élevé des décès causés par les "affections pulmonaires;" car il est généralement admis, en effet, que la grippe a engendré de nombreux cas de maladies pulmonaires dont plusieurs ont été fatals. Ainsi, par exemple, on voit que pour chaque 1,000 décès enregistrés durant l'année 1890, 128 ont été causés par des "affections pulmonaires," tandis que durant l'année précédente le nombre de décès ayanteu pour cause la même maladie ne s'est élevé qu'à 107.

La diphthérie qui a fait des ravages dans Halifax durant une grande partie de l'année a considérablement augmenté la mortalité dans cette ville; pas moins de 192 décès (ou à peu près un cinquième de la mortalité) ayant été causés par cette maladie.

Aucun changement n'a été apporté dans la disposition des tableaux du présent rapport, excepté le nouveau tableau qui contient un état détaillé des accidents de chaque ville, tels que compilés sur les certificats de décès.

Les chiffres de la population dont on s'est servi pour établir le taux de la mortalité de chaque ville, ont été fournis, la plupart, par les autorités municipales.

TABLE I.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH, SEXES, CIVIL CONDITIONS
AND AGES.

TABLEAU I.

MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS, SEXES, ÉTATS CIVILS
ET AGES.

TABLE I.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	33	29	62			62
3	Scarlet Fever.....	9	8	17			17
4	Diphtheria.....	71	75	146			146
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	27	22	49	11	2	36
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	44	32	76	17	6	53
7	Whooping Cough.....	29	45	74			74
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	422	372	794	13	6	775
9	Remittent Fever.....	1		1			1
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	10	11	21	1		20
12	Erysipelas.....	8	11	19	2	3	14
13	Puerperal Fever.....		13	13	9		4
14	Septicæmia.....	9	7	16	12		4
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	3	5	8	1		7
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	1		1			1
19	Scurvy.....		1	1	1		
20	Alcoholism.....	4	6	10	6		4
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	6	9	15	6	3	6
22	Purpura.....	1		1			1
23	Anæmia.....	60	55	115	7	2	106
24	Cancer.....	31	47	78	43	22	13
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	35	33	68	15	4	49
26	Phthisis.....	216	313	529	221	26	282
27	Hydrocephalus.....	27	30	57	4		53
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	14	11	25	4	2	19
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	122	104	226			226
30	Cyanosis.....	4	3	7			7
31	Malformations.....	4	4	8			8
32	At Birth.....	19	11	30			30
33	Child Birth.....		18	18	16		2
34	Old Age.....	12	51	63	11	44	8
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

AGES.

Still-Born.
—
Morts nés.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.

13	26	9	6	2	56	6											1	
1	3	5	1		10	3	3	1									2	
10	16	19	28	19	92	46	5	2		1							3	
21	3	2	1	1	28	1	2	4		4	1	2	4	2	1		4	
																	5	
2	2	4	1	1	10	5	4	11	17	16	6	2	1	3	1		6	
45	12	11	3	3	74												7	
679	83	5	2	2	771	3			1	2	4	2	2	5	4		8	
1					1												9	
																	10	
18	1				19							1	1				11	
12					12	1	1				1	1		1	2		12	
		1			1		1	1	5	2	4	1		2			13	
1	1			2	4	2			2	5	3	1	1	2			14	
											1		1				15	
1					1												16	
																	17	
1					1												18	
										1	2	3	4	1			19	
																	20	
1			1	1	3	2	1				1	2	2	3	1		21	
1			1		1												22	
98	2	1	1		102		2	1	2		3	2		2	1		23	
1					1		1			4	11	21	15	15	10		24	
15	7	1	2	2	27	3	3	8	6	11	7	2	1				25	
20	8	1	5	4	38	11	15	64	95	134	108	32	22	8	2		26	
18	12	3	10	2	45	6			2	2		1				1	27	
7	6		2		15		1		3	2	2	1	1				28	
																		29
226					226													30
7					7													31
8					8													32
30					30				2	9	6		1				33	
														6	57		34	
																	35	

TABLE I.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Ve- u- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections . . .	Affections cérébro-spinales. . .	243	248	491	47	30	414
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	28	20	48	24	18	6
38	Paralysis	Paralysie	50	49	99	42	36	21
39	Insanity	Folie	1	1	2	2		
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions . . .	Épilepsie et convulsions . . .	87	71	158	6	2	150
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	171	151	322	151	71	100
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	399	365	764	173	92	499
43	Quinsy	Angine	2	5	7	1		6
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	66	65	131	3		128
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	13	23	36	16	4	16
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	119	119	238	28	11	199
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite	18	21	39	14	3	22
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	26	17	43	21	10	12
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50	Dentition	Dentition	63	46	109			109
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs .	Maladies des voies urinaires . .	67	49	116	59	16	41
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus		13	13	7	3	3
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax	1		1			1
54	Synovitis	Synovitis						
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations . . .	3	1	4	1		3
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	4	3	7	1	1	5
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales	6	2	8	2		6
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions . . .	Fractures et contusions	13	1	14	7	1	6
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu	4		4	4		
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	4	5	9	2	1	6
61	Poison	Empoisonnements	2		2	1		1
62	Drowning	Noyades	15	1	16	3		13
63	Suffocation	Suffocation	40	25	65	1		64
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer . . .	3		3	2		1
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents	26	8	34	12	2	20
66	Infanticide	Infanticide						
67	Suicide	Suicide	7	1	8	5	1	2
68	Homicide	Homicide		1	1	1		
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice . . .						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie	10	14	24	10	10	4
71	Abscess	Abcès	1	4	5	2		3
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	7	10	17	6	1	10
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	423	366	789	40	69	680
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues	1		1			1
75	Not specified and ill-defined . .	Non spécifiées et indéfinies . . .	19	13	32	7	2	23
	Totals	Totaux	3,164	3,045	6,209	1,101	504	4,604

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.														<i>Suite.</i>		
		AGES.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
.....	204	53	51	20	15	343	37	18	3	7	8	7	11	20	20	17	.....	36
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	10	14	12	.....	37
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	17	21	30	23	.....	38
.....	97	29	4	9	6	145	1	1	1	4	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	40
.....	25	2	1	2	1	31	7	7	9	9	29	29	40	47	78	36	.....	41
.....	206	108	40	20	25	399	21	7	13	12	41	48	45	68	65	45	.....	42
.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	13	30	25	17	16	101	26	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	6	1	1	.....	1	9	1	1	.....	2	2	3	2	9	4	3	.....	45
.....	159	16	7	.....	1	183	1	3	5	3	6	2	6	5	16	8	.....	46
.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	10	2	2	4	4	6	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	47
.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	7	7	3	7	.....	48
.....	71	35	2	1	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	10	2	5	4	5	16	12	23	14	14	11	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	53
.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	60
.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	62
.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	9	3	1	1	3	6	4	3	1	.....	3	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	2	3	8	.....	70
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	616	23	8	4	2	653	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	10	31	2	.....	72
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	73
.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
277	2,765	485	211	142	112	3,715	202	91	135	195	337	317	267	276	340	333	1	.....

TABLE I.

CITY OF TORONTO.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Mari- és.	Wi- dowed — Ven- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	10	8	18			18
3	Scarlet Fever.....	8	6	14			14
4	Diphtheria.....	39	40	79	1		78
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	9	6	15	7	2	6
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	66	51	117	41	3	73
7	Whooping Cough.....	5	11	16			16
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	106	110	216	9	1	206
9	Remittent Fever.....	1	1	2			2
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	1		1	1		
11	Syphilis.....	5	4	9	1		8
12	Erysipelas.....	3	4	7	2	1	4
13	Puerperal Fever.....		3	3	3		
14	Septicæmia.....	9	9	18	9	2	7
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES					
16	Thrush.....	4	5	9			9
17	Worms and other Parasites..	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTITIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	4		4	2	1	1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	4	7	11	8	2	1
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
23	Anæmia.....	5	7	12	4	1	7
24	Cancer.....	23	36	59	43	8	8
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	18	19	37	12	1	24
26	Phthisis.....	151	135	286	120	11	155
27	Hydrocephalus.....	21	19	40			40
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.	7	7	14	2	1	11
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	43	30	73			73
30	Cyanosis.....	4		4			4
31	Malformations.....	6	3	9			9
32	At Birth.....	6	2	8			8
33	Child Birth.....		15	15	14	1	
34	Old Age.....	44	56	100	29	66	5
35	Other Developmental.....	2		2			2

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

AGES.

Still-Born.	Un-der 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	AGES.										75 and over.	Not given.
							5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.			
Morts nés.	Au-des-sous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-des-sous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don-nés.	

5	8	1	4	3	18													1
2	10	7	6	6	31	38	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3					4	7	4	12	19	24	26	11	9	2	2	1	1	3
10	3	1	3	2	16	7	4	12	19	24	26	11	9	2	2	1	1	6
154	40	6	1	1	202	1			1	3	1	1	2	5	1			7
	1				1			1										8
															1			9
																		10
																		11
7					7						2							12
3					3					1	1	1	1			1		13
										1	2	3	3	1	3	2		14
	1	1			2	1		2	1	3	3	1	3	2				15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
												1	1	1	1			20
																		21
										1		1	4	2	2	1		22
																		23
4					4					2	1		2	1	1	1	1	24
								1			3	9	15	19	7	5		25
																		26
	5	5	3		13	2	3	3	3	7	3	2		2	1			27
	14	3	2	1	21	6	10	27	38	79	50	36	14	7	2			28
	22	6	3	1	32			1	1	1	1	1						29
	3		1	2	6					3	1	1						30
																		31
	73				73													32
	4				4													33
	9				9													34
	8				8				2	3	8	2						35
	1	1			2									1	15	84		

TABLE I.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	LOCAL.						
	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	95	72	167	27	5	135
37	Apoplexy	33	19	52	31	11	10
38	Paralysis.....	22	15	37	21	5	11
39	Insanity.....		3	3	2		1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	66	52	118	3	1	114
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses.....	105	85	190	103	26	61
42	Lung diseases.....	219	193	412	119	27	266
43	Quinsy.....	1	1	2		1	1
44	Throat Affections.....	27	14	41			41
45	Stomach diseases.....	14	17	31	11	2	18
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	46	39	85	15	8	62
47	Peritonitis.....	19	23	42	16	4	22
48	Liver diseases.....	18	15	33	20	4	9
49	Spleen diseases.....						
50	Dentition.....	4	2	6			6
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	40	33	73	44	14	15
52	Diseases of the Uterus.....		3	3	2		1
53	Carbuncle.....	1	1	2	1	1	
54	Synovitis.....						
55	Joint diseases.....	1		1	1		
56	Skin diseases.....						
57	Other local diseases.....		4	4	2	2	
	VIOLENT.						
	VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions.....	8	1	9	7		2
59	Gunshot and wounds.....	2	1	3			3
60	Burns and Scalds.....	3	2	5			5
61	Poison.....	3		3	1		2
62	Drowning.....	29	1	30	4		26
63	Suffocation.....	6	2	8			8
64	Railway accidents.....	9	1	10	5		5
65	Other accidents.....	14	2	16	7		9
66	Infanticide.....						
67	Suicide.....	6	1	7	3		4
68	Homicide.....	1		1	1		
69	Hanged (Judicial).....						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.						
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy.....	3	11	14	9	2	3
71	Abscess.....	3		3	1		2
72	Hemorrhage.....	6		6	1		5
73	Atrophy and Debility.....	155	125	280	27	12	241
74	Sudden (Unascertained).....						
75	Not specified and ill-defined..	17	7	24	6	3	15
	Totals.....	1,580	1,339	2,919	798	229	1,892

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE TORONTO.														Suite.	
		A G E S.															
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
	Mortals.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
.....	68	20	10	5	4	107	8	8	5	3	5	9	5	7	8	2	36
.....	2				1	3	1	1			1	4	9	11	17	6	37
.....											3	5	8	6	5	9	38
.....											1	1	1	1	1		39
.....	83	16	6	1		106	2		1	2	2		4	1			40
.....	15	1			1	17	5	8		8	16	24	27	31	32	22	41
.....	119	55	14	15	6	209	17	7	12	8	24	28	25	33	29	20	42
.....		1				1										1	43
.....	6	9	7	6	5	33	8										44
.....	16					16			1	1		2	2		7	2	45
.....	36	7	3		2	48	2	4	4	4	3	1	6	5	5	3	46
.....	6	1				7	2	2	5	4	10	4	4	2	2		47
.....	5				1	6					2	6	4	7	3	5	48
.....	5	1				6											49
.....	5	1				6			1	3	10	7	13	14	11	8	50
.....									1			1	1	1			51
.....																	52
.....																	53
.....																1	54
.....											1	1			1	1	55
.....																	56
.....											1	1					57
.....									1			1	1	3	2	1	58
.....		1	1	2		4	1		1								59
.....																	60
.....		2	1			3	5	8	4	4		3	1	1	2	1	61
.....	7					7		1		1							62
.....				1		1	1	1		1	3	1	2				63
.....			2			2		3		2	4	3	1		1		64
.....																	65
.....										1		3	1	1	1		66
.....													1				67
.....																	68
.....																	69
.....		1				1	1		1		1	1	3	1	3	2	70
.....	3					3					2	1			1		71
.....	218	11	1	1		231	1				2	5	10	8	11	12	72
.....																	73
.....	8	2				10		1			1	3	2	3	2	1	74
.....																	75
194	939	211	75	53	35	1,313	107	76	96	123	234	196	205	182	191	195	1

TABLE I.		CITY OF QUEBEC.					
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	2	1	3			3
3	Scarlet Fever.....	1	2	3			3
4	Diphtheria.....	43	52	95			95
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	39	36	75	8	1	66
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	12	8	20	4		16
7	Whooping Cough.....	29	55	84			84
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	120	135	255	1		254
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
0	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
1	Syphilis.....	6	4	10	1		9
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	1		1
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....		6	6		6
14	Septicæmia.....	2	1	3	1		2
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....		1	1		1
20	Alcoholism.....	2	1	3	3		3
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	1	3	4	3		1
22	Purpura.....	1		1	1		1
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1		1
24	Cancer.....	6	18	24	18	3	3
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....		6	4	10	10
26	Phthisis.....	75	139	214	76	5	133
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		1	1		1
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....		1	1		1
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	9	7	16			16
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....		77	13	90	90
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		12	12	12	12
34	Old Age.....	52	65	117	57	45	15
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLE I.		CITY OF QUEBEC.			Continued.			
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	115	102	217	10	1	206
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4	5	9	6	1	2
38	Paralysis	Paralysie	33	23	56	28	19	9
39	Insanity	Folie						
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	16	16	32	4		28
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	32	28	60	30	11	19
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	115	107	222	87	21	114
43	Quinsy	Angine	2	2	4			4
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	7	5	12	1		11
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	7	8	15	3		12
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	22	20	42	8	1	33
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite	4	3	7	4		3
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	9	7	16	7	1	8
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50	Dentition	Dentition	32	45	77			77
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	10		10	7	1	2
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus		1	1	1		
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54	Synovitis	Synovitis						
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations	1		1			1
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	2		2			2
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales						
	VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	3		3	1	1	1
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu						
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2	6	8	3		5
61	Poison	Empoisonnements		1	1	1		
62	Drowning	Noyades	4		4	1		3
63	Suffocation	Suffocation	1		1			1
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer						
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents	12	2	14	6		8
66	Infanticide	Infanticide						
67	Suicide	Suicide	1	1	2	2		
68	Homicide	Homicide						
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice	1		1	1		
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie	12	19	31	21	3	7
71	Abscess	Abcès		2	2			2
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	3	7	1		6
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	114	86	200	15	4	181
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	3	6	9	4	3	2
	Totals	Totaux	1,051	1,065	2,116	444	121	1,551

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC. Suite.																	
Still-Born. — Morts nés.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
35	91	30	15	6	177	13	8	2	1	4	1	4	2	5	1	36	
							1	1		3	1	3	2	3	21	37	
													13	14		38	
12	9	3		1	25	2		1		2	1			1		39	
																40	
1		2			3			7		3	4	8	11	19	5	41	
9	28	20	15	5	77	8	1	4	2	14	16	24	23	34	19	42	
1	3				4											43	
4		2	2	1	9	2								1		44	
3	3	2		1	9	1				1	1	1	1	1		45	
8	9	4			21	5	2	2		2	1	2	1	6		46	
										2	2	1	1		1	47	
4	1				5				2			4	3	2		48	
																49	
13	41	22	1		77											50	
			1		1					1		2		4	2	51	
																52	
																53	
				1	1											54	
		2			2											55	
																56	
																57	
									1		1	1				58	
			1		1	2		1	1	1	2					59	
							1		1				1		1	60	
									1							61	
									1							62	
	1		1		2			1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	63	
																64	
													2			65	
										1						66	
																67	
																68	
																69	
				1	1			1		1	3	6	6	5	8	70	
	1				2											71	
	3	2			5				1	1						72	
	74	92	9		175		1	1		1	4	5	3	6	4	73	
																74	
		1			1							3	2	3		75	
78	341	579	167	63	44	1,194	90	30	54	59	108	96	93	90	144	158	

TABLE I.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.						
	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox						
2	Measles	3	2	5			5
3	Scarlet Fever	2	4	6			6
4	Diphtheria	5	4	9			9
5	Catarrhal Affections		1	1	1		
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	14	9	23	8	2	13
7	Whooping Cough.....	5	6	11			11
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	29	25	54	1	3	50
9	Remittent Fever						
10	Other Malarial Diseases	1	2	3	1	1	1
11	Syphilis						
12	Erysipelas	3	3	6	2		4
13	Puerperal Fever						
14	Septicæmia	2	5	7	5	1	1
15	Other Zymotic Diseases						
	PARASITIC.						
	PARASITIQUES.						
16	Thrush						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.						
	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food.....						
19	Scurvy						
20	Alcoholism	2	2	4	2	1	1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.						
	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism	3		3	3		
22	Purpura						
23	Anæmia	3	1	4	3		1
24	Cancer	11	13	24	16	3	5
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	4	1	1	2
26	Phthisis	44	56	100	37	10	53
27	Hydrocephalus	1	1	2			2
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....		4	4	2		2
	DEVELOPMENTAL.						
	D'AGES.						
29	Premature Birth	5	9	14			14
30	Cyanosis	1	1	2			2
31	Malformations	1	1	2			2
32	At Birth	2	1	3			3
33	Child Birth		2	2	2		
34	Old Age	21	20	41	7	30	4
35	Other Developmental.....		1	1			1

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

A G E S.

Still-Born.	A G E S.																Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.		
Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnés.	
																		1
	1	2	1			4	1											2
		1	2	1		4	1	1										3
		2	1	2		5	2	1			1							4
																	1	5
		1				1			1	7	6	3	2	2	1			6
	5	4	1	1		11												7
																		8
	45	5				50								2	1	1		8
																		9
							1						1	1				10
																		11
											1				1	1		12
	3					3					2	2	2					13
		1				1												14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
												1	1		2			19
																		20
												1			1	1		21
												1	1		1			22
	1					1			1			2	7	5	8	1		23
																		24
																		25
	1				1	2		1	12	17	34	14	10	5	4	1		26
	1		1			2			1				2	1				27
																		28
																		29
	14					14												30
	2					2												31
	2					2												32
	3					3					1	1						33
																		34
															6	35		35

TABLE I.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	*Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	LOCAL.						
	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	27	20	47	11	2	34
37	Apoplexy.	8	5	13	7	3	3
38	Paralysis.	9	9	18	8	5	5
39	Insanity.	4	1	5	3	1	1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	12	15	27	2		25
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses.						
	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins.	33	38	71	32	21	18
42	Lung diseases.	78	76	154	49	20	85
43	Quinsy.		1	1			1
44	Throat Affections.	3	5	8	1		7
45	Stomach diseases.	5	6	11	7	2	2
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.	9	14	23	8	4	11
47	Peritonitis.	2	3	5	2		3
48	Liver diseases.	6	9	15	10	5	
49	Spleen diseases.						
	Maladies de la rate.						
50	Dentition.		2	2			2
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs.	14	6	20	8	3	9
52	Diseases of the Uterus.		3	3	2	1	
53	Carbuncle.						
	Anthrax.						
54	Synovitis.						
	Maladies des articulations.						
55	Joint diseases.						
56	Skin diseases.	1	1	2	1		1
57	Other local diseases.						
	Autres affections locales.						
	VIOLENT.						
	VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions.	2	1	3	1	1	1
59	Gunshot and wounds.	1	1	2	2		
60	Burns and Scalds.		3	3		1	2
61	Poison.	3		3	3		
62	Drowning.	6		6	1	1	4
63	Suffocation.	2		2			2
64	Railway accidents.	1		1	1		
65	Other accidents.	7	1	8	5		3
66	Infanticide.						
	Infanticide.						
67	Suicide.	1	1	2	2		
68	Homicid.	1		1			1
69	Hanged (Judicial).						
	Exécutions de haute justice.						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.						
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy.	6	1	7	5	1	1
71	Abscess.						
	Hydropisie.						
72	Hemorrhage.	3	3	6			6
73	Atrophy and Debility.	25	26	51	7	3	41
74	Sudden (Unascertained).						
	Subite—causes inconnues.						
75	Not specified and ill-defined.	4	8	12	6	1	5
	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.						
	Totals.	432	435	867	275	127	465
	Totaux.						

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine	2	1	3		3
4	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	16	17	33	1	32
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	6	8	14	5	1
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres Typhoides et fièvres continues.....	4	6	10	4	6
7	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche.....	2	4	6		6
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	32	25	57	2	55
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria					
11	Syphilis	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas	Erysipèle.....	2	1	3		3
13	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie					
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.....	3		3	3	
22	Purpura	Purpura					
23	Anæmia	Anémie					
24	Cancer	Cancer	4	4	8	7	1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....		2	2		2
26	Phthisis	Phthisie	48	63	111	39	4
27	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie.....	1	4	5		5
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....	1		1	1	
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	4	4	8		8
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations	Diffornités	1		1		1
32	At Birth	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth	Accouchement		3	3	3	
34	Old Age	Vieillesse	24	28	52	25	22
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges.....					5

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales....	34	17	51	17	3	31
37	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3	5	8	5	2	1
38	Paralysis.....	Paralyisie.....	12	6	18	14	3	1
39	Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	1	3			3
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	12	9	21		1	20
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins.....	17	12	29	23	1	5
42	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	75	60	135	60	6	69
43	Quinsy.....	Angine.....						
44	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	15	11	26	1		25
45	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	3	1	4	1		3
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	5	4	9	3		6
47	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....						
48	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	1	2	3	2	1	
49	Spleen diseases.....	Maladies de la rate.....						
50	Dentition.....	Dentition.....	2	1	3			3
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	6	2	8	7		1
52	Diseases of the Uterus.....	Maladies de l'utérus.....						
53	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....						
54	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....						
55	Joint diseases.....	Maladies des articulations.....		1	1			1
56	Skin diseases.....	Maladies de la peau.....						
57	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....		1	1			1
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	1		1	1		
59	Gunshot and wounds.....	Blessures et armes à feu.....						
60	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	6	1	7	2		5
61	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....						
62	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	10	1	11	2		9
63	Suffocation.....	Suffocation.....	2		2			2
64	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les ch. de fer.....	3		3	2		1
65	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	9	3	12	6		6
66	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....						
67	Suicide.....	Suicide.....						
68	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1		1	1		
69	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de haute justice.....						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.							
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.							
70	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	3	4	2		2
71	Abscess.....	Abcès.....						
72	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....						
73	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	29	29	58	30	11	17
74	Sudden (Unascertained).....	Subite—causes inconnues.....						
75	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	1	1	2			2
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	400	341	741	269	55	417

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

Suite.

Still Born. — Morts nés.	A G E S .															Not given.	
	Un-der 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		75 and over.
	Au-des-sous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-des-sous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.		75 et plus.
10	5	1	2	1	19	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	36	
18	2				20					1	3	2	2	3	10	37	
21	11	5		1	38	2		2	1	2	5	5	3	8	3	38	
7	2	2	6	2	19	5	1			1	1	1	1			39	
1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2		40	
										1	1	1				41	
	3				3											42	
												2	3	1	2	43	
																44	
									1							45	
											1					46	
																47	
																48	
																49	
																50	
																51	
																52	
																53	
																54	
																55	
																56	
																57	
											1					58	
							1	3	1		1	1				59	
				1	1	1	3	2	2		1				1	60	
								1			1					61	
																62	
																63	
																64	
																65	
																66	
																67	
																68	
																69	
																70	
									1	1					1	71	
																72	
																73	
																74	
																75	
32	142	35	17	16	8	218	36	17	34	43	45	73	53	47	67	108	

TABLE I.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Mar- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- mar- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox						
2	Measles	3	2	5			5
3	Scarlet Fever	4	1	5			5
4	Diphtheria	19	15	34			34
5	Catarrhal Affections	10	12	22	8	1	13
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.	12	7	19	8		11
7	Whooping Cough	1	2	3			3
8	Diarrhoeal Affections	66	54	120	5	1	114
9	Remittent Fever						
10	Other Malarial Diseases	1	1	2			2
11	Syphilis						
12	Erysipelas	3		3			3
13	Puerperal Fever		2	2	2		
14	Septicæmia	1	1	2			2
15	Other Zymotic Diseases						
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush						
17	Worms and other Parasites						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food						
19	Scurvy						
20	Alcoholism	5	1	6	5		1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism	3	3	6	2		4
22	Purpura						
23	Anæmia	3	4	7			7
24	Cancer	6	9	15	15		
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	6	4	10	1		9
26	Phthisis	49	47	96	48	3	45
27	Hydrocephalus	8	3	11			11
28	Other Constitutional Diseases	1	2	3		2	1
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth	26	19	45			45
30	Cyanosis	9	3	12			12
31	Malformations						
32	At Birth	1	1	2			2
33	Child Birth		6	6	5		1
34	Old Age	11	15	26	12	10	4
35	Other Developmental						

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ D'OTTAWA.															
		AGES.															
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
	Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnés.
	3		1		1	5											1
	2	1	2			5											2
	1	8	5	5	3	22	12										3
	6		3	1	2	12		1				1	2	1	5		4
																	5
	1		2	1		4	1		2	3	5	2	2				6
	2	1				3											7
	106	4	1	1		112	1							2	3	2	8
																	9
							1		1								10
																	11
	2					2							1				12
																	13
	1					1	1				2						14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
											2	2	2				20
											1	3	1			1	21
																	22
	7					7					1	1	5	5	2	1	23
																	24
																	25
	6				2	8				1			1				26
	3	2			1	6	2	3	9	7	25	19	13	8	2	2	27
	9	1				10			1		1				1	1	28
																	29
	45					45											30
	12					12											31
																	32
	2					2			1	1	3	1					33
																	34
															1	25	35

TABLE I.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	16	14	30	4	1	25
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	5	5	5	3		2
38	Paralysis	Paralysie	10	15	25	21	3	1
39	Insanity	Folie		1	1			1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Épilepsie et convulsions	9	9	18			18
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	25	22	47	31	2	14
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	61	52	113	35	6	72
43	Quinsy	Angine						
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	7	4	11			11
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	5	3	8	2	1	5
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	12	13	25	3		22
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite	2	2	4	2		2
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	10	7	17	4	1	12
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50	Dentition	Dentition	27	30	57			57
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	11	4	15	11	1	3
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus		2	2	1	1	
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54	Synovitis	Synovitis						
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations						
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau						
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales	2		2	1		1
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	1	1	2			2
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu		1	1			1
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	1	4	1		3
61	Poison	Empoisonnements	1		1			1
62	Drowning	Noyades	7	1	*9	3		6
63	Suffocation	Suffocation	3	3	6			6
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	1		1			1
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents	7		7	2		5
66	Infanticide	Infanticide						
67	Suicide	Suicide	1		1	1		
68	Homicide	Homicide	1		1			1
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy	Hydropsie	1	5	6	5		1
71	Abscess	Abcès	1	2	3	1	1	1
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	3		3	2		1
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	35	23	58	10	5	43
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1	2	3			3
	Totals	Totaux	516	431	948	254	39	655

* 1, sex not given. 1 sexe non donné.

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ D'OTTAWA.														Suite.		
		A G E S .																
Still-Born.	— Morts nés.	Un-der 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
		Au-des-sous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-des-sous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don-nés.
		9	5	2			16	4	2	2		1	1	1	1	2		36
												1	1	1	2	2	1	37
												1	2	3	6	11	2	38
																		39
		10	4	2		1	17		1									40
		4					4	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	7	11	6	41
		28	7	10		2	47	7	2	2	6	4	11	11	7	9	7	42
		3	1	2	1	1	8	3										43
		1			3		4						1	1	1		1	44
																		45
		13	2			1	16	1		1	3	1	1	1		1		46
		1					1					1	2					47
		11		1			12						1		2	2		48
		35	20	2			57											49
								2				2	1	2	5	1	2	50
												1		1				51
																		52
																		53
																		54
																		55
																		56
									1					1				57
																	1	58
		1		1			2								1			59
							1											60
		1				1	1		2	1	1	1		1	1			61
		6					6											62
				1			1	1	1	1	1	1				1		63
																		64
																		65
																		66
												1						67
											1							68
																		69
									1					1	2	2		70
		1					1			1				1	1		1	71
		37	1				38						2	3	5	6	4	72
																		73
				1			1								1			74
																		75
65	369	57	36	12	15	489	37	15	24	27	58	58	64	56	62	57	1	

TABLE I.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Mari- és.	Wi- dowed — Veug- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	8	14	22	1		21
3	Scarlet Fever	2	3	5			5
4	Diphtheria	95	97	192			191
5	Catarrhal Affections	6	7	13	2	1	10
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	5	2	7	1		6
7	Whooping Cough.....	6	6	12			12
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	24	17	41	1	2	38
9	Remittent Fever.....		2	2			2
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....						
11	Syphilis.....	2	1	3	1		2
12	Erysipelas.....	1	2	3	1	1	1
13	Puerperal Fever.....		5	5	5		
14	Septicæmia.....		1	1	1		
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....						
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	1		1			1
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....						
19	Scurvy.....						
20	Alcoholism.....	2		2	1		1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	2	4	6	4	1	1
22	Purpura.....						
23	Anæmia.....	1		1	1		
24	Cancer.....	8	14	22	13	5	4
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	4	6	10	3		7
26	Phthisis.....	56	56	112	49	12	51
27	Hydrocephalus.....		3	3			3
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1		1			1
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	9	4	13			13
30	Cyanosis.....						
31	Malformations.....		1	1			1
32	At Birth.....						
33	Child Birth.....		3	3	3		
34	Old Age.....	22	28	50	12	34	4
35	Other Developmental.....						

TABLEAU I. CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

		A G E S.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.	
	7	4	4	1	1	17	4			1								1
	8	1		1	2	4	1											2
	2	24	21	31	20	104	60	18	8	1	1							3
		2		1	1	6		1		1	1		2		1	1		4
	7	1		2		1		1	1	4								5
		2				11												6
	33	3	1			37				1					1	2		7
																		8
	2					2												9
																		10
	1	1				2						1						11
																		12
	1					1				2	3	1				1		13
											1							14
																		15
	1					1												16
																		17
																		18
										1								19
												1						20
														2		3	1	21
																		22
											1							23
												3	4	4	9	2		24
	2	2		1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			25
		1				3	6	13	15	29	17	18	9	2				26
	2					2	1											27
															1			28
																		29
	13					13												30
																		31
	1					1												32
											2	1						33
																		34
															2	48		35

TABLE I.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections . . .	Affections cérébro-spinales . . .	23	16	39	8	3	28
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	5	3	8	2	5	1
38	Paralysis	Paralyisie	16	12	28	11	7	10
39	Insanity	Folie	1	1	2	1	1	1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	35	34	69	2	1	67
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	26	29	55	24	13	18
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	75	61	136	21	18	97
43	Quinsy	Angine	1	1	2	1	1	2
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	14	16	30	1	1	29
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	6	5	11	5	1	5
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	9	7	16	6	1	10
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite	3	2	5	3	1	2
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	5	4	9	5	1	3
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate	1	1	2	1	1	2
50	Dentition	Dentition	5	3	8	1	1	8
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs . .	Maladies des voies urinaires . . .	15	9	24	12	3	9
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus	1	1	2	1	1	2
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax	1	1	2	1	1	2
54	Synovitis	Synovitis	1	1	2	1	1	2
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations	2	1	3	1	1	3
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	1	1	2	1	1	2
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales	1	1	2	1	1	2
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	4	1	5	1	1	5
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu	1	1	2	1	1	2
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	3	4	1	1	4
61	Poison	Empoisonnements	1	1	2	1	1	2
62	Drowning	Noyades	11	1	12	9	1	12
63	Suffocation	Suffocation	1	1	2	1	1	2
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	1	1	2	1	1	2
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2
66	Infanticide	Infanticide	1	1	2	1	1	2
67	Suicide	Suicide	1	1	2	1	1	2
68	Homicide	Homicide	1	1	2	1	1	2
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice	1	1	2	1	1	2
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5	5	10	6	2	2
71	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2	1	1	2
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	1	2	1	1	2
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	31	40	71	5	7	59
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues	3	4	7	1	1	5
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	3	4	7	1	1	5
	Totals	Totaux	556	533	1,089	225	121	743

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ D'HALIFAX.														Suite.	
Still-Born.	A G E S.																Not given.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	
	Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
.....	4	6	2	2	3	17	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	4	10	4	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	38
.....	49	12	3	3	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39
.....	3	1	.....	1	1	6	3	1	3	.....	3	4	7	5	19	4	40
.....	33	21	9	9	2	74	8	2	1	5	4	7	8	3	15	9	41
.....	9	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	1	.....	3	4	5	26	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	44
.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	47
.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	4	3	3	6	3	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	2	.....	1	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	2	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	42	8	2	.....	1	53	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	7	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	74
.....	53	230	100	49	58	38	475	93	33	32	40	70	50	66	42	93	95

TABLE I.		CITY OF LONDON.					
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	Rougeole.....					
3	Scarlet Fever.....	4	2	6			6
4	Diphtheria.....	1	4	5			5
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	8	10	18	8	5	5
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....					
7	Whooping Cough.....	4	2	6	1		5
		2		2			2
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....					
		10	7	17			17
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	1		1	1		
14	Septicæmia.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	1	1	2	1		1
		Septicémie.....					
		Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....					
22	Purpura.....	2	2	4	2		2
23	Anæmia.....	1		1			1
24	Cancer.....	5	8	13	8	3	2
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis.....	15	22	37	15	3	19
27	Hydrocephalus.....	3	3	6			6
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	3	3	6	1		5
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	3	2	5			5
30	Cyanosis.....		1	1			1
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....		2	2	2		
34	Old Age.....	Accouchement.....					
		14	21	35	22	11	2
35	Other Developmental.....	Veillesse.....					
		Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLE I.

CITY OF LONDON.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	LOCAL.						
	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	10	9	19	6	13
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	3	5	5	
38	Paralysis	Paralyse	6	10	16	9	6
39	Insanity	Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	6	6	12		12
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	14	11	25	15	2 8
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	17	30	47	20	1 26
43	Quinsy	Angine	1		1		1
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge		1	1		1
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	1	3	4	3	1
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	7	8	15	2	13
47	Peritonitis	Peritonite					
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	2	6	8	6	1 1
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition	Dentition					
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	5	3	8	7	1
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus		1	1	1	
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax					
54	Synovitis	Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations					
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales					
	VIOLENT.						
	VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions					
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu					
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures					
61	Poison	Empoisonnements					
62	Drowning	Noyades					
63	Suffocation	Suffocation					
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	5		5	2	3
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents	1		1	1	
66	Infanticide	Infanticide					
67	Suicide	Suicide		1	1	1	
68	Homicide	Homicide		1	1	1	
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice					
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.					
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4	3	1
71	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2	1	1
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie					
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	2	6	8	3	1 4
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues					
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	3	5	8	5	1 2
	Totals	Totaux	162	197	359	152	30 177

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE LONDON.													Suite.				
		AGES.																	
Still-Born.	Morts nés.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
		Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.	
		6	1	2			9	1		2		1	2	2		1	1		36
						2	2		1			1	1		3	2	3		37
																			38
		10			1		11	1											39
																			40
		1					1	1		3	5	1	4	5	4		1		41
		12	1	3		1	17	2	2	3	1	1	7	6	5	6		42	
				1			1									1		43	
		1					1			1		1	1					44	
																		45	
		6				1	7	1	1	2	2			1	1			46	
		1					1		1		1			1	1	3		47	
																		48	
																		49	
								1		1	1			1	1		2	50	
														1				51	
														1				52	
																		53	
																		54	
																		55	
																		56	
																		57	
																		58	
																		59	
																		60	
																		61	
																		62	
								1		1		1			1			63	
																		64	
																		65	
																1		66	
																		67	
																		68	
																		69	
										1		1			1		1	70	
																		71	
																		72	
		3					3									2	3	73	
																		74	
												1	3		3	1		75	
33	76	4	8	3	7	98	14	3	15	16	28	23	26	46	41	49			

TABLE I.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- veage.	Single — Non- mar- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.		ZYMOTIQUES.				
1	Small-Pox.....		Variole.....				
2	Measles.....	1	Rougeole.....	3	4		4
3	Scarlet Fever.....	1	Fièvre scarlatine.....	5	6		6
4	Diphtheria.....	4	Diphthérie.....	6	10		10
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	2	Affections catharrales.....	3	5	1	4
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	18	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	10	28	12	1
7	Whooping Cough.....		Coqueluche.....				15
8	Diarrheal Affections.....	22	Diarrhées.....	35	57		3
9	Remittent Fever.....		Fièvre remittente.....				54
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	1	Malaria.....		1		1
11	Syphilis.....		Syphilis.....				
12	Erysipelas.....		Erysipèle.....	1	1	1	
13	Puerperal Fever.....		Fièvres puerpérales.....	1	1	1	
14	Septicæmia.....	1	Septicémie.....	3	4	3	
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....		Autres maladies zymotiques.....				1
	PARASITIC.		PARASITIQUES.				
16	Thrush.....	1	Aphthes.....		1		1
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	1	Vers et autres parasites.....		1		1
	DIETIC.		DIÉTIQUES.				
18	Privation of Food.....	1	Défaut d'alimentation.....		1		1
19	Scurvy.....		Scorbut.....				
20	Alcoholism.....		Ivrognerie.....				
	CONSTITUTIONAL.		CONSTITUTIONNELLES.				
21	Rheumatism.....		Rhumatisme.....				
22	Purpura.....	1	Purpura.....		1	1	
23	Anæmia.....		Anémie.....	3	3		3
24	Cancer.....	2	Cancer.....	4	6	3	2
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....		Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....		1		1
26	Phthisis.....	22	Phthisie.....	22	44	10	1
27	Hydrocephalus.....	3	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	6	1	5
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....		Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....	2	2		2
	DEVELOPMENTAL.		D'AGES.				
29	Premature Birth.....	5	Naissance prématurée.....	5	10		10
30	Cyanosis.....		Cyanosis.....				
31	Malformations.....		Difformités.....	1	1		1
32	At Birth.....		A la naissance.....				
33	Child Birth.....		Accouchement.....	1	1	1	
34	Old Age.....		Vieillesse.....	3	3		3
35	Other Developmental.....		Autres maladies d'âges.....				

TABLEAU I. CITE DE WINNIPEG.

AGES.

Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
		Morts nés.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
		2				2	2										1
	1	3			1	3	1										2
	3		1	1	1	3	5	2									3
	1		1	2		4			4	7	5	6	1		1		4
	46	5	2		1	54									2	1	6
									1								7
																	8
																	9
																	10
												1					11
											1	2					12
														1			13
																	14
																	15
	1					1											16
								1									17
	1					1											18
																	19
																	20
													1				21
		2				2				1							22
												1	3		1	1	23
																	24
	1					1											25
	5	1	2			8	1	3	4	6	13	4	2	2	1		26
	3	1				4				1		1					27
	1					1				1							28
	10					10											29
	1					1											30
																	31
												1					32
																3	33
																	34
																	35

TABLE I.		CITY OF WINNIPEG.			<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Ve- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	10	10	20	2		18
37 Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2	2		
38 Paralysis	Paralyse	1	2	3	3		
39 Insanity	Folie	1		1	1		
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	7	2	9			9
41 Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	12	7	19	11	2	6
42 Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	38	23	61	10	3	48
43 Quinsy	Angine						
44 Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge.....	1		1			1
45 Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac.....	2		2			2
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	6	5	11	4		7
47 Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	4	5	4		1
48 Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	5	1	6	3		3
49 Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50 Dentition	Dentition	1		1			1
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies Urinaires.	6	3	9	6		3
52 Diseases of the Uterus.....	Maladies de l'utérus		1	1	1		
53 Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54 Synovitis	Synovitis						
55 Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations.....	1		1			1
56 Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau		1	1			1
57 Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	1		1			1
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions	3	1	4	1		3
59 Gunshot and wounds.....	Blessures et armes à feu	3	1	4	3		1
60 Burns and Scalds	Brûlures		1	1		1	
61 Poison	Émpoisonnements		1	1			1
62 Drowning	Noyades	2	1	3	2		1
63 Suffocation	Suffocation	1	1	2			2
64 Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les ch. de fer.....	1		1			1
65 Other accidents	Autres accidents	3	1	4	1		3
66 Infanticide.....	Infanticide						
67 Suicide	Suicide	1		1			1
68 Homicide.....	Homicide						
69 Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de haute justice.....						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3	1	1	1
71 Abscess	Abcès	1	1	2			2
72 Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie						
73 Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	13	6	19		1	18
74 Sudden (Unascertained).....	Subite—causes inconnues.....	1		1			1
75 Not specified and ill-defined..	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	2	3	5	1		4
Totals.....	Totaux.....	212	191	403	90	18	295

TABLE I.

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole	1	1			1
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine					
4	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	4			4
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales					
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	5	1	6	3	3
7	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche	3	4	7		7
8	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	7	11	18	1	17
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria					
11	Syphilis	Syphilis					
12	Erysipelas	Erysipele	1		1		1
13	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales					
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie	5	2	7	2	4
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES					
16	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1		1
17	Worms and other Parasites	Vers et autres parasites					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	1	2		2
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	2	3	1	2
22	Purpura	Purpura					
23	Anæmia	Anémie					
24	Cancer	Cancer	4	5	9	4	3
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule					
26	Phthisis	Phthisie	15	17	32	7	25
27	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie					
28	Other Constitutional Diseases	Autres mal. constitutionnelles					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth	Naissance prématurée	3	1	4		4
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations	Difformités					
32	At Birth	A la naissance					
33	Child Birth	Accouchement		3	3	2	1
34	Old Age	Veillesse	4	6	10	3	5
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges					

TABLE I.

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals — Totaux.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — Veuves.	Single — Non-mariés.	
	LOCAL.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections		Affections cérébro-spinales	5	4	9	1	8
37	Apoplexy		Apoplexie		1	1		1
38	Paralysis	11	Paralysie	3	14	3	1	10
39	Insanity		Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	5	Epilepsie et convulsions	3	8			8
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	25	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	3	28	9	5	14
42	Lung diseases	26	Affections pulmonaires	7	33	9	5	19
43	Quinsy	1	Angine		1			1
44	Throat Affections		Affections de la gorge		1			1
45	Stomach diseases		Maladies de l'estomac		1	1		
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	7	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	10	2		8
47	Peritonitis		Péritonite					
48	Liver diseases	2	Maladies du foie	4	6	3	1	2
49	Spleen diseases		Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition	2	Dentition	3	5			5
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	6	Maladies des voies urinaires	1	7	3		4
52	Diseases of the Uterus		Maladies de l'uterus					
53	Carbuncle		Anthrax					
54	Synovitis		Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases		Maladies des articulations					
56	Skin diseases		Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases		Autres affections locales					
	VIOLENT.		VIOLENTES.					
58	Fractures and contusions	3	Fractures et contusions		3	2		1
59	Gunshot and wounds		Blessures et armes à feu					
60	Burns and Scalds		Brûlures		2			2
61	Poison	1	Empoisonnements		1			1
62	Drowning	5	Noyades		5			5
63	Suffocation		Suffocation					
64	Railway accidents	1	Accidents par les ch. de fer		1	1		
65	Other accidents	1	Autres accidents		1			1
66	Infanticide		Infanticide					
67	Suicide	2	Suicide		2			2
68	Homicide	2	Homicide		2			2
69	Hanged (Judicial)		Exécutions de haute justice					
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.		CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.					
70	Dropsy	5	Hydropsie	7	12	4	2	6
71	Abscess		Abcès					
72	Hemorrhage	1	Hémorrhagie	1	2			2
73	Atrophy and Debility	3	Atrophie et débilité	3	6			6
74	Sudden (Unascertained)		Subite—causes inconnues					
75	Not specified and ill-defined	1	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	5	6	4		2
	Totals	165	Totaux	110	275	65	23	187

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE VICTORIA, C. B.

Suite.

AGES.

Still-Born.	AGES.															Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		75 and over.
Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnés.
.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	2	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	6	11	4	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	5	5	5	5	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
11	56	11	3	.....	3	73	6	3	5	15	41	31	34	34	22	11	.....

TABLE I.		CITY OF KINGSTON.					
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine					
4	Diphtheria		2	2			2
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales		12	15	27	11 4 12
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoides et fièvres continues.....		7	3	10	4
7	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche					
8	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées		5	11	16	1
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria					
11	Syphilis	Syphilis					
12	Erysipelas	Erysipèle					
13	Puerperal Fever		1	1	1		
14	Septicæmia	1	1	2	2		
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES					
16	Thrush	Aphthes					
17	Worms and other Parasites	Vers et autres parasites					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	1		1			1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism	2	1	3	2		1
22	Purpura						
23	Anæmia						
24	Cancer	1	7	8	1	6	1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule			1	1	
26	Phthisis	17	23	40	16	2	22
27	Hydrocephalus	1		1			1
28	Other Constitutional Diseases		2	2			2
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth	2		2			2
30	Cyanosis						
31	Malformations						
32	At Birth						
33	Child Birth		2	2	2		
34	Old Age	23	33	56	16	32	8
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges					

TABLE I.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	7	4	11	2	2	7
37	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3	2	5	4	1	1
38	Paralysis.....	Paralyxie.....	5	1	6	2	3	1
39	Insanity.....	Folie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	6	7	13	1	1	12
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses.....	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins.....	18	8	26	17	5	4
42	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	23	26	49	17	6	26
43	Quinsy.....	Angine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
45	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	1	3	4	2	2	2
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	7	5	12	3	1	8
47	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	Spleen diseases.....	Maladies de la rate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	Dentition.....	Dentition.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	4	2	6	3	1	2
52	Diseases of the Uterus.....	Maladies de l'uterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	Joint diseases.....	Maladies des articulations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	Skin diseases.....	Maladies de la peau.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
59	Gunshot and wounds.....	Blessures et armes à feu.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	2	2	4	4	4	4
61	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7	7	7	3	4	4
63	Suffocation.....	Suffocation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les ch. de fer.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
65	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	2	2	2	1	1	1
66	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	Suicide.....	Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de haute justice.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.							
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.							
70	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	3	5	1	1	4
71	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
72	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	21	15	36	8	8	20
74	Sudden (Unascertained).....	Subite—causes inconnues.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	195	188	383	125	73	185

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE KINGSTON.														Suite.	
Still-Born.	AGES.														Not given.		
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.		65 to 75.	75 and over.
Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
		1				1		1	1	1		1	2		2	2	36
											1			2	3		37
															2	3	38
	10					10				2					1	1	39
	1					1	1		1			4	3	3	8	5	41
	10		4	2		16	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	4	4	4	42
	1					1											43
	1	2		1		4											44
	2					2								1	1		45
	4		1			5	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	46
									1								47
														1			48
																	49
	2					2											50
	1					1						1	1	1	2		51
																	52
																	53
										1							54
	1					1											55
																	56
																	57
					1	1						1			1		58
							3	1									59
							2		1		1			2	1		60
																	61
										2							62
									1					1			63
																	64
																	65
																	66
																	67
																	68
																	69
			1			1					1	1			1	1	70
														2			71
															1		72
	20					20								2	6	8	73
							1				1	1					74
																	75
9	75	6	7	5	1	94	11	5	9	18	26	33	25	32	57	73	

TABLE I.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....		1	1			1
3	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....					
4	Diphtheria.....	2	3	5			5
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....					
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....		8	3	11	4 1 6
7	Whooping Cough.....		1	1			1
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....		7	8	15	1 14
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia.....	2	2	4	2		2
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....		1		1	
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					1
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1		1	1
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....					
24	Cancer.....	3	3	6	5	1	
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis.....	9	13	22	8	4	10
27	Hydrocephalus.....	1		1			1
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	1	2			2
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	2	1	3			3
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....			2		
34	Old Age.....	6	4	10	5	4	1
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLE I.		CITY OF BRANTFORD.			<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	LOCAL.						
	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales.	1	11	12	6	6
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		3	3	1	2
38	Paralysis	Paralysie		1	1		1
39	Insanity	Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	3	4	7	1	6
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	8	10	18	9	3
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	15	17	32	6	3
43	Quinsy	Angine					
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	1	2	3		3
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac		1	1	1	
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	3	6	4	1
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite					
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie		1	1		1
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition	Dentition	1		1		1
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	4	1	5	3	2
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus					
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax					
54	Synovitis	Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations					
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales					
	VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.					
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	3		3	1	1
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu					
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures					
61	Poison	Empoisonnements		1	1		1
62	Drowning	Noyades	1		1		1
63	Suffocation	Suffocation	1	1	2	1	1
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer					
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents					
66	Infanticide	Infanticide					
67	Suicide	Suicide					
68	Homicide	Homicide					
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice					
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.					
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie		2	2	2	
71	Abscess	Abcès		1	1		1
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1	1	
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	2	2	4	1	1
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues					
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies		1	1		1
	Totals	Totaux	86	105	191	64	23

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE BRANTFORD.														Suite.		
		AGES.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
	1		2			3	1	1		1	1	2		1	1	1		36
											1						1	37
																		38
	2	2	2			6					1							39
																		40
	3					3			1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1		41
	8	3	1	1		13	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1		42
			1			1	2											43
																1		44
									1	2		2		1				45
																		46
	1					1												47
																		48
	1					1				1			2		1			49
																		50
																		51
																		52
																		53
																		54
																		55
																		56
																		57
	1					1								2				58
								1										59
									1									60
	1					1			1						1			61
																		62
																		63
																		64
																		65
																		66
																		67
																		68
																		69
										1		1	1					70
																		71
	2					2						1			2			72
																		73
										1								74
																		75
10	42	8	6	2	1	59	10	2	11	15	21	15	13	15	16	14		

TABLE I.

CITY OF HULL.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox						
2	Measles		1	1			1
3	Scarlet Fever						
4	Diphtheria	25	18	43			43
5	Catarrhal Affections						
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	2	2	4			4
7	Whooping Cough		2	2			2
8	Diarrheal Affections	6	5	11			11
9	Remittent Fever						
10	Other Malarial Diseases						
11	Syphilis						
12	Erysipelas						
13	Puerperal Fever		1	1	1		
14	Septicæmia						
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	2		2	1		1
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush						
17	Worms and other Parasites						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food						
19	Scurvy						
20	Alcoholism						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism		1	1	1		
22	Purpura						
23	Anæmia						
24	Cancer		1	1	1		
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis						
26	Phthisis	7	13	20	17		3
27	Hydrocephalus						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth		1	1			1
30	Cyanosis						
31	Malformations						
32	At Birth						
33	Child Birth		5	5	5		
34	Old Age	4	7	11	10	1	
35	Other Developmental						

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE HULL.																
		AGES.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
																		1
																		2
		2	5	5	7	5	24	15	4									3
																		4
																		5
																		6
		1	1		1		2	1			1							7
																		8
		6	3	1	1		11											9
																		10
																		11
																		12
													1					13
																		14
				1			1									1		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
																		20
													1					21
																		22
													1					23
																		24
									1	2		9	3	4	1			25
																		26
																		27
																		28
		1					1											29
																		30
																		31
												3	2					32
																	11	33
																		34
																		35

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE HULL.														Suite.		
Still-Born.	AGES.																Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.		
	Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnes.	
		1	1	3		5	2										1	36
											1	1			1	6		37
			1			1												38
									1									39
												1	3	3	2	3	1	41
		3	3		1	2	9	1			1	3	3	6	1	1		42
																		43
		2	1	5	2		10	2										44
																		45
		1					1	1			1			1	1			46
																		47
		1					1											48
																		49
		26	14				40										1	50
																		51
																		52
																		53
																		54
							1	1										55
																		56
																		57
								1										58
																		59
								3		1								60
																		61
																		62
													1					63
														1		1		64
																		65
																		66
																		67
																		68
																		69
														1				70
		1	1		1	1	4							1	1			71
		136	10		2	1	149							1			2	72
									1									73
																	1	74
																		75
17	181	41	15	15	10	262	27	6	4	2	15	13	10	11	8	25	1	

TABLE I. TOWN OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.			ZYMOTIQUES.			
1	Small-Pox			Variole			
2	Measles			Rougeole			
3	Scarlet Fever	6	7	Fièvre scarlatine	13		13
4	Diphtheria			Diphthérie			
5	Catarrhal Affections		2	Affections catharrales	2	1	1
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	1	2	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	3	1	2
7	Whooping Cough	2	2	Coqueluche	4		4
8	Diarrhoeal Affections	6	6	Diarrhées	12		12
9	Remittent Fever			Fièvre remittente			
10	Other Malarial Diseases			Malaria			
11	Syphilis			Syphilis			
12	Erysipelas	1		Erysipèle	1		1
13	Puerperal Fever			Fièvres puerpérales			
14	Septicæmia		1	Septicémie	1		1
15	Other Zymotic Diseases			Autres maladies zymotiques			
	PARASITIC.			PARASITIQUES.			
16	Thrush			Aphthes			
17	Worms and other Parasites			Vers et autres parasites			
	DIETIC.			DIÉTIQUES.			
18	Privation of Food			Défaut d'alimentation			
19	Scurvy			Scorbut			
20	Alcoholism	1		Ivrognerie	1	1	
	CONSTITUTIONAL.			CONSTITUTIONNELLES.			
21	Rheumatism			Rhumatisme			
22	Purpura			Purpura			
23	Anæmia			Anémie			
24	Cancer		5	Cancer	5	2	2
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis			Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule			2
26	Phthisis	2		Phthisie	2		2
27	Hydrocephalus	16	17	Hydrocéphalie	33	13	3
28	Other Constitutional Diseases			Autres mal. constitutionnelles			17
	DEVELOPMENTAL.			D'ÂGES.			
29	Premature Birth			Naissance prématurée	2	2	
30	Cyanosis			Cyanosis			2
31	Malformations			Difformites			
32	At Birth			A la naissance			
33	Child Birth		2	Accouchement	2	2	
34	Old Age	9	7	Vielliesse	16	11	4
35	Other Developmental			Autres maladies d'âges			1

TABLE I.

TOWN OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- mes. Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections . . .	Affections cérébro-spinales . . .		2	2	1		1
37 Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1		1	
38 Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4	3		1
39 Insanity	Folie						
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions . . .	Epilepsie et convulsions . . .	1	1	2			2
Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	6	5	11	9		2
42 Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	7	11	18	8	3	7
43 Quinsy	Angine						
44 Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	4	1	5			5
45 Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	1		1	1		
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	2	5	3	1	1
47 Peritonitis	Péritonite		1	1	1		
48 Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	2		2			2
49 Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50 Dentition	Dentition						
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires . .	3		3	2	1	
52 Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus						
53 Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54 Synovitis	Synovitis						
55 Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations . . .						
56 Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	1		1			1
57 Other local diseases	Autres affections locales		1	1			1
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions						
59 Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu						
60 Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2		2			2
61 Poison	Empoisonnements						
62 Drowning	Noyades	2	1	3	1		2
63 Suffocation	Suffocation						
64 Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer . . .						
65 Other accidents	Autres accidents	2	4	6	3	2	1
66 Infanticide	Infanticide						
67 Suicide	Suicide						
68 Homicide	Homicide						
69 Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice . . .						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2	1		1
71 Abscess	Abcès						
72 Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4	2	1	1
73 Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	4	5	9	4	3	2
74 Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75 Not specified and ill-defined . . .	Non spécifiées et indéfinies . . .	2	2	4	2		2
Totals	Totaux	89	95	184	71	22	91

TABLEAU I.

VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

Suite.

		A G E S .																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
	1					1								1				36
													1	1		2		37
	1					1				1								38
																		39
	3		1	1		5		1		1	2	2		2	1	3		40
	1	1	1	1		4	1											41
															1			42
																		43
	1					1				1						2		44
																		45
									1			1			1	2		46
	1					1				1								47
																		48
														1		2		49
																		50
																		51
																		52
																		53
																		54
		1				1												55
									1									56
																		57
																		58
										1								59
																		60
										1								61
																		62
																		63
																		64
																		65
																		66
																		67
																		68
																		69
																		70
														1		1		71
	2					2				1					2			72
															3			73
	1					1												74
															1			75
2	31	4	6	3	2	46	7	9	5	8	16	13	9	15	22	34		

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.						
	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox						
2	Measles						
3	Scarlet Fever						
4	Diphtheria	1		1			1
5	Catarrhal Affections						
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	4	3	7	6		1
7	Whooping Cough.....						
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	4	4	8	1		7
9	Remittent Fever.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases						
11	Syphilis.....						
12	Erysipelas.....						
13	Puerperal Fever		1	1	1		
14	Septicæmia.....						
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	1		1			1
	PARASITIC.						
	PARASITIQUES.						
16	Thrush.....						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.						
	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food.....						
19	Scurvy.....						
20	Alcoholism.....						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.						
	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism.....		1	1	1		
22	Purpura.....						
23	Anæmia.....	3		3			3
24	Cancer.....						
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....						
26	Phthisis.....	5	8	13	7		6
27	Hydrocephalus.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.						
	D'AGES.						
29	Premature Birth.....						
30	Cyanosis.....						
31	Malformations.....						
32	At Birth.....		1	1			1
33	Child Birth.....		3	3	3		
34	Old Age.....	5	8	13	6	7	
35	Other Developmental.....						

TABLE I.		CITY OF ST. THOMAS.			<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections . . .	Affections cérébro-spinales . . .	1		1	1		
37 Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2	1		1
38 Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1	1		
39 Insanity	Folie						
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	6	1	7			7
41 Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	2	4	6	5	1	
42 Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	17	6	23	7	1	15
43 Quinsy	Angine		1	1			1
44 Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge						
45 Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac						
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	6	8	7		1
47 Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2	2		
48 Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	1		1			1
49 Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50 Dentition	Dentition						
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs . .	Maladies des voies urinaires . . .	2		2	1		1
52 Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus						
53 Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54 Synovitis	Synovitis						
55 Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations						
56 Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau						
57 Other local diseases	Autres affections locales						
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	1		1	1		
59 Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu						
60 Burns and Scalds	Brûlures						
61 Poison	Empoisonnements	2		2	1	1	
62 Drowning	Noyades	1		1			1
63 Suffocation	Suffocation						
64 Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	4		4	2	1	1
65 Other accidents	Autres accidents						
66 Infanticide	Infanticide						
67 Suicide	Suicide						
68 Homicide	Homicide						
69 Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy	Hydropisie	3		3	2		1
71 Abscess	Abcès						
72 Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie						
73 Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité		1	1		1	
74 Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75 Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1		1			1
Totals	Totaux	69	50	119	56	12	51

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE ST. THOMAS.

Suite.

		A G E S .															
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donés.
																	36
													1		1		37
													1				38
	4	1	1			6			1								39
																	40
	7	2	2	1		11	2			2	2		3	2	1	1	41
						1											42
																	43
																	44
																	45
							1			1		2	3			1	46
				1		1				2							47
																	48
																	49
												1				1	50
																	51
																	52
																	53
																	54
																	55
																	56
																	57
																1	58
																	59
						1					2						60
			1			1											61
																	62
										1						1	63
													1				64
																	65
																	66
																	67
																	68
																	69
	1					1						1			1		70
																	71
																1	72
	1					1											73
																	74
																	75
18	21	6	4	2	1	34	4		2	4	18	18	10	6	6	16	1

TABLE I.

CITY OF GUELPH.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.						
	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox.....						
2	Measles.....						
3	Scarlet Fever.....	2	2	4			4
4	Diphtheria.....	5	5	10	2		8
5	Catarrhal Affections.....						
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	1	2	3	1		2
7	Whooping Cough.....		1	1			1
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	4	3	7	1		6
9	Remittent Fever.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....						
11	Syphilis.....						
12	Erysipelas.....						
13	Puerperal Fever.....		1	1	1		
14	Septicæmia.....						
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....						
	PARASITIC.						
	PARASITIQUES.						
16	Thrush.....						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.						
	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food.....						
19	Scurvy.....						
20	Alcoholism.....						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.						
	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism.....						
22	Purpura.....						
23	Anæmia.....	1	1	2		1	1
24	Cancer.....	3	6	9	8		1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....		1	1			1
26	Phthisis.....	2	8	10	3	2	5
27	Hydrocephalus.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.						
	D'AGES.						
29	Premature Birth.....						
30	Cyanosis.....						
31	Malformations.....	1		1			1
32	At Birth.....						
33	Child Birth.....		2	2	2		
34	Old Age.....	4	6	10	2	7	1
35	Other Developmental.....						

TABLE I.

CITY OF GUELPH.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dow- ed. — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales.	1	1	2			2
37 Apoplexy	Apoplexie						
38 Paralysis	Paralysie	6		6	4	1	1
39 Insanity	Folie						
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	2	2	4			4
41 Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	7	4	11	6	4	1
42 Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	13	11	24	5	3	16
43 Quinsy	Angine						
44 Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge		1	1			1
45 Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac						
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	2	5	3		2
47 Peritonitis	Péritonite						
48 Liver diseases	Maladies du foie		1	1	1		
49 Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50 Dentition	Dentition	1	2	3			3
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	1	1	2	2		
52 Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus						
53 Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54 Synovitis	Synovitis						
55 Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations.	1		1			1
56 Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau						
57 Other local diseases	Autres affections locales						
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	3		3	2		1
59 Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu						
60 Burns and Scalds	Brûlures						
61 Poison	Empoisonnements						
62 Drowning	Noyades	1		1			1
63 Suffocation	Suffocation						
64 Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	1		1			1
65 Other accidents	Autres accidents	1		1		1	
66 Infanticide	Infanticide						
67 Suicide	Suicide						
68 Homicide	Homicide						
69 Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1			1
71 Abscess	Abcès						
72 Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie						
73 Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	6	7	13	2		11
74 Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75 Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies						
Totals	Totaux	71	71	142	45	19	78

TABLE I.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine					
4	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		1		1
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales					
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	3		3	3	
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	1		1		1
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	4	6	10		10
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria	1		1		1
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie		1	1	1	
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush	Aphthes					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....	1		1	1	
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme					
22	Purpura.....	Purpura					
23	Anæmia	Anémie.....					
24	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2	2	
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis	Phthisie.....	11	17	28	14	14
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....					
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....	1		1		1
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....					
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités					
32	At Birth	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....					
34	Old Age.....	Veillesse	12	9	21	21	
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I. CITE DE BELLEVILLE.

		AGES.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
																		1
					1	1												2
		1				1					2	1						6
																		7
	8		1			9	1											8
										1								9
																		10
																		11
																		12
													1					13
																		14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
													1					19
																		20
																		21
																		22
														2				23
																		24
	1					1		1	2	8	7	3	3	3				25
																		26
										1								27
																		28
																		29
																		30
																		31
																		32
																3		33
																	18	34
																		35

TABLE I.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	LOCAL.						
	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affections cérébro-spinales.	7	1	8	2	6
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		2	2	1	1
38	Paralysis	Paralyisie	3	1	4	3	1
39	Insanity	Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions.	4	1	5		5
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	6	4	10	8	2
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	14	6	20	7	13
43	Quinsy	Angine					
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	3	8	11		11
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac.					
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	2	5	7	4	3
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite					
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	2	2	4	3	1
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition	Dentition	1		1		1
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies Urinaires.	4	4	8	8	
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'uterus					
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax					
54	Synovitis	Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations.					
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales.					
	VIOLENT.						
	VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions.	Fractures et contusions					
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu.					
60	Burns and Scalds.	Brûlures	1	1	2	2	
61	Poison	Empoisonnements					
62	Drowning	Noyades	2	1	3		3
63	Suffocation	Suffocation					
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer.	1		1	1	
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents		1	1		1
66	Infanticide	Infanticide					
67	Suicide	Suicide					
68	Homicide	Homicide					
69	Hanged (Judicial).	Exécutions de haute justice.	1		1		1
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.						
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1	1	
71	Abscess	Abcès					
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie					
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité.	8	3	11	6	5
74	Sudden (Unascertained).	Subite—causes inconnues.					
75	Not specified and ill-defined.	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.	3	1	4	1	3
	Totals	Totaux	98	76	174	89	85

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE BELLEVILLE.

Suite.

Still-Born. — Morts nés.	A G E S.															75 and over.	Not given.	
	Un-der 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.			
	Au-des-sous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-des-sous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.			75 et plus.	Non don-nés.
	3	1			1	5	1		1			1	1		1			36
															3		1	37
	3	1				4		1										38
																		39
												2	1		2	3	2	40
	6	1	1	2		10			1		3		1	3	2			41
																		42
	2		1	2	1	6	5											43
																		44
																		45
	1					1			1		2	2	1					46
											1		1	1			1	47
																		48
		1				1												49
											1	1		1	3	2		50
																		51
																		52
																		53
																		54
																		55
																		56
																		57
																		58
														2				59
																		60
					2	2							1					61
																		62
													1					63
																		64
												1						65
																		66
																		67
											1							68
																		69
																		70
													1					71
	2					2								3	4		2	72
																		73
	3					3											1	74
																		75
9	29	5	3	4	5	46	7	2	5	10	19	12	12	18	16	25	2	

TABLE I.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, ONT.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox						
2	Measles						
3	Scarlet Fever		1	1			1
4	Diphtheria	2	4	6			6
5	Catarrhal Affections		1	1		1	
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	2	1	3	1	1	1
7	Whooping Cough.....						
8	Diarrhoeal Affections	7	3	10	1		9
9	Remittent Fever.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....						
11	Syphilis.....						
12	Erysipelas.....						
13	Puerperal Fever.....						
14	Septicæmia.....	2		2			2
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....						
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES					
16	Thrush.....						
17	Worms and other Parasites..						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTITIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	1		1			1
19	Scurvy.....						
20	Alcoholism.....	2		2		1	1
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....		1	1			1
22	Purpura.....						
23	Anæmia.....						
24	Cancer.....		3	3	3		
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....						
26	Phthisis.....	4	9	13	7	2	4
27	Hydrocephalus.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	2		2			2
30	Cyanosis.....		1	1			1
31	Malformations.....	1		1			1
32	At Birth.....						
33	Child Birth.....		1	1	1		
34	Old Age.....	2	3	5	1	3	1
35	Other Developmental.....						

TABLE I.		TOWN OF WINDSOR, ONT.			Continued.		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	3	6	9	3	6
37	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1		1
38	Paralysis	Paralysie	3	2	5	5	
39	Insanity	Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	3	2	5	2	3
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	7	6	13	8	4
42	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	12	8	20	6	13
43	Quinsy	Angine					
44	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	2	1	3		3
45	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	1	1	2		1
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	3	1	4		4
47	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1	1	2	1	1
48	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	1	1	2	2	
49	Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition	Dentition	1		1		1
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	2	1	3	1	2
52	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'uterus		1	1	1	
53	Carbuncle	Anthrax					
54	Synovitis	Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations	1		1		1
56	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales					
	VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.					
58	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	1		1		1
59	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu	1		1		1
60	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1		1		1
61	Poison	Empoisonnements	1		1		1
62	Drowning	Noyades	2		2		2
63	Suffocation	Suffocation					
64	Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer	2		2	1	1
65	Other accidents	Autres accidents		1	1		1
66	Infanticide	Infanticide					
67	Suicide	Suicide	4		4	3	1
68	Homicide	Homicide					
69	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice					
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.					
70	Dropsy	Hydropisie	5		5	2	1
71	Abscess	Abcès					
72	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1	1	
73	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	5	8	13		11
74	Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues					
75	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1	4	5	1	4
	Totals	Totaux	90	72	162	51	95

TABLE I.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox	Variole						
2	Measles	Rougeole						
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine		1		1		
4	Diphtheria	9	13	22			22	
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales		4	4	8	2	6
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues			1	1	1	
7	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche						
8	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées		26	20	46	1	45
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente						
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria						
11	Syphilis	Syphilis						
12	Erysipelas	2	1	3	2		1	
13	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales			1	1	1	
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie						
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques ..						
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES						
16	Thrush	Aphthes						
17	Worms and other Parasites	Vers et autres parasites						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation						
19	Scurvy	Scorbut						
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			2	2	1	1
22	Purpura	Purpura						
23	Anæmia	Anémie			1	1	1	
24	Cancer	1	2	3	2		1	
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule		1		1		1
26	Phthisis	13	18	31	12		3	16
27	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases	Autres mal. constitutionnelles ..						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.						
29	Premature Birth	1	2	3				3
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis						
31	Malformations	Difformités						
32	At Birth	A la naissance						
33	Child Birth	Accouchement						
34	Old Age	4	5	9	2		7	
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges						

TABLE I.		CITY OF SHERBROOKE.			Continued.		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hommes.	Fe- males. Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- ve.	Single — Non- mar- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affections cérébro-spinales.	7	3	10	2		8
37 Apoplexy.	Apoplexie.		1	1	1		
38 Paralysis.	Paralysie.	2	4	6	4	1	1
39 Insanity.	Folie.						
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et convulsions.						
41 Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses.	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins.	7	2	9	3	3	3
42 Lung diseases.	Affections pulmonaires.	13	18	31	11	5	15
43 Quinsy.	Angine.						
44 Throat Affections.	Affections de la gorge.	2	3	5			5
45 Stomach diseases.	Maladies de l'estomac.		1	1			1
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	3	4	7	4		3
47 Peritonitis.	Péritonite.						
48 Liver diseases.	Maladies du foie.		1	1			1
49 Spleen diseases.	Maladies de la rate.						
50 Dentition.	Dentition.	8	6	14			14
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs.	Maladies des voies urinaires.	1		1	1		
52 Diseases of the Uterus.	Maladies de l'utérus.						
53 Carbuncle.	Anthrax.						
54 Synovitis.	Synovitis.						
55 Joint diseases.	Maladies des articulations.						
56 Skin diseases.	Maladies de la peau.						
57 Other local diseases.	Autres affections locales.						
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions.	Fractures et contusions.	1		1			1
59 Gunshot and wounds.	Blessures et armes à feu.						
60 Burns and Scalds.	Brûlures.	2		2			2
61 Poison.	Empoisonnements.						
62 Drowning.	Noyades.	2		2			2
63 Suffocation.	Suffocation.	1		1			1
64 Railway accidents.	Accidents par les ch. de fer.	1		1	1		
65 Other accidents.	Autres accidents.		1	1		1	
66 Infanticide.	Infanticide.						
67 Suicide.	Suicide.						
68 Homicide.	Homicide.						
69 Hanged (Judicial).	Exécutions de haute justice.	2		2	2		
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy.	Hydropisie.	1		1			1
71 Abscess.	Abcès.						
72 Hemorrhage.	Hémorrhagie.		1	1			1
73 Atrophy and Debility.	Atrophie et débilité.	26	20	46	4	6	36
74 Sudden (Unascertained).	Subite—causes inconnues.						
75 Not specified and ill-defined.	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.		1	1	1		
Totals.	Totaux.	140	137	277	59	27	191

TABLE I.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	Rougeole.....					
3	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....					
4	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		2			2
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....		14	14	28	28
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....		2	1	3	3
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....		8	12	20	20
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....		17	16	33	33
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....		1	1	1	1
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....					
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		2	1	3	2
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					1
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	4	5	1
24	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		2		2	2
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrotules et autres formes de Tubercule.....			1	1	
26	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....		6	18	24	12
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		4	5	9	9
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....		10	6	16	
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....					16
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....			1	1	1
34	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....		10	6	16	6
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					4

TABLE I.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.				
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single		
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.		
	LOCAL.		LOCALES.						
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections		Affections cérébro-spinales.	5	4	9	1		8
37	Apoplexy		Apoplexie		1	1	1		
38	Paralysis		Paralysie	13	10	23	11	9	3
39	Insanity		Folie						
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions		Épilepsie et convulsions	4	2	6			6
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses		Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	6	7	13	9	3	1
42	Lung diseases		Affections pulmonaires	3	5	8	3	2	3
43	Quinsy		Angine						
44	Throat Affections		Affections de la gorge	1	1	2	1		1
45	Stomach diseases		Maladies de l'estomac	5		5			5
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels		Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	2	4			4
47	Peritonitis		Péritonite						
48	Liver diseases		Maladies du foie	2	1	3	2		1
49	Spleen diseases		Maladies de la rate						
50	Dentition		Dentition	12	3	15			15
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs		Maladies des voies urinaires	1	2	3	2		1
52	Diseases of the Uterus		Maladies de l'utérus						
53	Carbuncle		Anthrax						
54	Synovitis		Synovitis						
55	Joint diseases		Maladies des articulations						
56	Skin diseases		Maladies de la peau						
57	Other local diseases		Autres affections locales						
	VIOLENT.		VIOLENTES.						
58	Fractures and contusions		Fractures et contusions						
59	Gunshot and wounds		Blessures et armes à feu						
60	Burns and Scalds		Brûlures	1		1			1
61	Poison		Empoisonnements						
62	Drowning		Noyades	3		3			3
63	Suffocation		Suffocation						
64	Railway accidents		Accidents par les ch. de fer						
65	Other accidents		Autres accidents	1		1			1
66	Infanticide		Infanticide						
67	Suicide		Suicide						
68	Homicide		Homicide						
69	Hanged (Judicial)		Exécutions de haute justice						
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.		CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70	Dropsy		Hydropisie		3	3			3
71	Abscess		Abcès		1	1		1	
72	Hemorrhage		Hémorrhagie						
73	Atrophy and Debility		Atrophie et débilité	10	8	18			18
74	Sudden (Unascertained)		Subite—causes inconnues						
75	Not specified and ill-defined		Non spécifiées et indéfinies	3	1	4			4
	Totals		Totaux	148	139	287	55	23	209

TABLEAU I.		CITÉ DE TROIS RIVIÈRES.													Suite.		
Still-Born.	AGES.															Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		75 and over.
	Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnes.
	1		2			3	3		1		1	1					36
										1			1	3	3	4	11
																	1
	5	1				6											38
																	39
												2	5	3	2	1	41
	1				1	2					2	1		1	2		42
																	43
			1			1								1			44
	5					5											45
																	46
	2					2		1	1								47
																	48
													1	1	1		49
	8	7				15							1	1			50
									1								51
																	52
																	53
																	54
																	55
																	56
																	57
																	58
																	59
		1				1											60
																	61
								1	1								62
											1						63
																	64
																	65
																	66
																	67
																	68
																	69
																	70
				1		1							2				71
													1				72
	18					18											73
																	74
	2	1	1			4											75
	125	23	10	9	3	170	4	6	7	4	12	15	17	12	11	28	1

TABLE I.

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine.					
4	Diphtheria	Diphthérie					
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales.	1	2	3	1	1
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....		2	2	1	1
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....					
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées		1	1		1
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria	1		1		1
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie	1		1		1
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush	Aphthes					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme	2		2	1	1
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie	1		1		1
24	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		5	5	3	2
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	2	10	4	6
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2		2
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....		1	1		1
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	À la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		1	1	1	
34	Old Age.....	Vieillesse	4	6	10	5	5
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I. VILLE DE PETERBOROUGH.

		AGES.																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
								1							1		1	5
									1									6
										1								7
	1					1												8
			1			1												9
																		10
																		11
																		12
										1								13
																		14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
																		20
														1		1		21
																		22
													1	2	1	1	1	23
																		24
	2					2				3	5	1		1				25
																		26
																		27
																		28
	1					1												29
																		30
																		31
													1					32
																		33
																10		34
																		35

TABLEAU I.

VILLE DE PETERBOROUGH.

Suite.

		A G E S .															
Still Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnés.
	2					2					2	1		1		1	36
							1							1			37
														2			38
	3	3				6				1							39
									2	1							40
									1		1						41
	6	2	1		1	10			1	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	42
																	43
																	44
																	45
	1					1							1	1	1		46
	1					1											47
																	48
																	49
									1		1	1		1	3	1	50
																	51
																	52
																	53
																	54
																	55
																	56
																	57
											1						58
										1							59
																	60
								1									61
																	62
															1	1	63
												1					64
																	65
																	66
																	67
																	68
																	69
																	70
																	71
																	72
	5					5								1	1	1	73
																1	74
																	75
17	22	5	2		1	30	2	2	5	6	13	7	9	13	12	20	

TABLE I. TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.						
	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small Pox						
2	Measles						
3	Scarlet Fever						
4	Diphtheria		1	1			1
5	Catarrhal Affections						
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....		1	3	1		2
7	Whooping Cough						
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....		4	4			4
9	Remittent Fever.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases						
11	Syphilis.....						
12	Erysipelas.....						
13	Puerperal Fever						
14	Septicæmia		1	1	1		
15	Other Zymotic Diseases						
	PARASITIC.						
	PARASITIQUES.						
16	Thrush						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.						
	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food						
19	Scurvy						
20	Alcoholism						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.						
	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism	2	1	3	2		1
22	Purpura						
23	Anæmia		1	1	1		
24	Cancer	4		4	3		1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....						
26	Phthisis	4	2	6	2		4
27	Hydrocephalus.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.	1	2	3	1		2
	DEVELOPMENTAL.						
	D'ÂGES.						
29	Premature Birth.....						
30	Cyanosis		1	1			1
31	Malformations.....						
32	At Birth						
33	Child Birth.....		1	1	1		
34	Old Age.....	4	1	5	2	3	
35	Other Developmental						

TABLEAU I.

VILLE DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Suite.

		A G E S .																
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Morts nés.	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnes.
	1					1							1					36
																		37
																		38
	4					4												39
																		40
	3	1		1		5		1			2	4	1	3	1	1		41
																		42
			1	1		2												43
	4					4												44
																		45
	2					2		1				1						46
														1	1			47
																		48
																		49
													1					50
													1					51
																		52
																		53
																		54
																		55
	1					1												56
																		57
																		58
																		59
																		60
																		61
																		62
																		63
																		64
																		65
																		66
													1					67
												1						68
																		69
																		70
																1		71
	2					2									3	5		72
																		73
	1					1												74
																		75
	24	3	1	2		30		2	1	2	7	12	8	7	12	10		

TABLE I. TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Females	Totals	Married.	Widowed	Single
		Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.	Marriés.	Veuvage.	Non-mariés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	1	3	4			4
4	Diphtheria	2		2	1		1
5	Catarrhal Affections	3	3	6	1	4	1
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....		1	1			1
7	Whooping Cough	1	2	3			3
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	8	2	10	3		7
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	1		1	1		
11	Syphilis	Syphilis					
12	Erysipelas		1	1			1
13	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia	1		1	1		
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.....		2	2	4	2
22	Purpura	Purpura					
23	Anæmia	Anémie					
24	Cancer		3	3	1	2	
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis	9	12	21	11	1	9
27	Hydrocephalus.....	1	1	2			2
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth	1		1			1
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations	Diffornités					
32	At Birth	A la naissance					
33	Child Birth	Accouchement					
34	Old Age	3	5	8	4	3	1
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLE I.

TOWN OF CHATHAM, ONT.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.						
	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox.....						
2	Measles.....						
3	Scarlet Fever.....						
4	Diphtheria.....		1	1			1
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	4	2	6	1	2	3
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	1	3	4	4		
7	Whooping Cough.....		1	1			1
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	5	3	8	2		6
9	Remittent Fever.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....						
11	Syphilis.....		1	1			1
12	Erysipelas.....						
13	Puerperal Fever.....						
14	Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	1		1
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....						
	PARASITIC.						
	PARASITIQUES.						
16	Thrush.....						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....						
	DIETIC.						
	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food.....						
19	Scurvy.....						
20	Alcoholism.....						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.						
	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism.....	1		1			1
22	Purpura.....						
23	Anæmia.....						
24	Cancer.....	1		1	1		
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....						
26	Phthisis.....	8	11	19	6	2	11
27	Hydrocephalus.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.						
	D'AGES.						
29	Premature Birth.....						
30	Cyanosis.....						
31	Malformations.....						
32	At Birth.....						
33	Child Birth.....		2	2	2		
34	Old Age.....	5	7	12	2	10	
35	Other Developmental.....						

TABLE I.

TOWN OF CHATHAM, ONT.

Continued.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- mariés.	
	LOCAL.							
	LOCALES.							
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections . . .			3	3	6	2	4
37	Apoplexy			1	2	3	3	
38	Paralysis			2	5	7	5	1
39	Insanity							1
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions . . .			1	2	3		3
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses							
42	Lung diseases			5	1	6	3	3
43	Quinsy			7	3	10	2	2
44	Throat Affections							6
45	Stomach diseases			3	2	5		5
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels			1		1	1	
47	Peritonitis			7	3	10	4	6
48	Liver diseases							
49	Spleen diseases							
50	Dentition				2	2		2
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs .			2	2	4	3	1
52	Diseases of the Uterus				1	1	1	
53	Carbuncle							
54	Synovitis							
55	Joint diseases							
56	Skin diseases							
57	Other local diseases							
	VIOLENT.							
	VIOLENTES.							
58	Fractures and contusions			1		1		1
59	Gunshot and wounds							
60	Burns and Scalds							
61	Poison							
62	Drowning							
63	Suffocation							
64	Railway accidents			1		1		1
65	Other accidents							
66	Infanticide							
67	Suicide			1		1	1	
68	Homicide							
69	Hanged (Judicial)							
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.							
	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.							
70	Dropsy				1	1		1
71	Abscess							
72	Hemorrhage			1	1	2	1	1
73	Atrophy and Debility			9	2	11	1	10
74	Sudden (Unascertained)							
75	Not specified and ill-defined . .							
	Totals			71	62	133	46	20
	Totaux							67

TABLE I.

TOWN OF SOREL.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	Rougeole.....					
3	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....					
4	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	2	4		4
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....	3	2	5	2	3
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....					
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....		6	6		6
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	19	14	33		33
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....		2	2	2	
14	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....					
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....					
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....					
24	Cancer.....	Cancer.....					
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....		1	1		1
26	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	1	7	8	5	3
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	5	4	9		9
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....					
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....					
34	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....					
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I.

VILLE DE SOREL.

AGES.

Still-Born.	AGES.															Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.		75 and over.
Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
																	1
																	2
			1		1	2	2										3
	2		1			3						1		1			4
																	5
																	6
	3	3				6											7
																	8
	25	4	3	1		33											9
																	10
																	11
																	12
												2					13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
																	20
																	21
																	22
																	23
																	24
																	25
		1				1											26
							1			1	3	2	1				27
	9					9											28
																	29
																	30
																	31
																	32
																	33
																	34
																	35

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single	
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.	
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.						
1	Small-Pox	Variole						
2	Measles	Rougeole						
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine						
4	Diphtheria	4	6	10			10	
5	Catarrhal Affections	3	4	7	2	1	4	
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues		1	2	3	2	
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche		2		2	2	
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées		15	10	25	1	24
9	Remittent Fever	Fièvre remittente.....						
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria						
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....						
12	Erysipelas	Erysipèle.....						
13	Puerperal Fever		1	1	1			
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie						
15	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques						
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES						
16	Thrush	Aphthes.....						
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....						
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.						
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....						
19	Scurvy	Scorbut						
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie						
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.						
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....						
22	Purpura	Purpura						
23	Anæmia		2	2	2			
24	Cancer	Cancer.....						
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule						
26	Phthisis	13	25	38	13	2	23	
27	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie.....						
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....						
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.						
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....						
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis						
31	Malformations.....	Différences						
32	At Birth	A la naissance.....						
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....						
34	Old Age.....	5	3	8	1	5	2	
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....						

TABLE I.		CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.			Continued.		
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.
LOCAL.	LOCALES.						
36 Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales.	1	6	7	4	1	2
37 Apoplexy	Apoplexie						
38 Paralysis	Paralyxie	2		2	1	1	
39 Insanity	Folie						
40 Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	2		2			2
41 Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses	Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	11	4	15	8	3	4
42 Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	4	11	15	8	2	5
43 Quinsy	Angine						
44 Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	1	1	2			2
45 Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	2	1	3	1		2
46 Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	1	2	3	2		1
47 Peritonitis	Péritonite						
48 Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	1	1	2	2		
49 Spleen diseases	Maladies de la rate						
50 Dentition	Dentition	9	8	17			17
51 Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	1	2	3	1		2
52 Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus						
53 Carbuncle	Anthrax						
54 Synovitis	Synovitis						
55 Joint diseases	Maladies des articulations						
56 Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau						
57 Other local diseases	Autres affections locales						
VIOLENT.	VIOLENTES.						
58 Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions						
59 Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu	1		1	1		
60 Burns and Scalds	Brûlures						
61 Poison	Empoisonnements						
62 Drowning	Noyades						
63 Suffocation	Suffocation						
64 Railway accidents	Accidents par les ch. de fer						
65 Other accidents	Autres accidents						
66 Infanticide	Infanticide						
67 Suicide	Suicide						
68 Homicide	Homicide						
69 Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.						
70 Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2	2		
71 Abscess	Abcès						
72 Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie						
73 Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	27	23	50			50
74 Sudden (Unascertained)	Subite—causes inconnues						
75 Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies						
Totals	Totaux	107	113	220	51	15	154

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE ST. HYACINTHE.

Suite.

		A G E S .															
Still-Born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.
Morts nés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.
				1	1	2					1				4		36
															1	1	37
																	38
		1		1		2											39
																	40
			1					1		1	1		1	2	5	4	41
	1			1		2		2		1	1		2	2	4	1	42
																	43
		2				2								1			44
																	45
					1	1				1			1				46
													1		1		47
																	48
	14	2	1			17											49
										1				1		1	50
																	51
																	52
																	53
																	54
																	55
																	56
																	57
										1							58
																	59
																	60
																	61
																	62
																	63
																	64
																	65
																	66
																	67
																	68
																	69
														1	1		70
																	71
	43	3	1	1		48							1		1		72
																	73
																	74
																	75
	84	11	4	10	3	112	4	3	6	18	14	2	13	9	20	19	....

TABLE I.

TOWN OF GALT.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males — Hom- mes.	Fe- males — Fem- mes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- mar- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.		ZYMOTIQUES.				
1	Small-Pox.....		Variole.....				
2	Measles.....	3	Rougeole.....	3			3
3	Scarlet Fever.....		Fièvre scarlatine.....	1			1
4	Diphtheria.....		Diphthérie.....				
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	1	Affections catharrales.....	2		1	2
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	1	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	1			1
7	Whooping Cough.....		Coqueluche.....				
8	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	2	Diarrhées.....	1	3		3
9	Remittent Fever.....		Fièvre remittente.....				
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....		Malaria.....				
11	Syphilis.....		Syphilis.....				
12	Erysipelas.....		Erysipèle.....				
13	Puerperal Fever.....		Fièvres puerpérales.....				
14	Septicæmia.....	2	Septicémie.....	2			2
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....		Autres maladies zymotiques.....				
	PARASITIC.		PARASITIQUES				
16	Thrush.....		Aphthes.....				
17	Worms and other Parasites..		Vers et autres parasites.....				
	DIETIC.		DIÉTITIQUES.				
18	Privation of Food.....		Défaut d'alimentation.....				
19	Scurvy.....		Scorbut.....				
20	Alcoholism.....		Ivrognerie.....				
	CONSTITUTIONAL.		CONSTITUTIONNELLES.				
21	Rheumatism.....		Rhumatisme.....				
22	Purpura.....		Purpura.....				
23	Anæmia.....		Anémie.....				
24	Cancer.....	1	Cancer.....	2	3	3	
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....		Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....				
26	Phthisis.....	10	Phthisie.....	8	18	9	9
27	Hydrocephalus.....		Hydrocéphalie.....				
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.	1	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.	1	1	1	
	DEVELOPMENTAL.		D'ÂGES.				
29	Premature Birth.....	4	Naissance prématurée.....	4			4
30	Cyanosis.....		Cyanosis.....				
31	Malformations.....		Difformités.....				
32	At Birth.....		A la naissance.....				
33	Child Birth.....		Accouchement.....		1	1	
34	Old Age.....	2	Vieillesse.....	3	5	2	1
35	Other Developmental.....		Autres maladies d'âges.....				

TABLE I.		TOWN OF GALT.			<i>Continued.</i>			
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.			
		Males — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals — To- taux.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — Veu- vage.	Single — Non- ma- riés.	
	LOCAL.		LOCALES.					
36	Cerebro Spinal Affections		Affections cérébro-spinales	2	2	4	3	1
37	Apoplexy		Apoplexie	1		1	1	
38	Paralysis		Paralysie	3	1	4	3	1
39	Insanity		Folie					
40	Epilepsy and Convulsions		Epilepsie et convulsions	2	3	5	2	3
41	Heart and Blood Vessels Disea- ses		Maladies du cœur et des vais- seaux sanguins	2	7	9	4	2
42	Lung diseases		Affections pulmonaires	8	7	15	2	2
43	Quinsy		Angine					
44	Throat Affections		Affections de la gorge	1		1		1
45	Stomach diseases		Maladies de l'estomac		1	1	1	
46	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels		Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	4	3	7	3	4
47	Peritonitis		Péritonite					
48	Liver diseases		Maladies du foie		2	2	2	
49	Spleen diseases		Maladies de la rate					
50	Dentition		Dentition					
51	Diseases of the Urinary organs		Maladies des voies urinaires	2	1	3	2	1
52	Diseases of the Uterus		Maladies de l'utérus					
53	Carbuncle		Anthrax					
54	Synovitis		Synovitis					
55	Joint diseases		Maladies des articulations					
56	Skin diseases		Maladies de la peau					
57	Other local diseases		Autres affections locales					
	VIOLENT.		VIOLENTES.					
58	Fractures and contusions		Fractures et contusions					
59	Gunshot and wounds		Blessures et armes à feu					
60	Burns and Scalds		Brûlures					
61	Poison		Empoisonnements					
62	Drowning		Noyades					
63	Suffocation		Suffocation					
64	Railway accidents		Accidents par les ch. de fer					
65	Other accidents		Autres accidents	2		2	1	1
66	Infanticide		Infanticide					
67	Suicide		Suicide	2		2	2	
68	Homicide		Homicide					
69	Hanged (Judicial)		Exécutions de haute justice					
	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.		CAUSES INDÉFINIES ET NON SPÉCIFIÉES.					
70	Dropsy		Hydropisie					
71	Abscess		Abcès					
72	Hemorrhage		Hémorrhagie	1		1	1	
73	Atrophy and Debility		Atrophie et débilité					
74	Sudden (Unascertained)		Subite—causes inconnues					
75	Not specified and ill-defined		Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1	4	5	4	1
	Totals		Totaux	58	49	107	47	11

TABLEAU I.		VILLE DE GALT.														Suite.		
		AGES.																
Still-Born. — Morts nés.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non donnés.	
											1	1			2			36
												1		1		2		37
																		38
																		39
	1	2				3						2						40
									1	1	1	1		1	1	2		41
	1	5				8			1	1	2				2	1		42
												1						43
													1					44
																		45
	1		1			2	2						2		1			46
													1	1				47
																		48
																		49
												1		1			1	50
																		51
																		52
																		53
																		54
																		55
																		56
																		57
																		58
																		59
																		60
																		61
																		62
										1							1	63
																		64
																		65
												1	1					66
																		67
																		68
																		69
																		70
														1				71
																		72
																		73
										1	1	1			1	1		74
																		75
1	17	10	1	.....	.....	28	4	.....	4	8	12	13	9	6	8	15	.....

TABLE I.		CITY OF FREDERICTON.					
DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
2	Measles.....	Rougeole.....					
3	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....					
4	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....					
5	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....		2	2	4	4
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoides et fièvres continues.....		2	1	3	2 1
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....					
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....		8	6	14	14
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....					
14	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....		1	1	1	1
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTITIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....					
20	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1	2	2
22	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....					
24	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1	1	1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....		3	8	11	4 1 6
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		1	1	1	1
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....		2	1	3	3
30	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....					
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....					
34	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....		5	4	9	3 5 1
35	Other Developmental.....	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE FRÉDÉRICTON.

A G E S.

Still-Born. — Morts nés.	Un- der 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and over.	Not given.	
	Au- des- sous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au- des- sous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.	75 et plus.	Non don- nés.	
.....																		1
.....																		2
.....																		3
.....	2	2				4												4
.....							1			1								5
.....															1			6
.....																		7
.....	13	1				14												8
.....																		9
.....																		10
.....																		11
.....																		12
.....																		13
.....											1							14
.....																		15
.....																		16
.....																		17
.....																		18
.....																		19
.....																		20
.....														1	1			21
.....															1			22
.....																		23
.....																		24
.....									2	2	4	1	1	1				25
.....	1					1												26
.....																		27
.....																		28
.....																		29
.....	3					3												30
.....																		31
.....																		32
.....																		33
.....															1			34
.....																8		35

TABLE I.

TOWN OF ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. — MALADIES OU AUTRES CAUSES DE DÉCÈS.		SEXES.			CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
		Males	Fe- males.	Totals	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	To- taux.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	Non- ma- riés.
	ZYMOTIC.	ZYMOTIQUES.					
1	Small-Pox	Variole					
2	Measles	Rougeole					
3	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine					
4	Diphtheria	Diphthérie					
5	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	2	4	6		6
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	4	1	5	2	3
7	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	2	1	3		3
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	7	7	14	1	13
9	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....					
10	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria					
11	Syphilis.....	Syphilis					
12	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
13	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales.....		1	1	1	
14	Septicæmia	Septicémie					
15	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....					
	PARASITIC.	PARASITIQUES.					
16	Thrush	Aphthes					
17	Worms and other Parasites.....	Vers et autres parasites.....					
	DIETIC.	DIÉTIQUES.					
18	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....					
19	Scurvy	Scorbut					
20	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....					
	CONSTITUTIONAL.	CONSTITUTIONNELLES.					
21	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme	2		2	2	
22	Purpura	Purpura					
23	Anæmia.....	Anémie					
24	Cancer	Cancer					
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....					
26	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	4	6	5	1
27	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....					
28	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres mal. constitutionnelles.....					
	DEVELOPMENTAL.	D'ÂGES.					
29	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....					
30	Cyanosis	Cyanosis					
31	Malformations.....	Difformités.....					
32	At Birth	A la naissance.....	3		3		3
33	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....					
34	Old Age	Veillesse	3	4	7	3	3
35	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges.....					

TABLEAU I.

VILLE DE ST. JEAN, P.Q.

Still-Born. — Morts nés.	AGES.															75 and over.	Not given.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.			
	Au-dessous de 1 an.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	Total au-dessous de 5.	5 à 10.	10 à 15.	15 à 20.	20 à 25.	25 à 35.	35 à 45.	45 à 55.	55 à 65.	65 à 75.			75 et plus.	Non donés.
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
	4	2				6												5
										2								6
	3					3					2	1						7
	9	3				12						1					1	8
																		9
																		10
																		11
																		12
											1							13
																		14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
													1					20
														1				21
																		22
																		23
																		24
																		25
				1		1				1	1		2	1				26
																		27
																		28
																		29
																		30
	3					3												31
																		32
																		33
															1	6		34
																		35

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY, RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS.

TABEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ, RELIGIONS, NATIONALITÉS
ET OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	794	747	26	10
2	Atrophy and Debility.....	789	723	36	15
3	Lung diseases.....	764	647	51	42
4	Phthisis.....	529	447	32	30
5	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	491	443	22	16
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..	322	255	28	26
7	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	238	197	18	10
8	Premature Birth.....	226	219	3	3
9	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	158	129	16	10
10	Diphtheria.....	146	116	14	11
11	Throat Affections.....	131	117	2	4
12	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	116	79	21	9
13	Anæmia.....	115	114	1	1
14	Dentition.....	109	100	6	3
15	Paralysis.....	99	91	3	3
16	Cancer.....	78	62	8	6
17	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	76	55	13	5
18	Whooping Cough.....	74	67	5	1
19	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	68	60	6	2
20	Suffocation.....	65	63	1	1
21	Old Age.....	63	39	11	9
22	Measles.....	62	61	1	1
23	Hydrocephalus.....	57	45	5	5
24	Catarrhal Affections.....	49	44	3	2
25	Apoplexy.....	48	34	4	5
26	Liver diseases.....	43	37	3	1
27	Peritonitis.....	39	31	4	3
28	Stomach diseases.....	36	29	1	4
29	Other accidents.....	34	18	7	6
30	Not specified and ill-defined.....	32	32	1	1
31	At Birth.....	30	28	1	2
32	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	25	22	2	1
33	Dropsy.....	24	24	1	1

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cultural.	Com- mercial.	Do- mestic.	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
7	3	1	29	665	72	11	17	2	204	18	318	35	173	44	1
9	3	3	54	537	167	13	18	13	136	24	194	24	137	261	2
15	5	4	57	492	152	30	33	11	160	41	275	47	187	43	3
12	2	6	37	330	118	24	20	6	134	35	193	29	104	28	4
5	...	5	13	389	52	18	19	8	134	16	191	23	101	18	5
9	2	2	28	186	66	24	18	6	62	16	107	13	77	41	6
4	1	8	25	163	34	6	10	2	62	8	92	15	55	4	7
4	...	...	9	193	24	...	...	...	55	5	88	16	52	10	8
1	...	2	16	102	19	9	12	2	29	6	69	8	29	15	9
3	1	1	13	93	23	9	8	2	37	4	51	18	33	1	10
7	1	...	6	100	18	4	3	...	36	1	62	6	26	...	11
4	...	3	14	46	42	11	3	1	37	7	35	9	19	8	12
2	...	...	2	99	11	2	1	...	8	1	9	2	13	82	13
1	...	1	5	90	11	...	3	...	28	5	42	4	29	1	14
1	...	...	4	74	18	3	...	4	23	6	27	6	25	8	15
1	...	1	7	45	19	7	...	3	15	5	22	2	21	10	16
1	...	3	11	44	9	5	7	1	23	7	21	3	18	3	17
1	...	...	3	54	12	4	1	...	14	2	38	3	16	1	18
1	...	...	7	46	10	3	2	...	16	5	22	7	7	11	19
3	...	1	2	46	16	1	...	9	14	5	21	6	16	3	20
1	...	...	7	25	18	10	3	...	5	14	9	2	9	15	21
2	...	...	2	47	10	1	2	...	11	...	29	3	19	...	22
1	...	...	5	41	7	3	1	...	11	1	28	7	7	3	23
1	...	...	4	34	6	1	4	...	5	3	19	...	10	12	24
1	2	2	1	22	14	9	2	1	19	4	13	1	5	5	25
1	...	1	2	29	8	2	2	2	6	2	14	3	9	7	26
1	...	...	3	27	5	2	2	1	10	2	20	3	2	1	27
1	1	...	5	17	9	4	1	1	7	4	9	3	6	6	28
1	1	1	7	9	10	4	4	...	10	2	10	...	11	1	29
1	...	...	...	14	7	...	11	...	5	...	5	...	5	17	30
1	...	...	2	27	...	...	3	...	10	...	10	1	9	...	31
1	...	...	...	16	6	1	...	...	6	2	8	...	8	1	32
1	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	11	3	33

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	
34	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	21	20	1	.....
35	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	19	16	.....	1
36	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	18	15	1	1
37	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....	17	9	5	3
38	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	17	16	.....	1
39	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....	16	11	3	1
40	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	16	9	4	3
41	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	15	10	1	2
42	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	14	11	1	1
43	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....	13	12	.....	1
44	Diseases of the Uterus.....	Maladies de l'utérus.....	13	11	1	1
45	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	10	7	2	1
46	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	9	9	.....	.....
47	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres maladies zymotiques.....	8	8	.....	.....
48	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	8	6	1	1
49	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	8	5	.....	1
50	Suicide.....	Suicide.....	8	6	1	1
51	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	7	7	.....	.....
52	Quinsy.....	Angine.....	7	7	.....	.....
53	Skin diseases.....	Maladies de la peau.....	7	7	.....	.....
54	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	5	5	.....	.....
55	Joint diseases.....	Maladies des articulations.....	4	3	1	.....
56	Gunshot and wounds.....	Blessures et armes à feu.....	4	2	.....	1
57	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les chemins de fer.....	3	2	1	.....
58	Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	2	.....	.....
59	Poison.....	Empoisonnement.....	2	1	1	.....
60	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....	1	1	.....	.....
61	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1	1	.....	.....
62	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	1	.....	.....
63	Scurvy.....	Scorbut.....	1	1	.....	.....
64	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1	1	.....	.....
65	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	1	.....	.....
66	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1	.....	1	.....
67	Sudden (Unascertained).....	Subite—causes inconnues.....	1	1	.....	.....
Totals.....		Totaux.....	6,209	5,399	377	259

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL. Suite.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
1		1	1	8	7		6		2	1	1			17
1			1	12	3	2	1	1	4		4	2	3	5
				13	3	1		1	3	4	5	2	3	
			3	7	4		3		6		7	1	3	
			15	1	1			1	1	2	8		2	3
1			2	7	4	1	2		5	3	6	1	1	
			3	5	5	3			6	2	4	1	2	1
1	1		2	9	3	1			4		9	1	1	
1			1	9	3	1			1		9		4	
				10	2		1	1	3	5	4			
				9	1	1	2		4	2	4		2	1
			2	4	4					1	3	1	3	2
				6	3				3		4		2	
				5	3				2	1	3	1	1	
				5	1	1	1		2		4	1	1	
				4	1	2	1		5		2		1	
2			2	5			1				7			1
				7							5	2		
				6	1			1	2		4			
				6				1	2		1			1
				4	1				1		3	1	1	
			1	2	1					1	3			
	1			1	1		2				1	1	2	
				2	1				2				1	
			1	2							1			1
				1	1				1		1			
				1									1	
				1	1						1			
				1					1					
			1	1									1	
				1							1			
				1										1
104	24	46	400	4,290	1,053	235	231	81	1,397	274	2,161	315	1,285	696

34
35
36

37
38
39

40
41
42

43
44
45

46
47
48

49
50
51

52
53
54

55
56
57

58
59
60

61
62
63

64
65
66
67

TABLE II.		CITY OF TORONTO.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- riens.
			Ca- tho- liques Ro- mains	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
1	Lung diseases.....	412	85	154	66
2	Phthisis.....	286	81	94	38
3	Atrophy and Debility.....	280	61	97	34
4	Diarrhœal Affections.....	216	52	69	25
5	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..	190	33	70	34
6	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	167	18	73	24
7	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	118	21	46	13
8	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	117	18	39	21
9	Old Age.....	100	34	29	16
10	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	85	21	17	13
11	Diphtheria.....	79	15	24	13
12	Premature Birth.....	73	20	24	11
13	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	73	15	30	16
14	Cancer.....	59	9	21	10
15	Apoplexy.....	52	9	25	4
16	Peritonitis.....	42	6	21	2
17	Throat Affections.....	41	7	15	5
18	Hydrocephalus.....	40	2	17	9
19	Scrofula and other forms of Tuber- culosis.....	37	8	16	3
20	Paralysis.....	37	6	12	8
21	Liver diseases.....	33	5	13	7
22	Stomach diseases.....	31	3	12	4
23	Drowning.....	30	2	12	9
24	Not specified and ill-defined.....	24	8	4	2
25	Measles.....	18	4	6	4
26	Septicæmia.....	18	2	8	3
27	Whooping Cough.....	16	1	7	4
28	Other accidents.....	16	6	5	3
29	Catarrhal Affections.....	15	.....	6	4
30	Child Birth.....	15	1	9	2
31	Scarlet Fever.....	14	1	9	1
32	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	14	8	1	1
33	Dropsy.....	14	9	5	.....

TABLEAU II. CITE DE TORONTO.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
71	16	20	193	4	142	53	20	15	91	13	153	29	92	19
45	13	15	119	3	117	35	12	9	83	11	82	19	59	23
46	13	29	133	3	84	26	34	6	56	7	88	17	66	40
34	16	20	100	3	63	27	23	3	53	3	77	8	57	15
35	7	11	81	3	63	33	10	9	47	6	51	17	39	21
36	5	11	96	1	35	22	13	1	40	14	56	13	24	19
19	5	14	64	2	29	14	9	7	28	3	46	2	25	7
32	5	2	58	2	37	14	6	3	26	4	49	2	27	6
16	2	3	37	1	54	8	.....	8	16	1	20	5	24	26
24	3	7	39	.....	33	6	7	5	16	3	32	2	19	8
19	2	6	34	1	24	15	5	2	20	.....	28	10	16	3
13	2	3	38	4	26	4	1	1	19	1	26	11	15	.....
7	1	4	26	2	27	13	5	2	21	3	21	8	9	9
11	2	6	28	1	16	11	3	4	18	1	18	3	8	7
9	3	2	23	.....	21	5	3	3	12	4	17	4	7	5
9	3	1	24	.....	13	3	2	2	13	.....	16	1	5	5
8	3	3	28	.....	10	3	.....	.....	12	.....	17	4	7	1
5	2	5	18	.....	13	6	3	1	10	1	20	2	5	1
8	.....	2	18	1	13	2	3	1	5	4	11	1	13	2
7	1	3	21	.....	9	6	1	4	9	1	7	2	7	7
5	.....	3	15	1	8	8	1	1	9	.....	13	3	6	1
8	1	3	13	1	12	4	1	.....	7	1	17	.....	4	2
7	.....	2	12	.....	9	7	2	4	7	.....	10	2	7	.....
5	.....	3	9	1	6	7	6	3	2	2	5	1	7	4
4	.....	.....	8	.....	7	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	5	1
5	.....	.....	7	.....	7	3	1	2	4	.....	7	.....	3	2
4	.....	.....	10	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	2
2	.....	.....	7	.....	6	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	8	.....
4	.....	1	6	.....	5	3	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	3	2
2	1	.....	6	.....	7	2	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	3	2
1	1	1	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	1
2	1	1	3	.....	7	2	2	.....	1	.....	4	2	3	1
.....	.....	.....	3	1	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	5	1

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33

TABLE II.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
34	Anæmia	12		8	2
35	Rheumatism	11	5	6	
36	Railway accidents	10		3	4
37	Syphilis	9		4	1
38	Thrush	9	3	2	3
39	Malformations	9		3	1
40	Fractures and contusions	9	3	3	
41	At Birth	8	2	2	3
42	Suffocation	8	1	6	1
43	Erysipelas	7	3	3	
44	Suicide	7	3	2	1
45	Dentition	6	2	1	1
46	Hemorrhage	6	1	2	2
47	Burns and Scalds	5	1	2	
48	Alcoholism	4	1	1	1
49	Cyanosis	4		3	1
50	Other local diseases	4	1	1	2
51	Puerperal Fever	3			2
52	Insanity	3			
53	Diseases of the Uterus	3		1	1
54	Gunshot and wounds	3		1	1
55	Poison	3		2	1
56	Abscess	3	1		
57	Remittent Fever	2		1	
58	Other Developmental	2	1	1	
59	Quinsy	2			2
60	Carbuncle	2		1	1
61	Other Malarial Diseases	1		1	
62	Joint diseases	1		1	
63	Homicide	1	1		
	Totals	2,919	600	1,051	440

TABLE II.		CITY OF QUEBEC.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
1	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	255	253	.....	.....
2	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	222	197	18	4
3	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	217	212	1	3
4	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	214	197	11	3
5	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	200	195	4	1
6	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	117	95	18	1
7	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	95	91	4	.....
8	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....	90	90	.....	.....
9	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	84	84	.....	.....
10	Dentition.....	Dentition.....	77	75	1	1
11	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....	75	75	.....	.....
12	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.....	60	53	3	2
13	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	56	52	2	1
14	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	42	41	.....	.....
15	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	32	27	3	2
16	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	31	22	7	1
17	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	24	19	1	4
18	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	20	19	1	.....
19	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	16	16	.....	.....
20	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	16	16	.....	.....
21	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	15	13	1	1
22	Other Accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	14	12	1	.....
23	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	12	12	.....	.....
24	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	12	11	.....	.....
25	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	10	10	.....	.....
26	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....	10	10	.....	.....
27	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	10	9	.....	1
28	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	7	.....	1
29	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	9	9	.....	.....
30	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	8	8	.....	.....

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho-dists.	Bap-tists.	Oth-ers.	Eng-lish.	Fren-ch.	Irish.	Scot-ch.	Oth-ers.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	In-dustrial.	Pro-fessional.	La-bour-ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé-tho-distés.	Bap-tistes.	Au-tres.	Ang-lais.	Fran-çais.	Irlan-dais.	Ecos-sais.	Au-tres.	Agri-cole.	Com-merciale.	Do-mestique.	In-dustrielle.	Pro-fessions.	Jour-nal-iers.	Non Classé.	
1		1	2	206	8		39	5	77	4	92	7	31	39	1
3			15	161	37	3	6	9	55	7	69	19	54	9	2
		1	2	200	4	4	7		65		98	11	34	9	3
1		2	12	169	23	3	7	9	51	5	62	21	58	8	4
			3	148	10	1	38		37	2	68	14	40	39	5
2	1		11	70	33	2	1	16	20		28	7	41	5	6
			4	88	3			3	34	3	34	3	18		7
			1	86	1	1	1		29	1	40	7	13		8
				81	2		1		23	2	44	3	11	1	9
			1	75		1		1	25	1	30	5	14	1	10
				61	2	1	11	1	16	1	25	3	18	11	11
2			3	49	4	4		2	17	2	21	5	11	2	12
		1	2	46	6		2	5	13	1	17	3	16	1	13
	1			34	4		4	1	15		9	1	12	4	14
			3	12	11	2	4	1	4		8		18	1	15
1			3	17	8	1	2	1	8	1	9	1	9	2	16
			1	14	5	3	1	1	7		4	1	10	1	17
				17	2		1	2	4		4	2	8		18
							16							16	19
				8	3		5		3		3		5	5	20
				8	2		5		4		2	1	3	5	21
1			2	7	5			1	5		3	1	4		22
				9	3				5		3	2	2		23
1			1	6	4		1	1	3		3	1	3	1	24
				1			9				1			9	25
				2	1		7		1				2	7	26
				8	2			1	2		5		2		27
		1		4	3	1	1	1	4				4		28
				5	3		1				4		3	2	29
			1	7					2		5		1		30

TABLE II.		CITY OF QUEBEC.		<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.	
			Ca-tho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
31	Peritonitis.....					
32	Hemorrhage.....	7	7			
33	Puerperal Fever.....	7	6	1		
		6	6			
34	Rheumatism.....					
35	Quinsy.....	4	2	1		1
36	Drowning.....	4	4			
			3	1		
37	Measles.....	4	3			
38	Scarlet Fever.....	4	2	1		
39	Septicæmia.....	4	3			1
			2			
40	Alcoholism.....	3	3			
41	Fractures and contusions.....	3	3			
42	Skin diseases.....	3	2			1
		2	2			
43	Suicide.....					
44	Abscess.....	2	2			
45	Erysipelas.....	2	2			
		1	1			
46	Scurvy.....					
47	Purpura.....	1	1			
		1	1			
48	Anæmia.....					
49	Hydrocephalus.....	1	1			
		1	1			
50	Other Constitutional Diseases.....					
51	Diseases of the Uterus.....	1	1			
		1	1			
52	Joint diseases.....					
53	Poison.....	1	1			
		1	1			
54	Suffocation.....					
55	Hanged (Judicial).....	1		1		
		1				
	Totals.....	2,116	1,985	81		29

TABLEAU II.			CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.								<i>Suite.</i>				
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
				7					3		2	1	1	31	
			1	1	1		4						2	32	
				6							5		1	33	
				2	1	1		1	2				1	34	
			1	2	1		4		2		1		1	35	
														36	
				3					1		1		1	37	
			1	2					2		1			38	
				1	1	1			1		1			39	
				3						1	1	1		40	
				2		1			2		1	1		41	
				2							1		1	42	
				2					1			1		43	
				1			1		1		1			44	
				1					1					45	
			1								1			46	
			1								1			47	
				1					1		1			48	
				1										49	
				1	1				1		1			50	
														51	
				1					1					52	
				1					1					53	
			1											54	
1							1							55	
13	2	6	71	1,641	194	30	180	62	548	31	710	121	453	191	

TABLE II.		CITY OF HAMILTON.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.	
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
1	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires.....	154	36	41	34
2	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	100	41	17	13
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.....	71	12	27	15
4	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	54	14	10	7
5	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	51	7	16	5
6	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	47	2	14	13
7	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	41	7	10	12
8	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	27	8	4	4
9	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	24	3	7	9
10	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	23	3	7	2
11	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	23	2	3	7
12	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	20	4	7	4
13	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	18	2	4	7
14	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	15	2	3	5
15	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	14	4	1	2
16	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	13	1	7	3
17	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	12	2	1	4
18	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	11	2	3	4
19	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	11	4	4	.....
20	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	9	3	3	1
21	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	8	.....	3	1
22	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	8	1	1	1
23	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....	7	1	3	.....
24	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	7	2	2	1
25	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....	6	1	1	2
26	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	6	.....	1	1
27	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	6	2	1	1
28	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	6	1	3	.....
29	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	5	.....	2	2
30	Insanity.....	Folie.....	5	.....	1	1

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'HAMILTON. Suite.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
29	7	7	49	4	49	37	15	10	35	7	63	6	23	10
25	1	3	30	.....	45	17	8	3	24	6	34	6	18	9
12	3	2	32	.....	14	18	7	5	15	2	23	6	13	7
21	2	.....	22	1	21	5	5	.....	12	2	22	1	14	3
21	.....	2	22	.....	13	8	8	1	11	7	17	.....	13	2
14	2	2	23	.....	8	9	7	6	7	3	21	4	5	1
9	2	1	11	.....	16	10	4	4	2	.....	14	6	9	6
7	2	2	10	.....	9	5	3	.....	7	1	12	.....	7	8
5	.....	.....	7	.....	8	6	3	3	5	2	11	.....	2	9
8	1	2	13	.....	6	2	2	.....	6	1	12	1	3	10
9	2	.....	7	.....	8	5	3	1	5	.....	10	1	3	11
5	.....	.....	9	.....	6	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	6	12
4	1	.....	7	.....	3	8	.....	2	2	.....	12	.....	2	13
4	.....	1	4	2	5	2	2	2	2	.....	4	.....	5	14
7	.....	.....	7	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	12	.....	1	15
1	.....	1	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	4	16
4	.....	1	3	.....	6	2	1	1	2	1	5	.....	2	17
2	.....	.....	5	1	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	18
3	.....	.....	4	.....	5	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	19
1	.....	1	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	20
3	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	21
2	2	1	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	22
2	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	23
1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	.....	3	1	1	24
2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	25
3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	26
2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	27
2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	28
.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	29
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	30

TABLE II.		CITY OF HAMILTON.		<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-riens.	
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.	
31	Peritonitis	Péritonite	5	1	1	
32	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	4	1	1	2
33	Anæmia	Anémie	4			2
34	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule	4	2		
35	Other Constitutional Diseases	Autres maladies constitutionnelles	4	1	1	1
36	Other Malarial Diseases	Malaria	3	1	1	1
37	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	1	
38	At Birth	A la naissance	3	2		
39	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'uterus	3	1		
40	Fractures and contusions	Fractures et contusions	3	1	1	1
41	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	3	1	1	
42	Poison	Empoisonnements	3			2
43	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	1		
44	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	2	1		1
45	Malformations	Difformités	2		2	
46	Child Birth	Accouchement	2	1	1	
47	Dentition	Dentition	2	1		1
48	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	2	1		1
49	Gunshot and wounds	Blessures et armes à feu	2		1	
50	Suffocation	Suffocation	2		1	
51	Suicide	Suicide	2		1	1
52	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	1	1		
53	Other Developmental	Autres maladies d'âges	1			
54	Quinsy	Angine	1			
55	Railway accidents	Accidents par les chemins de fer	1			
56	Homicide	Homicide	1		1	
	Totals	Totaux	867	185	221	174

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Me-tho-dist.	Bap-tists.	Oth-ers.	Eng-lish.	Fren-ch.	Irish.	Scot-ch.	Oth-ers.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mer-cial.	Do-mestic	In-dus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-bour-ers.	Not Classed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé-tho-distés.	Bap-tistes.	Au-tres.	An-glais.	Fran-çais.	Irland-ais.	Ecos-sais.	Au-tres.	Agri-cole.	Com-mer-ciale.	Do-mestique.	In-dus-trielle	Pro-fes-sions.	Jour-na-liers.	Non Classé.
2		1	2		1	1	1		1		3		1	
			1		2	1			1		2			1
1		1	1			2	1		2		2			
2			2		2				1		2		1	
1			1		2		1		1			1	1	1
			1			1	1				2		1	
						1								
		1			2		1		2					1
2		1	2		2		1		1		1		1	
											2			
1			2		1		1	1		1			1	
	1		1		1	1		1			3		2	
		1	1		1		1		1		1			
			1		1						2			
			1		1						1		1	
			1		1						1	1		
			1		1		1		1		1			
			1											
1		1	1	1					1	1				
			2						1			1		
			1				1		1				1	
					1				1					
1		1	1						1					
							1		1					
		1					1		1					
					1						1			
221	29	37	325	10	272	167	93	50	180	37	348	40	160	52

31
32
33

34
35
36

37
38
39

40
41
42

43
44
45

46
47
48

49
50

51
52

53
54

55
56

TABLE II.		CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-riens.	
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.	
1	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	135	64	27	8
2	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	111	59	20	8
3	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	58	24	14	4
4	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	57	24	11	7
5	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	52	11	22	7
6	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	51	12	18	9
7	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	33	18	6	3
8	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.....	29	2	9	4
9	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	26	10	5	4
10	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	21	15	4	1
11	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	18	2	4	4
12	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....	14	1	6	3
13	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	12	4	1	1
14	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	11	6	2	1
15	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	10	5	1	1
16	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	9	1	5	1
17	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	8	2	2	2
18	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	8	.....	4	3
19	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	8	3	2	.....
20	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	8	.....	3	2
21	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	7	.....	1	2
22	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	6	1	.....	.....
23	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	5	.....	1	.....
24	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	4	3	1	.....
25	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	1	2	.....
26	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....	3	.....	.....	.....
27	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	3	.....	3	.....
28	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	2	1	.....
29	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	3	2	.....	.....
30	Insanity.....	Folie.....	3	3	.....	.....
31	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	3	1	1	.....
32	Dentition.....	Dentition.....	3	2	.....	.....
33	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les chemins de fer.....	3	3	.....	.....
34	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....	2	.....	2	.....
35	Suffocation.....	Suffocation.....	2	.....	1	1
36	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	2	1	.....	.....
37	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres maladies constitutionnelles.....	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1	.....	1	.....
39	Joint diseases.....	Maladies des articulations.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	1	.....	1	.....
41	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	1	1	.....	.....
42	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	741	283	181	76

TABLE II.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	120	94	11	6
2	Lung diseases.....	113	71	21	11
3	Phthisis.....	96	63	10	7
4	Atrophy and Debility.....	58	37	11	3
5	Dentition.....	37	50	3	1
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	47	24	7	9
7	Premature Birth.....	45	38	4	2
8	Diphtheria.....	34	32	6	2
9	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	30	16	6	4
10	Old Age.....	26	13	6	2
11	Paralysis.....	25	17	3	2
12	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	25	14	5	2
13	Catarrhal Affections.....	22	18	3	1
14	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	19	12	2	1
15	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	18	7	8	1
16	Liver diseases.....	17	14	2	1
17	Cancer.....	15	10	1	1
18	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	15	4	2	2
19	Cyanosis.....	12	12	2	1
20	Hydrocephalus.....	11	7	2	1
21	Throat Affections.....	11	9	1	1
22	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	10	9	1	1
23	Drowning.....	9	2	1	1
24	Stomach diseases.....	8	6	1	1
25	Anæmia.....	7	7	1	1
26	Other accidents.....	7	6	1	1
27	Alcoholism.....	6	4	2	1
28	Rheumatism.....	6	5	1	1

TABLEAU II. CITÉ D'OTTAWA.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.						OCCUPATIONS.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Not Classed.	
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classé.	
5	1	3	30	45	32	7	6	2	11	2	15	6	27	57	1
4	3	3	17	48	36	10	2	5	27	9	26	12	29	5	2
10	2	4	13	32	39	10	2	2	22	5	27	13	25	2	3
2	2	3	12	23	16	5	2	2	6	2	18	7	17	6	4
1	.....	2	6	41	7	1	2	.....	14	1	14	3	22	3	5
6	.....	1	9	16	15	6	1	1	10	4	8	9	14	1	6
.....	.....	1	4	28	8	3	2	.....	7	3	14	6	10	5	7
.....	1	1	1	27	4	.....	2	.....	6	3	7	3	14	1	8
3	.....	1	5	13	4	5	3	.....	5	2	7	5	9	2	9
2	1	2	4	5	14	1	2	2	3	3	7	4	5	2	10
2	1	.....	2	10	9	3	1	4	2	1	5	3	10	.....	11
3	.....	1	7	7	6	3	2	.....	6	2	9	1	6	1	12
1	.....	.....	1	14	4	2	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	13	1	13
2	1	1	4	8	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	12	.....	14
2	.....	.....	6	3	7	1	1	.....	6	.....	6	3	3	.....	15
1	.....	.....	3	5	7	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	11	16
1	1	1	1	6	5	1	2	1	.....	2	7	.....	5	.....	17
3	1	3	6	2	6	.....	1	.....	8	1	2	1	3	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	19
1	.....	.....	3	7	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	20
1	.....	1	1	8	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	7	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	6	22
2	.....	4	1	1	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	3	23
.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	25
.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	28

TABLE II.		CITY OF OTTAWA.		<i>Continued.</i>	
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.		Total Deaths.	RELIGIONS.		
MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
		Total des décès.	Catho-likes Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
29	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	6	5	1
30	Suffocation.....	Suffocation.....	6	6	
31	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	6	4	
32	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	5	4	1
33	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....	5	3	2
34	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	5	4	1
35	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	4	3	1
36	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	4	2	2
37	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	3	2	1
38	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	3	2	
39	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres maladies constitutionnelles.....	3		3
40	Abscess.....	Abscès.....	3		2 1
41	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	3	3	
42	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	3	2	1
43	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....	2	1	
44	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerpérales.....	2	1	
45	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....	2	1	1
46	At Birth.....	A la naissance.....	2	1	1
47	Diseases of the Uterus.....	Maladies de l'utérus.....	2	1	1
48	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	2		1
49	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	2		2
50	Insanity.....	Folie.....	1		1
51	Gunshot and wounds.....	Blessures et armes à feu.....	1		
52	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	1	
53	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les chemins de fer.....	1		1
54	Suicide.....	Suicide.....	1		1
55	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1	1	
Totals.....		Totaux.....	948	648	132 63

TABLE II.		CITY OF HALIFAX.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.	
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.	
1	Diphtheria.....	Diphtérie.....	192	90	51	19
2	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	136	47	40	22
3	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	112	59	21	15
4	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	71	41	10	6
5	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Épilepsie et convulsions.....	69	38	17	5
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	Maladies du cœur et vaisseaux sanguins.....	55	23	14	10
7	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	50	21	9	6
8	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	41	19	10	4
9	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	39	19	9	5
10	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la gorge.....	30	15	9	3
11	Paralysis.....	Paralytie.....	28	14	7	2
12	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies urinaires.....	24	7	9	3
13	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	22	14	2	2
14	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	22	7	8	2
15	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	16	6	4	2
16	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....	13	12	1	
17	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	13	12	1	
18	Whooping Cough.....	Coqueluche.....	12	3	2	
19	Stomach diseases.....	Maladies de l'estomac.....	11	5	3	2
20	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	11	9		1
21	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercule.....	10	4	2	2
22	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	10	9	1	
23	Liver diseases.....	Maladies du foie.....	9	4	4	
24	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	8	1	3	1
25	Dentition.....	Dentition.....	8	7		
26	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	7	3	2	2
27	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	7	2		3

TABLEAU II. CITE D'HALIFAX.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- distes.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mest- ic.	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
16	15	1	74	8	66	32	12	3	59	15	58	18	37	2
10	14	3	65	4	30	17	20	1	42	10	35	8	35	5
9	6	2	36	2	49	17	8	3	25	10	45	6	22	1
6	6	2	24	2	26	11	8	1	10	20	20	5	10	5
3	6	.....	28	3	24	8	6	.....	22	8	16	5	18	.....
3	4	1	15	.....	18	13	9	1	18	6	14	3	11	2
6	6	2	16	.....	23	5	6	1	17	5	10	4	9	4
6	2	.....	20	.....	11	5	5	.....	13	5	10	5	6	2
3	2	1	15	.....	15	8	1	.....	12	7	9	4	6	1
1	2	.....	13	3	6	4	4	.....	12	5	6	1	4	2
2	3	.....	8	.....	14	3	3	.....	4	2	10	3	7	2
.....	4	1	9	1	8	4	2	2	11	1	7	1	1	1
2	2	.....	9	.....	9	4	.....	.....	7	.....	7	2	6	.....
3	1	1	15	.....	5	.....	2	.....	12	2	3	1	1	3
1	2	1	8	1	4	2	1	1	3	.....	5	3	3	1
.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	.....	1	.....	5	1	3	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	1	1	.....	6	.....	3	2	2	.....
4	3	.....	4	1	1	2	4	.....	3	2	2	1	3	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	2	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....
1	.....	1	4	1	3	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	2	1
.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	1	1	1	3	.....	1	2	2	.....
1	2	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	.....
.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....

TABLE II.		CITY OF HALIFAX.		Continued.		
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byter-ians. — Pres-byté-riens.	
28	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	6	4	2	.....
29	Scarlet Fever.....	Fièvre scarlatine.....	5	2	1	1
30	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres puerperales.....	5	.....	2	1
31	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	5	2	1	.....
32	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	4	3	1	.....
33	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	3	1	1	.....
34	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	3	.....	.....	2
35	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	2	1	.....
36	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	3	2	.....	1
37	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	3	2	1	.....
38	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre remittente.....	2	1	1	.....
39	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	2	.....	1	1
40	Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	.....	1	.....
41	Quinsy.....	Angine.....	2	.....	2	.....
42	Joint diseases.....	Maladies des articulations.....	2	.....	1	.....
43	Skin diseases.....	Maladies de la peau.....	2	1	1	.....
44	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....	1	.....	.....	.....
45	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1	1	.....	.....
46	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	1	.....	.....	1
47	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	Autres maladies constitutionnelles.....	1	.....	1	.....
48	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1	.....	.....	.....
49	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	1	.....	.....
50	Other local diseases.....	Autres affections locales.....	1	1	.....	.....
51	Suffocation.....	Suffocation.....	1	.....	.....	1
52	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	1	1	.....	.....
53	Suicide.....	Suicide.....	1	.....	.....	1
54	Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....		Totaux.....	1,089	515	257	127

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not Classed.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classé.	
	1		1	1	4	2			1		2		2	1	28
1	1		1		1	3			1	1	1	2			29
		1	1		1		1		2	1		1		1	30
			1		2	1	1		3		1				31
		1				1	2				1	1		1	32
															33
1			1				2					1	2		34
			1		2	1			2		1				35
					2				2		1				36
			1	1	1				1	1	1				37
			1				1					2			38
			2						1			1			39
1			1		1					1	1				40
1			2						1		1	1			41
			2						1						42
			1			1			1		1				43
1			1						1						44
					1								1		45
						1			1						46
		1	1				1				1			1	47
					1						1				48
					1						1				49
			1		1						1				50
												1			51
			1										1		52
							1		1						53
						1			1						54
83	87	20	423	30	374	157	105	14	323	113	296	94	212	37	

TABLE II.

CITY OF LONDON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDEFR OF ATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITE.		Total Deaths. — Total des déces.	RELIGIONS.			
			Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
1	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	47	3	14	4
2	Phthisis	Phthisie	37	9	16	2
3	Old Age	Vieillesse	35	7	13	6
4	Heart and Blood Vessels diseases	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	25	3	8	5
5	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	19	4	5	6
6	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	18	6	4	5
7	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	17	7	7	3
8	Paralysis	Paralytie	16	4	4	1
9	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'in- testins	15	2	4	2
10	Cancer	Cancer	13	3	7	1
11	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	12	2	3	2
12	Liver Diseases	Maladies du foie	8	1	2	2
13	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	8	2	2	2
14	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	8	1	4	1
15	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	8	2	1	2
16	Scarlet Fever	Fièvre scarlatine	6	3	1	1
17	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	6	1	2	2
18	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	6	2	1	1
19	Other Constitutional Diseases	Autres maladies constitutionnelles	6	1	1	1
20	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	5	2	1	1
21	Premature Birth	Naissance prématurée	5	1	1	1
22	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	5	1	1	1
23	Railway accidents	Accidents par les chemins de fer	5	4	1	1
24	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	4	2	2	2
25	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	4	1	1	1
26	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	3	1	1
27	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche	2	1	1	1
28	Septicæmia	Septicémie	2	2	1	1
29	Child Birth	Accouchement	2	2	1	1
30	Abscess	Abcès	2	1	1	1
31	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	1	1	1
32	Anæmia	Anémie	1	1	1	1
33	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1	1	1	1
34	Quinsy	Angine	1	1	1	1
35	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	1	1	1	1
36	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus	1	1	1	1
37	Other accidents	Autres accidents	1	1	1	1
38	Suicide	Suicide	1	1	1	1
39	Homicide	Homicide	1	1	1	1
Totals		Totaux	359	58	112	55

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
21	5		29	1	9	4	4		10		21	2	13	1
7	2	1	21		12	3	1	2	6	1	16	3	9	2
9			15		11	8	1	2	3		10	3	15	3
3			9		8	7	1	2	7		6	2	7	4
9	1		5		9	4	1	2	3		5		9	5
3			5		7	5	1		6	1	4	2	5	6
5	2		9		4	3	1		2		8	1	6	7
7			7		7	1	1	2	5	1	1		4	8
5	2		9		5	1			3	2	3	2	5	9
2			7	1	4		1	1	3			4	5	10
4	1		8		3	1			1		5		6	11
3			2		3	3			3		2	1	2	12
3	1		4			4		2	1		3		2	13
2		1	4		3	1				1	3		3	14
2	1		2		4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	15
2			6						1		1		4	16
2	1		2		2	1	1		1		2		3	17
3			4		1	1					1	1	4	18
3			3		1	1	1		1		4		1	19
4	2		4			1			1		4			20
4			2			2	1		1	1	2		1	21
			4			1				1	2		2	22
			3		1		1		3		1		1	23
2			1		2				1		2		1	24
2			3			1		1	1				2	25
			3		1				2			2		26
1			1		1								2	27
2			2								1		1	28
					2				2					29
1			1		1				1				1	30
					1			1						31
			1				1						1	32
					1								1	33
1							1						1	34
						1		1					1	35
					1			1					1	36
1			1								1			37
			1					1						38
			1						1					39
113	19	2	178	2	104	56	19	18	69	9	111	24	120	8

TABLE II.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-riens.
			Catho-ques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1	Lung diseases.....	61	5	23	11
2	Diarrhœal Affections.....	57	5	13	12
3	Phthisis.....	44	2	13	9
4	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	23	1	8	5
5	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	20	2	5	6
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..				
7	Atrophy and Debility.....	19	1	5	7
8	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	19	1	4	10
		11	2	4	
9	Diphtheria.....	10		6	4
10	Premature Birth.....	10	1	4	1
11	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	9		2	2
12	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	9	1	1	3
13	Scarlet Fever.....	6	1	2	2
14	Cancer.....	6		1	2
15	Hydrocephalus.....	6		4	
16	Liver diseases.....	6	1	1	2
17	Catarrhal Affections.....	5	1	1	
18	Peritonitis.....	5			1
19	Not specified and ill-defined.....	5		1	1
20	Measles.....	4	1	1	1
21	Septicæmia.....	4		2	1
22	Fractures and contusions.....	4		2	
23	Gunshot and wounds.....	4	1	1	1
24	Other accidents.....	4	1	3	
25	Anæmia.....	3		1	
26	Old Age.....	3		1	1
27	Paralysis.....	3	1		
28	Drowning.....	3			3
29	Dropsy.....	3	1	2	
30	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	2	1		
31	Apoplexy.....	2			

TABLE II.		CITY OF WINNIPEG.		<i>Continued.</i>		
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Presbyterians.	
			Catholiques Romains	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbytériens.	
32	Stomach diseases.....					
33	Suffocation.....	2			1	
34	Abscess.....	2		1		
35	Other Malarial Diseases.....			1		
36	Erysipelas.....	1				
37	Puerperal Fever.....	1				
38	Thrush.....	1				
39	Worms and other Parasites.....	1				
40	Privation of Food.....	1	1			
41	Purpura.....	1				
42	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis.....	1		1		
43	Malformations.....	1			1	
44	Child Birth.....	1	1			
45	Insanity.....	1		1		
46	Throat Affections.....	1		1		
47	Dentition.....	1	1			
48	Diseases of the Uterus.....	1			1	
49	Joint diseases.....	1				
50	Skin diseases.....	1				
51	Other local diseases.....	1				
52	Burns and Scalds.....	1				
53	Poison.....	1	1			
54	Railway accidents.....	1	1			
55	Suicide.....	1				
56	Sudden (Unascertained).....	1			1	
	Totals.....	403	35	116	89	

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scottish.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not Classified.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classés.
1		2			1	1	2	1	1		1			
1			2								2			
						1			1					
1			1						1					
1			1								1			
		1					1						1	
		1			1		1						1	1
	1		1								1			
			1			1						1		
			1						1		1			
			1										1	
		1			1		1						1	
1					1				1					
1		1	1									1		
					1					1				1
					1									
		1	1						1					
						1							1	
54	11	98	134	3	71	105	90	38	102	25	93	21	116	8

TABLE II.

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Catho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Lung diseases.....	33	1	12	3
2	Phthisis.....	32	6	6	5
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....				
	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.....	28	3	7	4
4	Diarrhœal Affections.....	18	1	4	3
5	Paralysis.....	14	4	6	
6	Dropsy.....	12	2	3	4
7	Old Age.....	10	2	3	2
8	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....				
	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	10	1		2
9	Cancer.....	9	1	5	2
10	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	9	2	3	1
11	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	8	1	2	4
12	Whooping Cough.....	7	1	3	2
13	Septicæmia.....	7	1	4	1
14	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	7		2	
15	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....				
	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	6	2	2	1
16	Liver diseases.....	6		3	1
17	Atrophy and Debility.....	6	2		1
18	Not specified and ill-defined.....	6	1	1	1
19	Dentition.....	5	1	1	1
20	Drowning.....	5		2	2
21	Diphtheria.....	4		2	
22	Premature Birth.....	4	2	1	
23	Rheumatism.....	3	1	1	
24	Child Birth.....	3			1
25	Fractures and contusions.....	3	1	1	
26	Alcoholism.....	2	1	1	
27	Burns and Scalds.....	2			1
28	Suicide.....	2			1
29	Homicide.....	2	1		
30	Hemorrhage.....	2	1	1	
31	Measles.....	1	1		
32	Erysipelas.....	1			
33	Thrush.....	1			1
34	Apoplexy.....	1		1	
35	Quinsy.....	1			
36	Throat Affections.....	1		1	
37	Stomach diseases.....	1		1	
38	Poison.....	1			
39	Railway accidents.....	1		1	
40	Other accidents.....	1			1
41	Totals.....	275	40	80	45

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
5	1	11	11		3	3	16	2	6	7	4	5	9	1
10	....	5	10	....	5	5	12	3	12	4	6	....	7	2
7	1	6	17	....	2	2	7	2	8	2	6	1	8	3
9	....	2	12	....	2	1	3	1	4	1	8	....	4	4
2	....	1	8	....	2	....	4	....	4	2	5	....	2	5
2	1	2	3	....	1	....	5	....	4	2	1	....	2	6
2	1	....	3	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	5	....	1	7
4	2	1	4	....	....	1	5	1	3	....	4	....	2	8
1	....	....	6	....	1	....	2	....	4	2	1	....	1	9
2	1	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	2	....	2	10
1	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	4	....	1	11
....	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....	12
1	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	13
1	....	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	3	14
....
1	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	2	....	....	15
1	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	16
2	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	17
1	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	18
2	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	19
1	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	20
....
1	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	21
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	23
2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	24
1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	26
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	29
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	38
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
58	11	41	126	1	26	39	83	17	91	29	68	13	48	9

TABLE II.		CITY OF KINGSTON.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Catho-likes Ro-mains'	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
1	Old Age	56	38	8	4
2	Lung diseases	49	16	10	10
3	Phthisis	40	23	7	3
4	Atrophy and Debility	36	4	15	3
5	Catarrhal Affections	27	9	10	1
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	26	7	12	5
7	Diarrhoeal Affections	16	1	3	3
8	Epilepsy and Convulsions	13	2	7	.....
9	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	12	3	1	4
10	Cerebro Spinal Affections	11	3	5	1
11	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	10	5	2	2
12	Cancer	8	2	1	2
13	Drowning	7	1	2	3
14	Paralysis	6	2	1	2
15	Diseases of the Urinary organs	6	2	2	1
16	Apoplexy	5	1	1	2
17	Dropsy	5	2	1	1
18	Throat Affections	4	3	.....	1
19	Stomach diseases	4	.....	3	1
20	Burns and Scalds	4	4	.....	.....
21	Rheumatism	3	.....	2	1
22	Fractures and Contusions	3	1	.....	.....
23	Not specified and ill-defined	3	.....	1	1
24	Diphtheria	2	1	1	.....
25	Septicæmia	2	.....	.....	1
26	Other Constitutional Diseases	2	.....	1	.....
27	Premature Birth	2	.....	.....	.....
28	Child Birth	2	.....	.....	1
29	Dentition	2	.....	.....	.....
30	Railway Accidents	2	1	.....	1
31	Other Accidents	2	2	.....	.....
32	Abscess	2	1	1	.....
33	Puerperal Fever	1	1	.....	.....
34	Alcoholism	1	.....	.....	1
35	Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	1	.....	1	.....
36	Hydrocephalus	1	.....	1	.....
37	Insanity	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Quinsy	1	.....	1	.....
39	Peritonitis	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Liver diseases	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Joint diseases	1	.....	.....	1
42	Skin diseases	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Hæmorrhage	1	1	.....	.....
Totals		383	136	100	56

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE KINGSTON.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- distes.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
5		1	5	4	44	3		2	4	6	14	3	26	1
9	1	3	13	3	28	4	1	4	14	2	12	3	12	2
5		2	11	2	22	4	1	1	9	5	11	2	12	3
13		1	16	2	10	5	3	2	6	2	14	1	6	5
5		2	12		13		2	2	5	2	8	2	6	2
2			8	2	15		1	3			8	3	4	2
8	1		8		4	3	1	1	2		9		4	7
1		3	6		4	2	1		2	1	4	1	5	8
2	1	1	4		4	3	1		2		6		3	9
2			4		7				4		2	2	2	10
		1	3		6	1		1	2		2	1	4	11
2		1	3		5			1	3		2		1	12
1			1	1	4	1			3		1	1	1	13
	1		2	1	3	1	1		2		2	1	2	14
		1	2		3	1			1		3	1	1	15
1			1	1	3			1	1	1	3		1	16
			2	2	3	1			2		2			17
			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2			18
			2		1	1			2	1		1	1	19
			1		4								4	20
			1		2						2			21
2			1		2						2		1	22
		1			2		1		2				1	23
			1		1							1	1	24
1			1			1			1			1		25
1			1				1				1		1	26
2			2										2	27
1					2			1	1					28
2			2			1			1				1	29
				1	1	1					1	1	1	30
				1	2						2			31
				1							1			32
					1						1			33
					1						1			34
			1									1		35
1			1			1			1				1	36
			1								1			37
	1		1								1			38
1					1				1					39
1			1			1							1	40
					1								1	41
					1								1	42
														43
68	5	18	115	20	200	34	14	19	76	21	115	27	106	19

TABLE II.		CITY OF BRANTFORD.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Catho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Lung diseases	32	2	9	2
2	Phthisis	22	3	4	1
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	18	1	6	2
4	Diarrhoeal Affections	15	1	4	1
5	Cerebro Spinal Affections	12	1	1	4
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	11	.....	2	1
7	Old Age	10	.....	2	.....
8	Epilepsy and Convulsions	7	.....	3	1
9	Cancer	6	1	2	2
10	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	6	.....	1	1
11	Diphtheria	5	.....	1	1
12	Diseases of the Urinary organs	5	1	2	1
13	Septicæmia	4	.....	1	.....
14	Atrophy and Debility	4	.....	1	.....
15	Premature Birth	3	1	.....	.....
16	Apoplexy	3	.....	.....	.....
17	Throat Affections	3	.....	2	.....
18	Fractures and contusions	3	1	1	1
19	Other Constitutional Diseases	2	.....	1	.....
20	Child Birth	2	1	.....	.....
21	Suffocation	2	.....	.....	1
22	Dropsy	2	.....	1	1
23	Measles	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Whooping Cough	1	.....	1	.....
25	Thrush	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Rheumatism	1	.....	.....	1
27	Hydrocephalus	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Paralysis	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Stomach diseases	1	.....	1	.....
30	Liver diseases	1	.....	.....	.....
31	Dentition	1	1	.....	.....
32	Poison	1	.....	.....	1
33	Drowning	1	.....	.....	1
34	Abscess	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Hemorrhage	1	.....	1	.....
36	Not specified and ill-defined	1	.....	.....	1
Totals		191	14	47	24

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE BRANTFORD.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
12	4	3	21	.....	3	3	5	1	5	.....	15	2	9	.....	1
8	4	2	11	.....	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	9	1	9	.....	2
4	2	3	7	.....	5	2	4	2	2	.....	10	2	2	.....	3
6	3	.....	8	.....	2	4	1	1	2	.....	9	1	2	.....	4
4	2	.....	2	.....	4	6	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	5
4	3	1	3	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	1	6	.....	3	.....	6
4	2	2	7	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	5	7
2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	8
.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9
3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	10
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	12
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	13
1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	14
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15
3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
65	25	16	90	1	34	33	33	13	23	6	93	8	40	8	

TABLE II.		CITY OF HULL.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholique Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
1	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	153	152		
2	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	43	39	2	2
3	Dentition	Dentition	40	40		
4	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	25	25		
5	Phthisis	Phthisie	20	18		1
6	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	12	10	2	
7	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	11	10	1	
8	Old Age	Veillesse	11	10		
9	Paralysis	Paralysie	9	9		
10	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	8	7		1
11	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	8	7	1	
12	Abscess	Abcès	6	6		
13	Child Birth	Accouchement	5	5		
14	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'in- testins	5	1	3	1
15	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	4	4		
16	Drowning	Noyades	4	4		
17	Other Accidents	Autres accidents	3	3		
18	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche	2	2		
19	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres maladies zymotiques	2	1	1	
20	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	2	2		
21	Measles	Rougeole	1	1		
22	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres puerpérales	1	1		
23	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1		
24	Cancer	Cancer	1	1		
25	Premature Birth	Naissance prématurée	1			
26	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	1	1		
27	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	1		1	
28	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	1	1		
29	Skin diseases	Maladies de la peau	1	1		
30	Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et contusions	1	1		
31	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1		
Totals		Totaux	384	364	11	5

TABLE II.		TOWN OF CHARLOTTETOWN.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'Ang- leterre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.
1	Phthisis.....	33	17	4	4
2	Lung diseases.....	18	9	2	2
3	Old Age.....	16	4	6	3
4	Scarlet Fever.....	13	7	.....	4
5	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	12	9	2	1
6	Heart and Blood Vessels Disease.....	11	4	.....	3
7	Atrophy and Debility.....	9	2	3	1
8	Other accidents.....	6	4	1	.....
9	Cancer.....	5	3	1	1
10	Throat Affections.....	5	.....	1	.....
11	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	5	3	1	.....
12	Whooping Cough.....	4	1	2	.....
13	Paralysis.....	4	.....	1	3
14	Hemorrhage.....	4	2	1	1
15	Not specified and ill-defined.....	4	1	2	1
16	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	3	.....	.....	.....
17	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	3	.....	.....	1
18	Drowning.....	3	1	.....	.....
19	Catarrhal Affections.....	2	1	.....	.....
20	Scrofula and other forms of Tubercu- losis.....	2	.....	1	.....
21	Premature Birth.....	2	2	.....	.....
22	Child Birth.....	2	1	.....	.....
23	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	2	.....	.....	.....
24	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	2	.....	1	.....
25	Liver diseases.....	2	.....	.....	1
26	Burns and Scalds.....	2	.....	1	1
27	Dropsy.....	2	1	.....	1
28	Erysipelas.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Septicæmia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Alcoholism.....	1	.....	1	.....
31	Apoplexy.....	1	1	.....	.....
32	Stomach Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Peritonitis.....	1	.....	.....	1
34	Skin diseases.....	1	1	.....	.....
35	Other local diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		184	74	31	29

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Écos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
7		1	11		16	5	1	3	12		5		12	1	1
3	2		7	1	5	4	1		5		5	1	5	2	2
3			7		4	5		2	4		4	4	2		3
2			2		7	4			4	1	3		5		
			1		9	2			4		1		7		4
4			5		2	3	1		2		4	3	2		5
3			6		1	2			4		2	1	2		6
	1		1		4	1		2					3	1	7
			1		2	1	1		1				2	2	8
3	1		5					1	3		1				9
1			2		2	1		1			2		2		10
		1	2		1	1			1		2		1		11
			1			3			3				1		12
			2		2	2			1		1		2		13
					1	1			1	1			2		14
3			3								3				15
2			3						1		2				16
1	1		1		1	1			1		2				17
	1				1	1				1	1				18
1			2					1			1				19
					2								2		20
1			1		1	1			2						21
2					1	1			1				1		22
1			1			1					1	1			23
1						2					1	1			24
			1		1	1			1			1			25
					1	1					1		1		26
1			1	1									1		27
1									1						28
			1												
					1				1						29
1			1								1				30
															31
						1					1				32
						1							1		33
1			1								1				34
42	6	2	69	2	63	46	4	10	54	3	45	12	54	6	

TABLE II.		CITY OF ST. THOMAS.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Lung diseases.....	23	3	2	5
2	Phthisis.....	13	3		4
3	Old Age.....	13		3	3
4	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	8	1	1	1
5	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	8	1	4	
6	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	7		1	1
7	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	7	1	1	
8	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	6	1	2	2
9	Railway accidents.....	4	3		
10	Anæmia.....	3			1
11	Child Birth.....	3		1	
12	Dropsy.....	3	1	1	
13	Apoplexy.....	2		1	1
14	Peritonitis.....	2		1	
15	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	2			1
16	Poison.....	2		1	1
17	Diphtheria.....	1			
18	Puerperal Fever.....	1			
19	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	1			
20	Rheumatism.....	1	1		
21	At Birth.....	1	1		
22	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	1			1
23	Paralysis.....	1			
24	Quinsy.....	1		1	
25	Liver diseases.....	1		1	
26	Fractures and contusions.....	1			1
27	Drowning.....	1			
28	Atrophy and Debility.....	1		1	
29	Not specified and ill-defined.....	1			
	Totals.....	119	16	22	22

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE ST. THOMAS.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
13			10		4	3	6	1	12	2	4		3	1
5	1		3		4	4	2	1	7	1	2		1	1
4	3		8			5		6	3			1	1	2
														3
3	2		4		2	1	1		4		2	1	1	4
3			2		3	2	1		3	1	2		1	5
4	1		5		1	1			4		1		2	6
3		2	2		2	1	2		3		2		1	7
	1		4		1	1			2	1	2		1	8
		1			3		1		2		1			9
1	1		1		1	1			3					10
2			2	1					3					11
1			2			1			1		1		1	12
1			1		1	1						1	2	13
	1					1	1					1	1	14
														15
1			1		1	1						1	2	16
1					1							1		17
													1	18
1							1							19
					1								1	20
					1				1					21
1			1						1		1			22
			1						1					23
														24
			1										1	25
1			1				1		1		1			26
														27
			1								1			28
1							1		1					29
46	10	3	50	1	28	24	16	8	52	5	20	4	21	9

TABLE II.

CITY OF GUELPH.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décés.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catho- lics. Catho- liques Ro- mains	Ch. of Eng- land. Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. Pres- byté- riens.
1	Lung diseases.....	24	5	4	6
2	Atrophy and Debility.....	13	4	1	3
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	11	2	2	4
4	Diphtheria.....	10		3	1
5	Phthisis.....	10	1	2	1
6	Old Age.....	10	2	1	3
7	Cancer.....	9		3	5
8	Diarrheal Affections.....	7	3		1
9	Paralysis.....	6		3	1
10	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	5		1	1
11	Measles.....	4			1
12	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	4		2	2
13	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	3		1	
14	Dentition.....	3	1		1
15	Fractures and contusions.....	3	2		1
16	Anæmia.....	2			1
17	Child Birth.....	2	1		
18	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	2			
19	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	2	1		
20	Scarlet Fever.....	1			
21	Whooping Cough.....	1			
22	Puerperal Fever.....	1			
23	Scrofula and other forms of Tuber- culosis.....	1			1
24	Malformations.....	1	1		
25	Throat Affections.....	1			
26	Liver diseases.....	1			
27	Joint diseases.....	1			
28	Drowning.....	1	1		
29	Railway accidents.....	1	1		
30	Other accidents.....	1			1
31	Dropsy.....	1			
Totals.....		142	25	23	34

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE GUELPH.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
6	1	2	13		7	3	1	1	2		10	1	8	2
4	1		4		5	2	2	2	3		6	1	1	
3			6		2	2	1	1	1	1	5		3	
6			7		1	1	1	1			7		2	
6			6		2	2	2	1	1		5		3	1
4			1		4	4	1	1		1	3		2	3
		1	3		3	3		3	1		3		1	1
3			2		4	1			2		4		1	
2			5			1		1	1		4			
1	2		4		1			2	2		1			
3			3		1								4	
			2			2			1		2		1	
1		1	2		1			1					1	1
1						1	2				1		2	
						2	1				3		1	
		1				2						1	1	
1							2				2			
2			2					1					1	
1			2						1		1			
	1		1								1			
1			1								1			
			1								1			
						1			1					
1			1		1			1						
1							1				1			
1							1						1	
									1					
					1						1			
					1		1				1			
		1												
49	5	6	66		35	27	14	18	16	2	63	8	32	8

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

TABLE II.		CITY OF BELLEVILLE.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Presbyterians.
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1	Phthisis.....	28	11	6	2
2	Old Age.....	21	7	5	4
3	Lung diseases.....	20	4	9	2
4	Atrophy and Debility.....	11	4	3	1
5	Throat Affections.....	11	3	4	4
6	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	10	4	2	.....
7	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	10	3	2	2
8	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	8	1	3	.....
9	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	8	4	1	2
10	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	7	2	3	.....
11	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	5	1	2	.....
12	Paralysis.....	4	2	1	1
13	Liver diseases.....	4	1	1	1
14	Not specified and ill-defined.....	4	2	.....	1
15	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	3	.....	.....	2
16	Drowning.....	3	2	.....	.....
17	Cancer.....	2	.....	1	.....
18	Apoplexy.....	2	.....	.....	.....
19	Burns and Scalds.....	2	.....	.....	.....
20	Diphtheria.....	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Whooping Cough.....	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Other Malarial Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Septicæmia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Alcoholism.....	1	.....	1	.....
25	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Dentition.....	1	1	.....	.....
27	Railway accidents.....	1	1	.....	.....
28	Other accidents.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Hanged (Judicial).....	1	.....	1	.....
30	Dropsy.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Totals.....	174	53	46	18

TABLEAU II. CITE DE BELLEVILLE.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- distes.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- du- strial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- du- strie- lle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
9			12	3	9	2	2	3	9		9	3	4	1
5			10		8		3	2	6	1	5		3	2
5			6	2	9	2	1	2	4		4	1	9	3
3			4	1	4		2		4		2	1	2	4
4			4	2	5				2	1	3	1	3	5
3	1		4	1	4		1	1	1		2		5	6
3			2		4	3	1	1			4		5	7
3	1		2		3	1	2		3		1	3	1	8
1			1	1	3	3		2	1		1	1	3	9
2			3	2	1		1		1		2	1	2	10
2			2		2	2	1		4				1	11
					2			1	1				1	12
1			1		2	1		1	1		1	1		13
1			1	1	2				1		1		2	14
1					1	2			2		1			15
1				1	2				1		2			16
1			1		1				1				1	17
2			1				1				1			18
2					2								2	19
1			1		1				1		1			20
1					1									21
1			1								1			22
1			1						1					23
			1											24
1			1								1			25
			1		1						1			26
													1	27
1					1									28
					1								1	29
			1										1	30
55	2		61	14	68	16	15	13	44	2	43	12	47	13

TABLE II.

TOWN OF WINDSOR, ONT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byter-ians. — Pres-byté-riens.
1	Lung diseases.....	20	6	4	3
2	Phthisis.....	13	4		3
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	13	3	2	1
4	Atrophy and Debility.....	13	6	3	1
5	Diarrhœal Affections.....	10	6		1
6	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	9	2	3	1
7	Diphtheria.....	6		1	2
8	Old Age.....	5	2	1	1
9	Paralysis.....	5	1	1	1
10	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	5	1		2
11	Dropsy.....	5	2	1	
12	Not specified and ill-defined.....	5	2	1	
13	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	4	1		
14	Suicide.....	4	2		
15	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	3	1	1	
16	Cancer.....	3	1	1	1
17	Throat Affections.....	3	1	1	
18	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	3	1	1	
19	Septicæmia.....	2			
20	Alcoholism.....	2		1	
21	Premature Birth.....	2	1	1	
22	Stomach diseases.....	2	1		
23	Peritonitis.....	2			
24	Liver diseases.....	2	1	1	
25	Drowning.....	2			
26	Railway accidents.....	2		1	
27	Scarlet Fever.....	1			1
28	Catarrhal Affections.....	1			
29	Privation of food.....	1			
30	Rheumatism.....	1			
31	Cyanosis.....	1			
32	Malformations.....	1	1		
33	Child Birth.....	1			
34	Apoplexy.....	1			
35	Dentition.....	1	1		
36	Diseases of the Uterus.....	1	1		
37	Joint diseases.....	1			
38	Fractures and contusions.....	1			
39	Gunshot and wounds.....	1			
40	Burns and Scalds.....	1			
41	Poison.....	1	1		
42	Other accidents.....	1		1	
43	Hemorrhage.....	1			
	Totals.....	162	49	26	18

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE WINDSOR, ONT.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Métho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
5		2	5	3	3	3	6		6	2	4	1	7	1
4	2		3		2	2	6		5	1	3		3	1
6	1		5	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1		7	1
3			4	1	4	2	2	6	1	1	4		2	4
2		1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	5		2	5
1	1	1	2		2	2	3		3	2	1		2	6
	3		3				3			3	2		1	7
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1				2	8
1	1		2		1	1	1	1	2				1	9
		1	1	1		2	1		1		3		1	10
2			3				2		1		4			11
1	1		2		2	1			1		1	1	2	12
				2	1		1			1			3	13
3		1		1			3			1	1		2	14
1						2		1					1	15
	1			1		1		1			1	1		16
			1		1		1	1	1				1	17
1			1	1			1		1			1	1	18
1	1						2		1		1			19
1			1				1		1	1	1			20
			1	1				1	1					21
	1			1			1		1			1	1	22
2						1	1		1		1			23
			1				1				1			24
1		1					2						1	25
1					2				1				1	26
						1					1			27
1							1						1	28
1			1										1	29
1							1		1					30
			1						1					31
					1						1			32
1							1						1	33
1				1			1		1				1	34
				1									1	35
				1										36
1							1				1			37
	1			1							1			38
1							1						1	39
1							1			1			1	40
			1										1	41
	1						1						1	42
													1	43
48	14	7	43	16	25	21	57	9	37	15	39	5	49	8

TABLE II.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Ro- mans	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.
1	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	46	38	4	2
2	Atrophy and Debility.....	45	37	6	2
3	Phthisis.....	31	20	5	4
4	Lung diseases.....	31	24	4	2
5	Diphtheria.....	22	20	1	1
6	Dentition.....	14	10	2	2
7	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	10	9	1	1
8	Old Age.....	9	8	1	1
9	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....	9	5	3	1
10	Catarrhal Affections.....	8	2	2	2
11	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	7	4	3	1
12	Paralysis.....	6	4	1	1
13	Throat Affections.....	5	5	1	1
14	Erysipelas.....	3	2	1	1
15	Cancer.....	3	2	1	1
16	Premature Birth.....	3	2	1	1
17	Rheumatism.....	2	1	1	1
18	Burns and Scalds.....	2	2	1	1
19	Drowning.....	2	2	1	1
20	Hanged (Judicial).....	2	2	1	1
21	Scarlet Fever.....	1	1	1	1
22	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	1	1	1	1
23	Puerperal Fever.....	1	1	1	1
24	Anemia.....	1	1	1	1
25	Scrofula and other forms of Tuber- culosis.....	1	1	1	1
26	Apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1
27	Stomach diseases.....	1	1	1	1
28	Liver diseases.....	1	1	1	1
29	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	1	1	1	1
30	Fractures and contusions.....	1	1	1	1
31	Suffocation.....	1	1	1	1
32	Railway accidents.....	1	1	1	1
33	Other accidents.....	1	1	1	1
34	Dropsy.....	1	1	1	1
35	Hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1
36	Not specified and ill-defined.....	1	1	1	1
Totals.....		277	208	34	17

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE SHERBROOKE.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
		2	5	39	1	1			11	1	17	1	15	1	1
1		2	5	35	4	2		4	5	1	13		23		2
	1	1	5	15	6	5		6	7	1	9	1	7		3
		1	3	22	5	1		8	3		7		13		4
		1		19	1	1	1		5		13	1	2	1	5
1		1	4	7	3				3		5		6		6
			1	8			1				6	1	3		7
			1	7	1			6	1		1		1		8
			3	1	5			3	1	2		1	2		9
2	1	1	6			2		1	1	1	3	1	1		10
			3	3	1					1	4		2		11
				4	1	1		1	1		4				12
				5					1		3		1		13
				2		1				1			1	1	14
1			1	2							3				15
			1	2							2	1			16
					1	1		1		1					17
				2									2		18
				2									2		19
			1	1				1			1				20
				1							1				21
				1									1		22
				1									1		23
				1									1		24
				1					1						25
1					1			1							26
		1					1		1						27
				1									1		28
					1						1				29
						1			1						30
				1							1				31
			1						1						32
				1											33
				1									1		34
					1			1							35
				1							1				36
6	2	10	40	186	32	16	3	34	43	9	95	7	86	3	

TABLE II. CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Romaines	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.
1	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	33	33	
2	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	28	28	
3	Phthisis	Phthisie	24	21	1 2
4	Paralysis	Paralysie	23	22	
5	Whooping Cough	Coqueluche	20	20	
6	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	18	18	
7	Premature Birth	Naissance prématurée	16	16	
8	Old Age	Viellisse	16	16	
9	Dentition	Dentition	15	15	
10	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases ..	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	13	13	
11	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	9	9	
12	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	9	9	
13	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	8	8	
14	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	6	5	1
15	Anæmia	Anémie	5	5	
16	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	5	5	
17	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'in- testins	4	4	
18	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	4	4	
19	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	3	2	1
20	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	3	
21	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	3	2	1
22	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	3	2	1
23	Drowning	Noyades	3	3	
24	Droopy	Hydropisie	3	2	
25	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	2	2	
26	Cancer	Cancer	2	2	
27	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	2	2	
28	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	1	
29	Scrofula and other forms of Tubercu- losis	Scrofules et autres formes de Tubercu- cule	1	1	
30	Child Birth	Accouchement	1	1	
31	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	
32	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	1	1	
33	Other Accidents	Autres accidents	1	1	
34	Abscess	Abcès	1	1	
Totals		Totaux	287	278	3 4

TABLE II.

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.			Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
				Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-riens.
				Catho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1	Lung diseases.....	Affections pulmonaires.....	25	8	7	3
2	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	10	3	2	1
3	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	10	3	4	.....
4	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.....	8	2	2	2
5	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	Maladies des voies Urinaires.....	8	2	2	2
6	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et débilité.....	8	3	1	1
7	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections cérébro-spinales.....	7	1	1	.....
8	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et convulsions.....	7	.....	3	1
9	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	5	1	2	1
10	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	4	2	1	1
11	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections catharrales.....	3	1	.....	.....
12	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	3	1	.....	1
13	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.....	2	.....	.....	2
14	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	2	1	1	.....
15	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	2	2	.....	.....
16	Railway accidents.....	Accidents par les chemins de fer.....	2	1	1	.....
17	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Other Malarial Diseases.....	Malaria.....	1	1	.....	.....
19	Septicæmia.....	Septicémie.....	1	.....	.....	1
20	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	1	.....	.....	1
21	Premature Birth.....	Naissance prématurée.....	1	.....	1	.....
22	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	.....	.....	1
25	Fractures and contusions.....	Fractures et contusions.....	1	1	.....	.....
26	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	1	.....	.....
27	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Other accidents.....	Autres accidents.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Not specified and ill-defined.....	Non spécifiées et indéfinies.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totals.....			119	34	29	18

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
6		1	7	1	14	3									1
4			3		5	2		1	3	1	12	1	8	2	2
3			4		5	1		4	1		3	2	2		3
2			3		3	2			4		2		1	1	4
1	1		2		4	2		1			2	1	4		5
3			2	1	4	1		1			2		5		6
4	1		3		2	2			2		2	2	1		7
3			3		3	1					2	1	4		8
1			1		3	1			2		1	1	1		9
			1		3				2		1		1		10
2			1		2			1			1		1		11
	1			1	1	1		1	1	1					12
			1		1						2				13
					2			1					1		14
				1	1						1		1		15
					2								2		16
1			1		1						1				17
										1					18
						1			1						19
					1								1		20
															21
1			1						1						22
	1				1				1						23
					1								1		24
					1								1		25
	1				1								1		26
						1			1						27
1					1						1				28
					1			1							29
32	5	1	33	4	64	18		11	21	4	34	10	38	1	

TABLE II.		TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.				
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
1	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	20	3	5	7
2	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	10		3	3
3	Phthisis	Phthisie	6		1	2
4	Old Age	Vieillesse	5			1
5	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	4		1	
6	Cancer	Cancer	4		1	2
7	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	4		2	
8	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	4		1	
9	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Enterites et autres maladies d'intestins	4			3
10	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	3			1
11	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3		1	1
12	Other Constitutional Diseases	Autres maladies constitutionnelles	3		1	
13	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	3		2	1
14	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro-spinales	2		1	
15	Throat Affections	Affections de la gorge	2		1	
16	Liver diseases	Maladies du foie	2			1
17	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		1	
18	Septicæmia	Septicémie	1			
19	Anæmia	Anémie	1			
20	Cyanosis	Cyanosis	1			1
21	Child Birth	Accouchement	1		1	
22	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	1		1	
23	Diseases of the Uterus	Maladies de l'utérus	1			
24	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales	1			
25	Suicide	Suicide	1			
26	Hanged (judicial)	Exécutions de haute justice	1		1	
27	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1			
28	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1		1	
	Totals	Totaux	91	3	25	23

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
2	3		11		3	6		3	3	1	7	2	3	1
2	2		5		1	3	1	1	2		2	1	3	1
2	1		4		1		1		1		3		1	1
2	2		2		2	1							2	3
2		1	3		1						4			
1			2			2		1	1		1		1	
2			4								1		3	
2	1		3				1				3	1		
1			1			3		3						1
2			2			1		1	1		1			
		1	1			2					1		1	1
			2								3			
			1			1	1				1		1	1
						2					2			
1			2			1	1	1			1			
	1					1			1		1			
1			1								1			
1			1			1			1		1			
						1			1					
			1						1					
			1						1					
	1					1					1	1		
		1	1						1					
			1									1		1
			1				1							1
22	12	6	52		8	25	6	11	13	1	34	5	16	11

TABLE II.		TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Catho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ans.
1	Lung diseases	27	9	8	2
2	Phthisis	21	8	6	3
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases	14	3	4	4
4	Diarrhoeal Affections	10	3	1	1
5	Old Age	8	3	2	2
6	Atrophy and Debility	8	2	5	
7	Cerebro Spinal Affections	7	1	2	
8	Catarrhal Affections	6	3	1	2
9	Dropsy	5	2	1	2
10	Scarlet Fever	4		2	1
11	Rheumatism	4	2	1	1
12	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	4		3	1
13	Diseases of the Urinary organs	4	1	2	1
14	Whooping Cough	3	1	1	
15	Cancer	3	1	1	
16	Paralysis	3	1		
17	Throat Affections	3	1	1	
18	Liver diseases	3	2		
19	Diphtheria	2	1		1
20	Hydrocephalus	2		1	
21	Apoplexy	2		1	1
22	Epilepsy and Convulsions	2	1	1	
23	Drowning	2		1	
24	Railway Accidents	2	1		1
25	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	1	1		
26	Other Malarial Diseases	1			
27	Erysipelas	1		1	
28	Septicæmia	1		1	
29	Premature Birth	1	1		
30	Quinsy	1	1		
31	Stomach Diseases	1			
32	Burns and Scalds	1		1	
33	Abcess	1			1
34	Not specified and ill-defined	1		1	
	Totals	159	49	49	24

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE BROCKVILLE.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Not Classed.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classé.	
6	2	.....	8	2	16	.....	1	2	4	.....	12	4	3	2	1
4	5	1	15	.....	.....	2	4	.....	9	2	2	2	2
2	1	4	1	4	5	.....	1	4	1	3	1	2	2	3
3	2	.....	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	1	4	1	1	.....	4
1	6	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	5
1	7	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	6
3	1	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	7
.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	9
1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	11
.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	12
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	13
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	14
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	15
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	16
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17
.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	18
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	19
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31
.....	1	.....	32
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	33
.....	1	34
26	8	3	29	8	95	23	4	10	38	3	50	12	28	18	

TABLE II. TOWN OF CHATHAM, ONT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITE.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byterians.
			Ca-tholiques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1	Phthisis	19	3	3	1
2	Old Age	12	2	2	3
3	Atrophy and Debility	11	3	2	3
4	Lung diseases	10	1	5	1
5	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	10	1	4	2
6	Diarrhoeal Affections	8	2	1	2
7	Paralysis	7		1	2
8	Catarrhal Affections	6	1	1	3
9	Cerebro Spinal Affections	6	2	1	1
10	Heart and Blood Vessels diseases	6		1	2
11	Throat Affections	5	1		
12	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	4	1	1	
13	Diseases of the Urinary organs	4			1
14	Apoplexy	3	1	1	1
15	Epilepsy and Convulsions	3			
16	Septicæmia	2			1
17	Child Birth	2			
18	Dentition	2			
19	Hemorrhage	2			1
20	Diphtheria	1			
21	Whooping Cough	1			
22	Syphilis	1			
23	Rheumatism	1		1	
24	Cancer	1			1
25	Stomach diseases	1	1		
26	Diseases of the Uterus	1		1	
27	Fractures and contusions	1			
28	Railway accidents	1	1		
29	Suicide	1	1		
30	Dropsy	1	1		
Totals		133	22	25	25

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE CHATHAM, ONT.															
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.							
Metho- distes.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.	
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	In- dus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.	
6	6		2		5	1	11	5	2	1	1		10	1	
4	1		3	1	3	2	3	4	1		2		5	2	
1	2		5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		6	3	
2	1		4		1		5	1	2		2		5	4	
3			7		2		1		1	2	1	1	5	5	
1	2		2	3	1	1	1		2		1	1	4	6	
3	1				1	4	2	2			3	1	1	7	
1			1	1	1	2	1	2	1		1	1	1	8	
2			1		1	1	3		1	1	3	1		9	
2		1	2		1	1	2	1	1		1		3	10	
4			2				3	1			1		3	11	
2			1	1			2				2		2	12	
3			1		1		2	1	1				2	13	
2		1	2		2	1	1		1		2		2	14	
											1			15	
1						1	1						2	16	
1	1		1		1				1			1		17	
1	1		1				1		1				1	18	
1						1	1	1			1			19	
1		1	1				1				1		1	20	
														21	
1					1								1	22	
					1								1	23	
						1					1			24	
			1		1				1				1	25	
1							1					1		26	
														27	
					1		1				1			28	
					1		1	1	1					29	
														30	
43	15	3	37	7	26	19	44	20	18	5	27	7	56		

TABLE II.

TOWN OF SOREL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
			Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	33	33		
2	Atrophy and Debility.....	30	30		
3	Lung diseases.....	27	26		
4	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..				
5	Dentition.....	10	10		
6	Hydrocephalus.....	10	10		
		9	9		
7	Phthisis.....	8	8		
8	Paralysis.....	8	8		
9	Whooping Cough.....	6	6		
10	Catarrhal Affections.....	5	5		
11	Diphtheria.....	4	4		
12	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	4	4		
13	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	4	4		
14	Puerperal Fever.....	2	2		
15	Liver diseases.....	2	2		
16	Burns and Scalds.....	2	2		
17	Other accidents.....	2	2		
18	Not specified and ill-defined.....	2	2		
19	Scrofula and other forms of Tubercu- losis.....	1	1		
20	Apoplexy.....	1	1		
21	Throat Affections.....	1	1		
22	Stomach diseases.....	1	1		
23	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	1	1		
24	Other local diseases.....	1	1		
25	Fractures and contusions.....	1	1		
26	Drowning.....	1	1		
	Totals.....	176	175		

TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catho- lics. Catho- lique Ro- mans	Ch. of Eng- land. Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. Pres- byté- riens.
1	Atrophy and Debility.....	50	50		
2	Phthisis	38	37		1
3	Diarrhœal Affections.....	25	25		
4	Dentition	17	16		1
5	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases..	15	15		
6	Lung diseases	15	15		
7	Diphtheria.....	10	10		
8	Old Age.....	8	8		
9	Catarrhal Affections.....	7	7		
10	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	7	7		
11	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	3	3		
12	Stomach diseases.....	3	3		
13	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	3	3		
14	Diseases of the Urinary organs.....	3	3		
15	Whooping Cough.....	2	2		
16	Anæmia.....	2	2		
17	Paralysis.....	2	2		
18	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	2	2		
19	Throat Affections.....	2	2		
20	Liver diseases.....	2	2		
21	Dropsy.....	2	2		
22	Puerperal Fever.....	1	1		
23	Gunshot and wounds.....	1	1		
	Totals.....	220	218		2

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE ST. HYACINTHE.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Not Classified.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classés.
				50				7	9	2	19	5	6	2
				38				5	6	2	14	6	4	1
				24			1		6	1	12	2	3	1
				17					2	1	12	1	1	
				12	2		1	4	3		2	1	3	2
				14			1	2			3	4	5	1
				10					3		5		2	
				8				1			1		2	5
				7					1		1		1	3
				7				1	1		2		3	
				3				2					1	
				3							3			
				3							1		2	
				3							1	1	1	
				2				1			1			
				2							2			2
				2							2			
				2					1		1			
				2						1	1			
				2					1				1	1
				1									1	
				1						1				
				215	2		3	23	33	7	83	20	36	18

TABLE II.		TOWN OF GALT.			
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-riens.
			Ca-tho-lics Ro-mains	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1	Phthisis	18			9
2	Lung diseases	15		3	7
3	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases ..	9		1	7
4	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	7		2	2
5	Old Age	5			5
6	Epilepsy and Convulsions	5		2	3
7	Not specified and ill-defined ..	5			3
8	Premature Birth	4			3
9	Cerebro Spinal Affections	4		1	2
10	Paralysis	4		1	2
11	Measles	3			1
12	Catarrhal Affections	3			2
13	Diarrhoeal Affections	3			1
14	Cancer	3		1	2
15	Diseases of the Urinary organs	3			2
16	Septicæmia	2			1
17	Liver Diseases	2			2
18	Other accidents	2		1	
19	Suicide	2		1	1
20	Scarlet Fever	1		1	
21	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	1			1
22	Other Constitutional Diseases	1			1
23	Child Birth	1			
24	Apoplexy	1		1	
25	Throat Affections	1			1
26	Stomach diseases	1			1
27	Hæmorrhage	1		1	
Totals		107		16	59

TABLEAU II. VILLE DE GALT.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	Ind- us- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Ind- us- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
6	3		6			11	1	3	4		7		3	1
3		2	4		2	9		2	3	1	5	1	3	
1			2			6	1	2	2		2		2	1
2	1		3		1	3		2	1		3		1	
						5		3				1		1
						4	1		1		3	1		
1	1		1			3	1		1		1		1	2
1	1		2			4		1			3			
						2			2		2			
1			2			1			1		1			2
2			2			1					3			
1			1			2		2			1			
2						2	1				3			
1			1		1	1	1		1		2		1	
1			1			1		1	1				1	
1			1			2		1	1					1
1									1					1
						1					2			
						1			1					
						1					1			
1						1			1					
			1						1					
						1							1	
						1							1	
24	6	2	29		4	67	7	18	21	1	41	3	15	8

TABLE II.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.			
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
1	Lung diseases	Affections pulmonaires	15	3	7	
2	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	14	5		4
3	Phthisis	Phthisie	11	2	5	
4	Old Age	Vieillesse	9	3	5	
5	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases ..	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins	7	1	2	1
6	Cerebro-Spinal Affections	Affections cérébro spinales	5	1		3
7	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	5	3		1
8	Catarrhal Affections	Affections catharrales	4	1		3
9	Paralysis	Paralysie	4	2	1	
10	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers	Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues	3	2		
11	Premature Birth	Naissance prématurée	3			1
12	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2		1	1
13	Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et convulsions	2			
14	Burns and Scalds	Brûlures	2			
15	Drowning	Noyades	2			
16	Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et débilité	2	2		
17	Septicæmia	Septicémie	1			
18	Cancer	Cancer	1			1
19	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1			
20	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1		
21	Quinsy	Angine	1	1		
22	Stomach diseases	Maladies de l'estomac	1		1	
23	Peritonitis	Péritonite	1		1	
24	Diseases of the Urinary organs	Maladies des voies urinaires	1			
25	Other local diseases	Autres affections locales	1		1	
26	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1		
27	Not specified and ill-defined	Non spécifiées et indéfinies	1	1		
	Totals	Totaux	101	29	24	15

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE FRÉDÉRICTON.														
RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. — NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Oth- ers.	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Oth- ers.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- bour- ers.	Not Classed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlandais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non Classé.
2	3		7		8			1	3	2	2	1	5	1
3	2		4		9	1			2	1	2		9	2
3	1		7		4			1	3	1	3	1	2	3
1			4		5			1	1	1			3	3
1	2		3		3	1			1	1	1	2	2	5
	1		3		1		1	1			1	2	1	6
1			1		3	1					1		4	7
	1		2		1	3			2		1		1	8
	1		2		2			3				1		9
	1			1	2								3	10
1	1		2		1						1		2	11
	2		2			2			1				1	12
													2	13
	1	1	1								1			14
2			2								2			15
					2								2	16
1			1							1				17
			1										1	18
1			1										1	19
					1					1				20
				1						1			1	21
							1							22
			1									1		23
1			1											24
			1						1					25
					1								1	26
					1								1	27
17	15	1	44	2	44	8	3	7	14	9	15	8	42	6

TABLE II.

TOWN OF ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Total Deaths. — Total des décès.	RELIGIONS.		
			Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byte-ri-ans. — Pres-byté-ri-ens.
1	Atrophy and Debility.....				
2	Lung diseases.....	19	19		
3	Diarrhœal Affections.....	15	15		
		14	14		
4	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.....				
5	Old Age.....	12	12		
6	Catarrhal Affections.....	7	7		
		6	5		
7	Phthisis.....				
8	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	6	6		
9	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and continued fevers.....	6	6		
		5	5		
10	Dropsy.....				
11	Paralysis.....	5	5		
12	Throat Affections.....	4	4		
		4	4		
13	Dentition.....				
14	Whooping Cough.....	4	4		
15	At Birth.....	3	2		
		3	3		
16	Rheumatism.....				
17	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	2	2		
18	Liver diseases.....	2	2		
		2	2		
19	Puerperal Fever.....				
20	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	1	1		
21	Stomach diseases.....	1	1		
		1	1		
22	Drowning.....				
23	Railway accidents.....	1	1		
		1	1		
24	Suicide.....				
25	Not specified and ill-defined.....	1	1		
		1	1		
	Totals.....	126	124		

TABLEAU II.

VILLE DE ST. JEAN, P.Q.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					OCCUPATIONS.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not Classed.
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non Classé.
			1	18				2	5	1	6		5	
				13	2			2	2	1	2	1	5	2
				14				3	4		2		5	
			1	10	1				1		6	1	2	2
1			1	7	4	1		3			1		1	2
				4				2	2		1		1	
				6					1		3		2	
				5	1			1	1		2		2	
				5				3					2	
				5					1				2	2
				4				1			1		2	1
				4							1		3	
				4							2		2	
1				2		1					2		1	
				3					2		1			
			1	1					1				1	
				2							1			1
				2									1	1
				1					1					
				1					1					
				1								1		
				1									1	
				1									1	
2			4	116	5	1		17	22	2	31	3	40	11

TABLE III.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

TABLEAU III.

DÉCÈS D'ENFANTS ILLÉGITIMES.

TABLE III. DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

	CITIES. — VILLES.	Totals. — Totaux.	AGE BY MONTHS.					
			0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.
			0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.
1	Montreal	495	286	107	37	23	13	8
2	Toronto	51	4	12	13	7	2	3
3	Quebec	155	11	56	14	6	1	1
4	Hamilton	1			1			
5	St. John, N.B.							
6	Ottawa	104	29	55	14	4		
7	Halifax	49	4	5	7	8	4	2
8	London	5	1		2	2		
9	Winnipeg							
10	Victoria, B.C.							
11	Kingston	7	2		1	2	1	
12	Brantford							
13	Hull							
14	Charlottetown							
15	St. Thomas							
16	Guelph							
17	Belleville							
18	Windsor, Ont.							
19	Sherbrooke	1						
20	Three Rivers	9	3	1	2		2	
21	Peterborough							
22	Woodstock, Ont.							
23	Brockville							
24	Chatham, Ont.							
25	Sorel	1	1					
26	St. Hyacinthe							
27	Galt							
28	Fredericton							
29	St. Johns, P.Q.							

TABLE IV.

RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGES.

TABLEAU IV.

PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.

TABLE IV. RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGES.

CITIES. — VILLES.	Estimated Popu- lation.	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Deaths under 1 year.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths	Deaths from 1 to 5 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths	Deaths from 5 to 15 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths	D'ths from 15 to 25 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths
	Popu- lation approx- imative.	Total Décès.	Propor- tion par 1,000 de popu- lation.	Décès au- dessous 1 an.	Pro- por- tion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 1 à 5 ans.	Pro- por- tion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 5 à 15 ans.	Pro- por- tion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 15 à 25 ans.	Pro- por- tion par 1,000 décès.
1 Montreal.....	233,000	6,209	26·64	2,765	445·32	950	153·00	293	47·19	330	53·15
2 Toronto... ..	178,000	2,919	16·39	939	321·69	374	128·13	183	62·69	219	75·03
3 Quebec.....	67,000	2,116	31·58	341	161·16	853	403·12	120	56·71	113	53·40
4 Hamilton... ..	45,000	867	19·26	199	229·53	86	99·19	37	42·68	67	77·28
5 St. John, N.B..	45,000	741	16·46	142	191·63	76	102·57	53	71·52	77	103·91
6 Ottawa.....	44,000	948	21·54	369	389·24	120	126·58	52	54·86	51	53·80
7 Halifax.....	42,000	1,089	25·92	230	211·20	245	224·98	126	115·70	72	66·11
8 London.....	30,705	359	11·69	76	211·70	22	61·28	17	47·35	31	86·35
9 Winnipeg.....	25,600	403	15·74	141	349·88	56	138·96	22	54·59	42	104·22
10 Victoria, B.C..	22,500	275	12·22	56	203·64	17	61·82	9	32·73	20	72·73
11 Kingston.....	18,284	383	20·94	75	195·82	19	49·61	16	41·78	27	70·50
12 Brantford.....	14,280	191	13·37	42	219·90	17	89·00	12	62·83	26	136·13
13 Hull.....	14,000	384	27·42	181	471·35	81	210·94	33	85·94	6	15·63
14 Charlottetown..	13,600	184	13·52	31	168·48	15	81·52	16	86·96	13	70·65
15 St. Thomas.....	10,579	119	11·24	21	176·47	13	109·25	4	33·61	6	50·42
16 Guelph.....	10,548	142	13·46	31	218·31	24	169·01	9	63·38	9	63·38
17 Belleville.....	10,500	174	16·57	39	166·67	17	97·70	9	51·72	15	86·21
18 Windsor, Ont..	10,058	162	16·10	45	277·78	18	111·11	7	43·21	15	92·59
19 Sherbrooke.....	9,915	277	27·93	111	400·72	36	129·97	15	54·15	18	64·98
20 Three Rivers...	9,500	287	30·21	125	435·54	45	156·80	10	34·84	11	38·33
21 Peterborough...	9,302	119	12·79	22	184·88	8	67·23	4	33·61	11	92·44
22 Woodstock, Ont	9,222	91	9·86	24	263·74	6	65·93	2	21·98	3	32·97
23 Brockville.....	8,887	159	17·89	22	138·36	13	81·76	9	56·61	17	106·92
24 Chatham, Ont..	8,730	133	15·23	27	203·01	14	105·26	7	52·63	9	67·67
25 Sorel.....	8,181	176	21·51	79	448·86	32	181·82	4	22·73	2	11·36
26 St. Hyacinthe..	8,000	220	27·50	84	381·82	28	127·27	7	31·82	24	109·09
27 Galt.....	7,304	107	14·64	17	158·88	11	102·80	4	37·38	12	112·15
28 Fredericton.....	7,300	101	13·83	30	297·03	11	108·91	4	39·60	7	69·31
29 St. Johns, P.Q..	5,500	126	22·90	42	333·33	21	166·66	3	23·81	6	47·62

TABLEAU IV. PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.												
Deaths from 25 to 35 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 35 to 45 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 45 to 55 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 55 to 65 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 65 to 75 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths over 75 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	
Décès de 25 à 35 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 35 à 45 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 45 à 55 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 55 à 65 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Décès de 65 à 75 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Décès au-dessus de 75 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	
337	54·28	317	51·06	267	43·00	276	44·45	340	54·76	333	53·63	1
234	80·16	196	67·15	205	70·23	182	62·55	191	65·43	195	66·80	2
108	51·04	96	45·37	93	43·95	90	42·53	144	68·05	158	74·67	3
82	94·58	60	69·20	83	95·73	75	86·50	99	114·19	78	89·97	4
45	60·73	73	98·52	53	71·52	47	63·43	67	90·42	108	145·75	5
58	61·18	58	61·18	64	67·51	56	59·07	62	65·40	57	60·13	6
70	64·28	50	45·91	66	60·61	42	38·57	93	85·40	95	87·24	7
28	78·00	23	64·07	26	72·42	46	128·13	41	114·21	49	136·49	8
44	109·18	40	99·26	23	57·07	17	42·18	12	29·78	4	9·92	9
41	149·09	31	112·73	34	123·63	34	123·63	22	80·00	11	40·00	10
26	67·89	33	86·16	25	65·27	32	83·55	57	148·82	73	190·60	11
21	109·95	15	78·53	13	68·06	15	78·53	16	83·77	14	73·30	12
15	39·06	13	33·85	10	26·04	11	28·65	8	20·84	25	65·10	13
16	86·96	13	70·65	9	48·91	15	81·52	22	119·57	34	184·78	14
18	151·26	18	151·26	10	84·03	6	50·42	6	50·42	16	134·46	15
11	77·47	9	63·38	5	35·21	16	112·68	12	84·51	15	105·63	16
19	109·19	12	68·97	12	68·97	18	103·45	16	91·95	25	143·68	17
15	92·59	17	104·94	12	74·07	12	74·07	11	67·91	9	55·56	18
20	72·20	13	46·93	11	39·71	15	54·15	17	61·37	21	75·82	19
12	41·81	15	52·27	17	59·23	12	41·81	11	38·33	28	97·56	20
13	109·24	7	58·82	9	75·63	13	109·24	12	100·84	20	168·07	21
7	76·92	12	131·87	8	87·91	7	76·92	12	131·87	10	109·89	22
14	88·05	11	69·18	11	69·18	20	125·79	20	125·79	22	138·36	23
12	90·23	8	60·15	13	97·75	6	45·11	19	142·86	17	127·82	24
7	39·77	10	56·82	6	34·09	9	51·14	9	51·14	18	102·27	25
14	63·64	2	9·09	13	59·09	9	40·91	20	90·91	19	86·36	26
12	112·15	13	121·50	9	84·11	6	56·07	8	74·77	15	140·19	27
10	99·01	2	19·80	4	39·60	5	49·51	10	99·01	17	168·32	28
7	55·56	7	55·56	6	47·62	9	71·43	13	103·17	12	95·24	29

TABLE V.

RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

.....

TABLEAU V.

PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CLASSES DES
OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE V. RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

CITIES. — VILLES	INDUSTRIAL CLASS. — CLASSE INDUSTRIELLE.			LABOURERS. — JOURNALIERS.	
	Total Deaths.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.
	— Total des décès.	— Décès.	— Proportion par 1,000 décès.	— Décès.	— Proportion par 1,000 décès.
1 Montreal	6,209	2,161	348·04	1,285	206·96
2 Toronto	2,919	971	332·65	612	209·66
3 Quebec	2,116	710	335·54	453	214·08
4 Hamilton	867	348	401·38	160	184·54
5 St. John, N.B.	741	214	288·80	210	283·40
6 Ottawa	948	222	234·18	267	281·65
7 Halifax	1,089	296	271·81	212	194·67
8 London	359	111	309·19	120	334·26
9 Winnipeg	403	93	230·77	116	287·84
10 Victoria, B.C.	275	68	247·27	48	174·55
11 Kingston	383	115	300·26	106	276·76
12 Brantford	191	93	486·91	40	209·42
13 Hull	384	22	57·29	282	734·37
14 Charlottetown	184	45	244·56	54	293·48
15 St. Thomas	119	20	168·07	21	176·47
16 Guelph	142	63	443·66	32	225·35
17 Belleville	174	43	247·13	47	270·11
18 Windsor, Ont.	162	39	240·74	49	302·47
19 Sherbrooke	277	95	342·96	86	310·47
20 Three Rivers	287	52	181·19	111	386·76
21 Peterborough	119	34	285·72	38	319·33
22 Woodstock, Ont.	91	34	373·63	16	175·82
23 Brockville	159	50	314·47	28	176·10
24 Chatham, Ont.	133	27	203·01	56	421·05
25 Sorel	176	56	318·18	33	187·50
26 St. Hyacinthe	220	83	377·27	36	163·64
27 Galt	107	41	383·18	15	140·19
28 Fredericton	101	15	148·52	42	415·84
29 St. Johns, P.Q.	126	31	246·03	40	317·46

COMMERCIAL. COMMERCIALE.		DOMESTIC. DOMESTIQUE.		PROFESSIONAL. PROFESSIONS.		OTHERS. AUTRES.		
Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 décès.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths. — Proportion par 1,000 décès.	
1,397	225·00	274	44·13	315	50·73	777	125·14	1
690	236·38	87	29·81	186	63·72	373	127·78	2
548	258·98	31	14·65	121	57·18	253	119·57	3
180	207·61	37	42·68	40	46·14	102	117·65	4
213	287·45	35	47·23	32	43·19	37	49·93	5
166	175·10	50	52·74	93	98·10	150	158·23	6
323	296·60	113	103·77	94	86·32	51	46·83	7
69	192·20	9	25·07	24	66·85	26	72·43	8
102	253·10	25	62·04	21	52·11	46	114·14	9
91	330·91	29	105·45	13	47·27	26	94·55	10
76	198·43	21	54·83	27	70·50	38	99·22	11
23	120·42	6	31·41	8	41·89	21	109·95	12
35	91·15	2	5·21	10	26·04	33	85·94	13
54	293·48	3	16·30	12	65·22	16	86·96	14
52	436·97	5	42·02	4	33·61	17	142·86	15
16	112·68	2	14·08	3	21·13	26	183·10	16
44	252·87	2	11·49	12	68·97	26	149·43	17
37	228·40	15	92·59	5	30·86	17	104·94	18
43	155·24	9	32·49	7	25·27	37	133·57	19
56	195·12	10	34·84	16	55·75	42	146·34	20
21	176·47	4	33·61	10	84·03	12	100·84	21
13	142·86	1	10·99	5	54·94	22	241·76	22
38	238·99	3	18·87	12	75·47	28	176·10	23
18	135·34	5	37·59	7	52·63	20	150·38	24
47	267·05	3	17·05	7	39·77	30	170·45	25
33	150·00	7	31·82	20	90·91	41	186·36	26
21	196·26	1	9·34	3	28·04	26	242·99	27
14	138·61	9	89·11	8	79·21	13	128·71	28
22	174·61	2	15·87	3	23·81	28	222·22	29

TABLE VI.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY MONTHS.

TABLEAU VI.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR MOIS.

TABLE VI. COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS
1889 AND 1890, BY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

	CITIES. — VILLES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
		—		—		—		—		—	
		Janvier.	Février.	Mars.	Avril.	Mai.					
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
1	Montreal.....	1·99	3·00	2·08	1·92	2·21	2·09	2·58	2·33	2·51	2·59
2	Toronto.....	1·75	1·74	1·57	1·35	1·07	1·47	1·06	1·51	1·19	1·34
3	Quebec.....	1·87	3·74	2·09	2·53	2·48	2·19	2·53	1·94	2·42	2·38
4	Hamilton.....	1·20	2·06	1·23	1·53	1·39	1·33	1·46	1·55	1·85	2·00
5	St. John, N.B.....	1·88	2·16	1·95	1·59	1·84	1·47	1·35	1·40	1·28	1·31
6	Ottawa.....	1·89	2·31	1·99	1·75	1·90	1·45	1·82	1·72	1·85	2·06
7	Halifax.....	2·20	2·38	1·67	1·76	1·65	1·83	1·70	1·83	1·37	2·30
8	London.....	1·10	2·05	0·57	0·97	1·55	0·97	1·10	1·15	1·21	1·26
9	Winnipeg.....	1·41	2·65	1·41	0·89	1·51	1·36	1·39	0·85	1·35	1·67
10	Victoria, B.C.....	1·91	2·00	1·75	1·02	1·40	1·62	1·06	1·08	1·20	0·75
11	Kingston.....	1·64	3·66	1·45	2·18	0·92	1·91	1·21	1·42	1·61	1·85
12	Brantford.....	1·27	2·03	1·03	1·35	1·45	1·12	1·45	1·05	0·99	1·05
13	Hull.....	1·66	2·07	2·33	1·71	2·58	1·85	2·58	1·64	3·33	2·57
14	Charlottetown.....	1·25	1·02	1·10	1·10	1·54	1·17	0·95	0·88	1·02	0·73
15	St. Thomas.....	1·26	0·85	0·58	0·85	0·85	0·28	1·14	1·03	1·05	1·51
16	Guelph.....	1·47	1·90	1·17	1·14	1·34	0·66	1·15	0·76	0·76	1·42
17	Belleville.....	1·28	1·73	1·57	1·82	1·20	1·39	0·92	1·21	1·11	0·78
18	Windsor, Ont.....	1·44	2·08	1·57	0·59	1·04	0·89	1·04	1·29	1·27	1·09
19	Sherbrooke.....	1·35	2·74	1·13	3·48	1·30	1·90	1·52	1·79	1·96	2·43
20	Three Rivers.....	2·25	3·33	2·04	1·71	1·60	2·95	1·40	2·76	2·20	2·00
21	Peterborough.....	1·03	1·50	0·69	0·64	1·22	1·50	1·22	0·32	0·66	1·50
22	Woodstock, Ont.....	1·32	1·47	0·66	1·13	1·32	0·56	0·84	1·24	0·36	0·79
23	Brockville.....	*	3·03	*	1·12	*	1·68	*	1·80	*	1·01
24	Chatham, Ont.....	1·91	2·58	0·71	1·29	0·96	1·88	0·72	1·17	1·80	1·29
25	Sorel.....	2·06	2·68	1·92	1·46	2·72	1·46	1·55	2·20	2·33	1·71
26	St. Hyacinthe.....	2·99	4·25	3·89	2·87	1·91	1·87	3·15	1·12	3·28	1·87
27	Galt.....	1·64	1·77	1·49	1·36	0·97	1·36	0·69	2·05	0·41	2·46
28	Fredericton.....	1·14	1·36	1·14	1·36	0·44	0·82	1·33	0·95	1·03	0·68
29	St. Johns, P.Q.....	2·44	3·27	1·11	1·27	2·08	2·72	1·04	2·36	3·33	2·72

* No returns.—Pas de rapports.

TABLEAU VI. ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ, POUR CHAQUE MOIS
DES ANNÉES 1889 ET 1890, PAR 1,000 DE LA POPULATION.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		
—		—		—		—		—		—		—		
Juin.		Juillet.		Août.		Septembre.		Octobre.		Novembre.		Décembre.		
1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
3.59	3.16	3.62	3.77	3.13	2.27	2.84	1.91	2.21	1.98	1.77	1.53	1.71	1.84	1
0.88	1.00	1.47	1.38	1.55	1.71	1.17	1.22	1.00	1.14	0.86	1.14	0.86	1.35	2
2.61	1.98	4.22	4.70	3.28	3.00	3.47	2.31	2.61	2.38	2.60	2.01	2.15	2.37	3
1.26	1.77	2.00	1.84	1.48	1.95	1.17	1.42	1.55	1.11	1.22	1.28	1.17	1.35	4
1.38	0.83	1.49	1.06	1.89	1.48	1.59	1.28	1.66	1.73	1.01	1.15	1.49	1.26	5
1.80	1.68	2.60	2.81	2.41	1.86	2.00	2.04	1.53	1.27	1.30	1.22	1.62	1.31	6
1.32	2.35	1.58	1.92	1.81	2.57	2.35	2.54	1.29	2.33	1.31	1.95	1.76	2.11	7
1.29	0.70	0.98	0.62	1.66	0.93	1.35	1.04	1.05	0.71	0.71	0.97	0.86	1.17	8
1.27	0.93	3.00	1.32	2.96	1.67	2.61	1.32	1.71	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.60	0.66	9
1.20	1.35	1.75	0.84	1.43	1.68	1.25	0.93	0.68	0.88	1.93	0.71	0.81	0.71	10
1.61	1.09	1.84	1.36	1.21	1.80	1.15	1.36	1.44	1.20	1.61	1.09	1.27	1.96	11
0.68	0.75	1.80	1.47	1.87	1.40	1.87	1.05	1.42	0.91	1.57	0.84	1.27	0.84	12
4.66	2.71	6.00	4.50	2.38	3.14	3.30	2.21	1.23	1.85	1.23	1.71	1.76	1.42	13
0.73	1.39	1.25	1.17	1.69	1.69	1.17	1.10	1.10	0.95	1.32	0.88	0.88	1.39	14
0.57	0.94	0.94	0.85	1.03	0.75	0.75	0.94	1.22	1.32	1.32	0.75	0.85	1.13	15
0.76	0.95	1.33	1.13	0.95	1.61	1.14	1.23	1.42	1.04	0.95	0.56	0.85	1.04	16
0.83	1.21	1.81	1.61	1.72	0.76	1.36	2.19	0.81	1.04	1.63	0.76	1.09	1.23	17
1.27	1.09	2.20	1.49	1.51	2.28	1.74	1.39	1.51	0.99	0.81	1.29	0.49	1.59	18
1.63	1.90	2.45	3.93	3.20	2.62	2.88	2.01	1.92	2.52	1.71	1.51	1.71	1.71	19
2.10	2.00	3.35	3.89	2.37	3.26	2.46	1.78	2.17	2.10	1.58	1.57	1.38	1.26	20
1.00	0.43	1.42	1.07	1.63	0.75	1.74	0.96	0.65	1.93	0.87	1.07	1.52	1.07	21
1.08	0.45	0.68	0.65	1.14	1.08	1.03	0.54	1.72	0.86	1.03	0.65	1.37	0.54	22
*	1.35	*	1.91	0.90	1.68	1.47	1.12	0.56	0.90	1.13	0.78	1.35	1.46	23
0.84	0.70	1.64	0.68	1.76	1.26	2.35	1.37	1.29	0.45	1.76	1.37	1.41	1.37	24
2.33	1.58	3.42	2.44	2.81	1.46	1.95	1.83	1.46	0.97	1.10	2.07	1.34	1.58	25
3.69	2.50	2.62	3.87	4.20	3.12	2.49	1.87	2.49	1.37	1.31	1.75	1.31	1.00	26
0.41	1.23	0.54	0.54	1.36	0.41	0.68	0.95	1.23	0.95	0.54	0.95	0.27	0.54	27
1.33	0.68	4.85	1.91	1.71	1.36	2.00	0.41	0.85	1.50	1.28	1.23	0.71	1.50	28
1.87	0.90	3.60	2.36	2.00	3.27	1.80	1.09	1.80	1.81	1.40	0.36	2.80	0.72	29

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM 15 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH,
BY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

TABLEAU VII.

ETAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ DUE À 15 CAUSES PRINCIPA-
LES DE DÉCÈS, PAR 1,000 DE LA POPULATION.

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM 15 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

CITIES.	Diarrhœal Affections	Atrophy and Debility.	Lung Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-Spinal Affections	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.
VILLES.	Diarrhées.	Atrophie et débilité.	Affections pulmonaires.	Phthisie.	Affections cérébro-spinales.	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins
1 Montreal	3·40	3·38	3·27	2·27	2·10	1·38	1·02
2 Toronto	1·21	1·57	2·31	1·60	0·93	1·06	0·47
3 Quebec	3·80	2·98	3·31	3·19	3·23	0·89	0·62
4 Hamilton	1·20	1·13	3·42	2·22	1·04	1·57	0·51
5 St. John, N.B.	1·26	1·28	3·00	2·46	1·13	0·64	0·20
6 Ottawa	2·72	1·31	2·56	2·18	0·68	1·06	0·56
7 Halifax	0·97	1·69	3·23	2·66	0·92	1·30	0·38
8 London	0·55	0·26	1·53	1·20	0·61	0·81	0·48
9 Winnipeg	2·22	0·74	2·38	1·71	0·78	0·74	0·42
10 Victoria, B.C.	0·80	0·26	1·46	1·42	0·40	1·24	0·44
11 Kingston	0·87	1·96	2·67	2·18	0·60	1·42	0·65
12 Brantford	1·05	0·28	2·24	1·54	0·84	1·26	0·42
13 Hull	0·78	10·92	1·78	1·42	0·57	0·57	0·35
14 Charlottetown	0·88	0·66	1·32	2·42	0·14	0·80	0·36
15 St. Thomas	0·75	0·09	2·17	1·22	0·09	0·56	0·75
16 Guelph	0·66	1·23	2·27	0·94	0·18	1·04	0·47
17 Belleville	0·95	1·04	1·90	2·66	0·76	0·95	0·66
18 Windsor, Ont.	0·99	1·29	1·98	1·29	0·89	1·29	0·39
19 Sherbrooke	4·63	4·63	3·12	3·12	1·00	0·90	0·70
20 Three Rivers	3·47	1·89	0·84	2·52	0·94	1·36	0·42
21 Peterborough	0·10	0·86	2·68	1·07	0·75	0·86	0·43
22 Woodstock, Ont.	0·43	1·08	2·16	0·65	0·21	0·32	0·43
23 Brockville	1·12	0·90	3·03	2·36	0·78	1·57	0·45
24 Chatham, Ont.	0·91	1·26	1·14	2·17	0·68	0·68	1·14
25 Sorel	4·03	3·66	3·30	0·97	0·48	1·22	.....
26 St. Hyacinthe	3·12	6·25	1·87	4·75	0·87	1·87	0·37
27 Galt	0·41	.....	2·05	2·46	0·54	1·23	0·95
28 Fredericton	1·91	0·27	2·05	1·50	0·68	0·95	0·68
29 St. Johns, P.Q.	2·54	3·45	2·72	1·09	1·09	2·18	0·36

TABLEAU VII.—ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ DUE À 15 CAUSES PRINCIPALES DE DÉCÈS, PAR 1,000 DE LA POPULATION.

Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Throat Affections.	Diseases of the Urinary Organs.	Paralysis.	Cancer.	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and Continued Fevers.	Catarrhal Affections.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Epilepsie et convulsions.	Diphthérie.	Affections de la gorge.	Maladies des voies urinaires.	Paralysie.		Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.	Affections catharrales.	
0·67	0·62	0·56	0·49	0·42	0·33	0·32	0·21	1
0·66	0·44	0·23	0·41	0·20	0·33	0·65	0·08	2
0·47	1·41	0·17	0·14	0·83	0·35	0·29	1·11	3
0·60	0·20	0·17	0·44	0·40	0·53	0·51	0·02	4
0·46	0·73	0·57	0·17	0·40	0·17	0·22	0·31	5
0·40	0·77	0·25	0·34	0·56	0·34	0·43	0·50	6
1·64	4·57	0·71	0·57	0·66	0·52	0·16	0·30	7
0·39	0·16	0·03	0·26	0·52	0·42	0·19	0·58	8
0·35	0·39	0·03	0·35	0·11	0·23	1·09	0·19	9
0·35	0·17	0·04	0·31	0·62	0·40	0·26	.....	10
0·71	0·10	0·21	0·32	0·32	0·43	0·54	1·47	11
0·49	0·35	0·21	0·35	0·07	0·42	0·77	.....	12
0·07	3·07	0·85	0·07	0·64	0·07	0·28	.....	13
0·14	.....	0·36	0·22	0·29	0·36	0·22	0·14	14
0·66	0·09	.....	0·18	0·09	.....	0·66	.....	15
0·37	0·94	0·09	0·18	0·56	0·85	0·28	.....	16
0·47	0·09	1·04	0·76	0·38	0·19	0·28	.....	17
0·49	0·59	0·29	0·29	0·49	0·29	0·29	0·09	18
.....	2·21	0·50	0·10	0·60	0·30	0·10	0·80	19
0·63	0·21	0·21	0·31	2·42	0·21	0·31	2·94	20
0·75	.....	.....	0·86	0·32	0·53	0·21	0·32	21
0·43	0·10	0·21	0·10	.....	0·43	0·32	.....	22
0·22	0·22	0·33	0·45	0·33	0·33	0·11	0·67	23
0·34	0·11	0·57	0·45	0·80	0·11	0·45	0·68	24
0·48	0·48	0·12	0·12	0·97	.....	.....	0·61	25
0·25	1·25	0·25	0·37	0·25	.....	0·37	0·87	26
0·68	.....	0·13	0·41	0·54	0·41	0·13	0·41	27
0·27	.....	.....	0·13	0·54	0·13	0·41	0·54	28
0·18	.....	0·72	.....	0·72	.....	0·90	1·09	29

TABLE VIII.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM 15 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH,
BY 1,000 DEATHS.

TABLEAU VIII.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ DUE A 15 CAUSES PRINCIPALES DE DÉCÈS, PAR 1,000 DÉCÈS.

TABLE VIII—COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM 15 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY 1,000 DEATHS.

CITIES.		Diarrhoeal Affections	Atrophy and Debility.	Lung Diseases.	Phthisis.	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Heart and Blood Vessels Diseases.	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.
VILLES.		Diarrhées.	Atrophie et débilité	Affections pulmonaires.	Phthisie.	Affections cérébro-spinales.	Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux sanguins.	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins
1	Montreal.....	127·87	127·07	123·04	85·19	79·07	51·86	38·33
2	Toronto.....	73·99	95·92	141·14	97·97	57·21	65·09	29·11
3	Quebec.....	120·51	94·51	104·91	101·13	102·55	28·35	19·84
4	Hamilton.....	62·28	58·82	177·62	115·34	54·20	81·89	26·52
5	St. John, N.B.....	76·92	78·27	182·18	149·79	68·82	39·13	12·14
6	Ottawa.....	126·58	61·18	119·19	101·26	31·64	49·57	26·37
7	Halifax.....	37·64	65·19	124·88	102·84	35·81	50·50	14·69
8	London.....	47·35	22·28	130·91	103·06	52·92	69·63	41·78
9	Winnipeg.....	141·43	47·14	151·36	109·18	49·62	47·14	27·29
10	Victoria, B.C.....	65·45	21·81	120·00	116·36	32·72	101·81	36·36
11	Kingston.....	41·77	93·99	127·93	104·43	28·72	67·88	31·33
12	Brantford.....	78·53	20·94	167·53	115·18	62·82	94·24	31·41
13	Hull.....	28·64	398·43	65·10	52·08	20·83	20·83	13·02
14	Charlottetown.....	65·21	48·91	97·82	179·34	10·86	59·78	27·17
15	St. Thomas.....	67·22	8·40	193·27	109·24	8·40	50·42	67·22
16	Guelph.....	49·29	91·54	169·01	70·42	14·08	77·46	35·21
17	Belleville.....	57·47	63·21	114·94	160·91	45·97	57·47	40·22
18	Windsor, Ont.....	61·72	80·24	123·45	80·24	55·55	80·24	24·69
19	Sherbrooke.....	166·06	166·06	111·91	111·91	36·10	32·49	25·27
20	Three Rivers.....	114·98	62·71	27·87	83·62	31·35	45·29	13·93
21	Peterborough.....	8·40	67·22	210·08	84·03	58·82	67·22	33·61
22	Woodstock, Ont.....	43·95	109·89	219·78	65·93	21·07	32·96	43·95
23	Brockville.....	62·89	50·31	169·81	132·07	44·02	88·05	25·15
24	Chatham, Ont.....	60·15	82·70	75·18	142·85	45·11	45·11	75·18
25	Sorel.....	187·50	170·45	153·40	45·45	22·72	56·81	.....
26	St. Hyacinthe.....	113·63	227·27	68·18	172·72	31·81	68·18	13·63
27	Galt.....	28·03	.....	140·18	168·22	37·38	84·11	65·42
28	Fredericton.....	138·61	19·80	148·51	108·91	49·50	69·30	49·50
29	St. Johns, P.Q.....	111·11	150·79	119·04	47·61	47·61	95·23	15·87

TABLEAU VIII.—ETAT COMPARATIF DE LA MORTALITÉ DUE À 15 CAUSES PRINCIPALES DE DÉCÈS, PAR 1,000 DÉCÈS.

Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Diphtheria.	Throat Affections.	Diseases of the Urinary Organs.	Paralysis.	Cancer.	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and Continued Fevers.	Catarrhal Affections.	
Epilepsie et convulsions.	Diphthérie.	Affections de la gorge.	Maladies des voies urinaires.	Paralysie.		Typhus, fièvres typhoïdes et fièvres continues.	Affections catharrales.	
25·44	23·51	21·09	18·68	15·94	12·56	12·24	7·89	1
40·42	27·06	14·04	25·00	12·67	20·21	40·08	5·13	2
15·12	44·89	5·57	4·72	26·46	11·34	9·45	35·44	3
31·14	10·38	9·22	23·06	20·76	27·68	26·52	1·15	4
28·34	44·53	35·08	10·79	24·29	10·79	13·49	18·89	5
18·98	35·86	11·60	15·82	26·37	15·82	20·04	23·20	6
63·36	176·30	27·54	22·03	25·71	20·20	6·42	11·93	7
33·42	13·92	2·78	22·28	44·56	36·21	16·71	50·13	8
22·33	24·81	2·48	22·33	7·44	14·88	69·47	12·40	9
29·09	14·54	3·63	25·45	50·90	32·72	21·81	.....	10
33·94	5·22	10·44	15·66	15·66	20·88	26·10	70·49	11
36·64	26·17	15·70	26·17	5·23	31·41	57·59	.....	12
2·60	111·97	31·25	2·60	23·43	2·60	10·41	.....	13
10·86	.....	27·17	16·30	21·73	27·17	16·30	10·86	14
58·82	8·40	.....	16·80	8·40	.....	58·82	.....	15
28·16	70·42	7·04	14·08	42·25	63·38	21·12	.....	16
28·73	5·74	63·21	45·97	22·98	11·49	17·24	.....	17
30·86	37·93	18·51	18·51	30·86	18·51	18·51	6·17	18
.....	79·42	18·05	3·61	21·66	10·83	3·61	28·88	19
20·90	6·96	6·96	10·45	80·13	6·96	10·45	97·56	20
58·82	.....	.....	67·22	25·21	42·01	16·80	25·21	21
43·95	10·98	21·97	10·98	.....	43·95	32·96	.....	22
12·57	12·57	18·86	25·15	18·86	18·86	6·28	37·73	23
22·55	7·51	37·59	30·07	52·63	7·51	30·07	45·11	24
22·72	22·72	5·68	5·68	45·45	.....	.....	28·40	25
9·09	45·45	9·09	13·63	9·09	.....	13·63	31·81	26
46·72	.....	9·34	28·03	37·38	28·03	9·34	28·03	27
19·80	.....	.....	9·90	39·60	9·90	29·70	39·60	28
7·93	.....	31·74	.....	31·74	.....	39·68	47·61	29

TABLE IX.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS WITH RATIOS TO 1,000 DEATHS AND
1,000 OF POPULATION.

TABLEAU IX.

LISTE DES ACCIDENTS AVEC PROPORTIONS PAR 1,000 DÉCÈS ET
PAR 1,000 DE LA POPULATION.

TABLE IX.—DEATHS CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS—Continued.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS WITH RATIOS TO 1,000 DEATHS AND 1,000 OF POPULATION.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Quebec.		Hamilton.	
		Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.
LISTE DES ACCIDENTS AVEC PROPORTIONS PAR 1,000 DÉCÈS ET PAR 1,000 DE LA POPULATION.		Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.
36	Acc. fell out of window . . .								
37	“ over a balcony . . .								
38	“ on board ship. . .								
39	Killed by a falling wall. . .	1							
40	“ “ tree . . .			1					
41	“ fall of a water spout. . .								
42	Cerebral hemorrhage from fall . . .								
43	Injuries sustained. . .			1	1				
44	Injury to thigh . . .			1					
45	“ to head . . .			1					
46	“ at birth . . .	1							
47	“ internal. . .								
48	Acc. thrown from buggy . . .			1					
49	“ crushed by lumber wagon. . .								
50	“ run over by wagon. . .				1				
51	“ fall from carriage. . .	2							
52	Shock . . .								
53	“ after amputation. . .								
54	Effects of electric shock. . .								
55	Killed by lightning. . .			1					
56	Sunstroke . . .	1	1	1					
57	Frozen . . .								
58	Exposure and violence. . .								
59	Blown to pieces by dynamite explosion. . .								
60	Killed by boiler explosion in mill . . .								
61	Crushed in elevator. . .			1					
62	“ in machine. . .					1			
63	Killed in phosphate mine. . .								
64	Run over by a horse . . .								
65	Concussion of brain . . .			2	1				
66	Collapse after operation. . .				1				1
67	Wound of brain . . .	1							
68	Traumatism. . .	3							
69	Umbilical hemorrhage . . .	1	2						
70	Killed by a blow . . .	1							
71	“ accidentally. . .	17	4	6		8	2	6	1
	Totals . . .	107	40	74	10	22	9	22	6
	Ratio per 1,000 deaths. . .	Proportion par 1,000 décès. . .		23·67	28·77	14·65	32·29		
	“ 1,000 of population . . .	“ 1,000 de la population. . .		0·63	0·47	0·46	0·62		

TABLE IX—DEATHS CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS WITH RATIOS TO 1,000 DEATHS AND 1,000 OF POPULATION.		St. Thomas.		Guelph.		Belleville.		Windsor, Ont.		Sherbrooke.	
		Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.								
1	Fracture.....								1		
2	“ of skull.....										
3	“ of spine.....										
4	“ of femur.....										1
5	“ of cervic femoris..										
6	“ of ribs.....										
7	“ of hip joint.....										
8	Acc. shot.....								1		
9	Injury from burn.....					1	1		1		
10	Acc. scalded.....										2
11	Acc. poisoned.....										
12	Lead poisoning.....										
13	Overdose of laudanum.....										
14	“ morphia.....										
15	“ chloral.....										
16	“ arsenic.....										
17	Poisoned by oil of tansy..										
18	“ eating pneum- atic coloring pencil.....								1		
19	Arsenical intoxication.....										
20	Bite of an insect.....										
21	Drowning.....	1		1		2	1	2			2
22	Asphyxia.....										1
23	Acc. suffocation.....										
24	Smothered by earth in a drain.....										
25	Smothered by well caving in.....										
26	Smothered in bed.....										
27	Choked while eating.....										
28	“ under the in- fluence of liquor.....										
29	Strangulation.....										
30	Railway accidents.....										
31	Acc. killed by street car..	4		1		1		2			1
32	Effects of a fall.....										
33	Fall (rupture of spine)....										
34	Acc. fall from a scaffold..										
35	“ “ tree.....			1							

TABLE IX.—DEATHS CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS—Continued.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS WITH RATIOS TO 1,000 DEATHS AND 1,000 OF POPULATION.		St. Thomas.		Guelph.		Belleville.		Windsor, Ont.		Sherbrooke.	
		Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.	Males— Hommes.	Females— Femmes.
36	Acc. fell out of window....	Tué en tombant d'une fenêtre									
37	“ over a balcony....	“ “ d'un balcon.		1							
38	“ on board ship....	“ “ à bord d'un navire									
39	Killed by a falling wall....	Tué par l'éroulement d'un mur									
40	“ “ tree....	Tué par la chute d'un arbre.									
41	“ fall of a water- spout....	“ d'une gout- tière									
42	Cerebral hemorrhage from fall....	Hémorrhagie cérébrale cau- sée par une chute									1
43	Injuries sustained....	Coups reçus									
44	Injury to thigh....	Blessures à la cuisse.									
45	“ to head....	“ à la tête.									
46	“ at birth....	“ reçues en naissant.									
47	“ internal....	Lésions internes						1			
48	Acc. thrown from buggy....	Chutes de voiture.									
49	“ crushed by lumber wagon....	Broyé par une voiture de charge									
50	“ run over by wagon....	Ecrasé par une voiture à la course									
51	“ fall from carriage....	Chute de voiture.									
52	Shock....	Secousses									
53	“ after amputation....	“ après une amputa- tion									
54	Effects of electric shock....	Tué par une commotion électrique									
55	Killed by lightning....	Tué par le tonnerre.									
56	Sunstroke....	Insolation									
57	Frozen....	Gelés									
58	Exposure and violence....	Maltraitement.					1				
59	Blown to pieces by dynamite explosion....	Tué par une explosion de dynamite.									
60	Killed by boiler explosion in mill....	Tués par une explosion de bouilloire.									
61	Crushed in elevator....	Broyé par un ascenseur.									
62	“ in machine....	“ une machine.									
63	Killed in phosphate mine....	Tué dans une mine de phos- phate									
64	Run over by a horse....	Tué par un cheval à la course									
65	Concussion of brain....	Ebranlement du cerveau.		2							
66	Collapse after operation....	Affaissement après une opé- ration									
67	Wound of brain....	Blessure au cerveau									
68	Traumatism....	Traumatisme									
69	Umbilical hemorrhage....	Hémorrhagie ombilicale.									
70	Killed by a blow....	Tué par un coup									
71	“ accidentally....	Tués accidentellement.									
	Totals....	Totaux	8	6	4	3	8	1	7	1	
	Ratio per 1,000 deaths....	Proportion par 1,000 décès.	67·22	42·25	40·22	55·55	28·88				
	“ 1,000 of population	“ 1,000 de la population	0·75	0·56	0·66	0·89	0·80				

INDEX

TO THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

INDEX

DU RAPPORT POUR L'ANNEE 1890.

INDEX.

INTRODUCTION.....	Page vi
Table of deaths for the year 1890, showing the <i>cause of death, Sex, Age and Civil Condition</i> of deceased, with a separate column for the <i>Still-born</i> .—	
For the City of Montreal.....	Pages 2 to 5
“ Toronto.....	“ 6 to 9
“ Quebec.....	“ 10 to 13
“ Hamilton.....	“ 14 to 17
“ St. John, N.B.....	“ 18 to 21
“ Ottawa.....	“ 22 to 25
“ Halifax.....	“ 26 to 29
“ London.....	“ 30 to 33
“ Winnipeg.....	“ 34 to 37
“ Victoria, B.C.....	“ 38 to 41
“ Kingston.....	“ 42 to 45
“ Brantford.....	“ 46 to 49
“ Hull.....	“ 50 to 53
For the Town of Charlottetown.....	“ 54 to 57
For the City of St. Thomas.....	“ 58 to 61
“ Guelph.....	“ 62 to 65
“ Belleville.....	“ 66 to 69
For the Town of Windsor, Ont.....	“ 70 to 73
For the City of Sherbrooke.....	“ 74 to 77
“ Three Rivers.....	“ 78 to 81
For the Town of Peterborough.....	“ 82 to 85
“ Woodstock, Ont.....	“ 86 to 89
“ Brockville.....	“ 90 to 93
“ Chatham, Ont.....	“ 94 to 97
“ Sorel.....	“ 98 to 101
For the City of St. Hyacinthe.....	“ 102 to 105
For the Town of Galt.....	“ 106 to 109
For the City of Fredericton.....	“ 110 to 113
For the Town of St. Johns, P.Q.....	“ 114 to 117
Table of deaths giving <i>diseases in the order of Fatality, Religions, Nationalities and Occupations</i> .—	
For the City of Montreal.....	Pages 120 to 123
“ Toronto.....	“ 124 to 127
“ Quebec.....	“ 128 to 131
“ Hamilton.....	“ 132 to 135
“ St. John, N.B.....	“ 136 and 137
“ Ottawa.....	“ 138 to 141
“ Halifax.....	“ 142 to 145
“ London.....	“ 146 and 147
“ Winnipeg.....	“ 148 to 151
“ Victoria, B.C.....	“ 152 and 153
“ Kingston.....	“ 154 and 155
“ Brantford.....	“ 156 and 157
“ Hull.....	“ 158 and 159
For the Town of Charlottetown.....	“ 160 and 161
For the City of St. Thomas.....	“ 162 and 163
“ Guelph.....	“ 164 and 165
“ Belleville.....	“ 166 and 167
For the Town of Windsor, Ont.....	“ 168 and 169

INDEX.

INTRODUCTION.....	Page vii
Tableau de la mortalité pour l'année 1890, avec indication des <i>causes de décès</i> , du <i>sexe</i> , de <i>l'âge</i> et de <i>l'état civil</i> des décédés, avec colonne à part donnant le chiffre des <i>mort-nés</i> :—	
Pour la Cité de Montréal.....	Pages 2 à 5
“ de Toronto.....	“ 6 à 9
“ de Québec.....	“ 10 à 13
“ d'Hamilton.....	“ 14 à 17
“ de St. John, N.-B.....	“ 18 à 21
“ d'Ottawa.....	“ 22 à 25
“ d'Halifax.....	“ 26 à 29
“ de London.....	“ 30 à 33
“ de Winnipeg.....	“ 34 à 37
“ de Victoria, C.-B.....	“ 38 à 41
“ de Kingston.....	“ 42 à 45
“ de Brantford.....	“ 46 à 49
“ de Hull.....	“ 50 à 53
Pour la Ville de Charlottetown.....	“ 54 à 57
Pour la Cité de St. Thomas.....	“ 58 à 61
“ de Guelph.....	“ 62 à 65
“ de Belleville.....	“ 66 à 69
Pour la Ville de Windsor, Ont.....	“ 70 à 73
Pour la Cité de Sherbrooke.....	“ 74 à 77
“ de Trois-Rivières.....	“ 78 à 81
Pour la Ville de Peterborough.....	“ 82 à 85
“ de Woodstock, Ont.....	“ 86 à 89
“ de Brockville.....	“ 90 à 93
“ de Chatham, Ont.....	“ 94 à 97
“ de Sorel.....	“ 98 à 101
Pour la Cité de St. Hyacinthe.....	“ 102 à 105
Pour la Ville de Galt.....	“ 106 à 109
Pour la Cité de Frédéricton.....	“ 110 à 113
Pour la Ville de St. Jean, P.Q.....	“ 114 à 117
Tableau de décès par <i>maladies dans l'ordre de la fatalité, religions, nationalités et occupations</i> :—	
Pour la Cité de Montréal.....	Pages 120 à 123
“ de Toronto.....	“ 124 à 127
“ de Québec.....	“ 128 à 131
“ d'Hamilton.....	“ 132 à 135
“ de St. John, N.-B.....	“ 136 et 137
“ d'Ottawa.....	“ 138 à 141
“ d'Halifax.....	“ 142 à 145
“ de London.....	“ 146 et 147
“ de Winnipeg.....	“ 148 à 151
“ de Victoria, C.-B.....	“ 152 et 153
“ de Kingston.....	“ 154 et 155
“ de Brantford.....	“ 156 et 157
“ de Hull.....	“ 158 et 159
Pour la Ville de Charlottetown.....	“ 160 et 161
Pour la Cité de St. Thomas.....	“ 162 et 163
“ de Guelph.....	“ 164 et 165
“ de Belleville.....	“ 166 et 167
Pour la Ville de Windsor, Ont.....	“ 168 et 169

For the City of Sherbrooke	Pages 170 and 171
" Three Rivers	" 172 and 173
For the Town of Peterborough	" 174 and 175
" Woodstock	" 176 and 177
" Brockville	" 178 and 179
" Chatham, Ont.	" 180 and 181
" Sorel	" 182 and 183
For the City of St. Hyacinthe	" 184 and 185
For the Town of Galt	" 186 and 187
For the City of Fredericton	" 188 and 189
For the Town of St. Johns, P.Q.	" 190 and 191
Table of deaths of <i>Illegitimate Children</i>	" 194 and 195
Ratios of mortality by <i>Ages</i>	" 198 and 199
" " <i>Occupations</i>	" 202 and 203
" " <i>Months</i>	" 206 and 207
" " from fifteen principal causes of deaths	" 210 to 215
List of <i>Accidents</i> , with <i>ratios</i>	" 218 to 225

Pour la Cité de Sherbrooke	Pages 170 et 171
“ de Trois-Rivières	“ 172 et 173
Pour la Ville de Peterborough	“ 174 et 175
“ de Woodstock, Ont.	“ 176 et 177
“ de Brockville	“ 178 et 179
“ de Chatham, Ont.	“ 180 et 181
“ de Sorel	“ 182 et 183
Pour la Cité de St. Hyacinthe	“ 184 et 185
Pour la Ville de Galt	“ 186 et 187
Pour la Cité de Frédéricton	“ 188 et 189
Pour la Ville de St. Jean, P.Q.	“ 190 et 191
Tableau des décès d' <i>enfants illégitimes</i>	“ 194 et 195
Proportions de la mortalité par <i>âges</i>	“ 198 et 199
“ “ <i>occupations</i>	“ 202 et 203
“ “ <i>mois</i>	“ 206 et 207
“ “ due à quinze causes principales de décès	“ 210 à 215
Liste des <i>accidents</i> , avec <i>proportions</i>	“ 218 à 225

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1890.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR

L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1890.

IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

TABLE OF SUBJECTS.

	Introduction	Page IV.	
TABLE I.—	Indictable offences.....	“ 2 and following to	125
	CLASS I.—Offences against the person.	“ 2	“ 53
	CLASS II.—Offences against property with violence	“ 50	“ 65
	CLASS III.—Offences against property without violence.....	“ 62	“ 101
	CLASS IV.—Malicious offences against the property..	“ 98	“ 105
	CLASS V.—Forgery and offences against the currency.....	“ 102	“ 109
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not included in the foregoing.....	“ 106	“ 125
TABLE II.—	Summary by Classes and Provinces with totals of each Province and of Canada..	“ 128	“ 135
TABLE III.—	Summary convictions.....	“ 138	“ 187
TABLE IV.—	Showing the number of convictions and the number of persons to each conviction from 1880 to 1890.....	“ 190	“ 193
TABLE V.—	Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by Jury.....	“ 196	“ 201
TABLE VI.—	Number of summary convictions with ratio for Cities and Towns.....	“ 204	
TABLE VII.—	Pardons and commutations.....	“ 206	“ 217
	Index—Indictable offences.....	“ 218	
	Index of Districts—Summary convictions	“ 220 and 221	

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

	Introduction.....	Page V.
TABLEAU I.—	Délits sujets à poursuite.....	“ 2 et suivantes à 125
	CLASSE I.—Outrages contre la personne	“ 2 “ 53
	CLASSE II.—Délits avec violence contre la propriété.....	“ 50 “ 65
	CLASSE III.—Délits sans violence contre la propriété.....	“ 62 “ 101
	CLASSE IV.—Offenses malicieuses contre la propriété.....	“ 98 “ 105
	CLASSE V.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.....	“ 102 “ 109
	CLASSE VI.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes	“ 106 “ 125
TABLEAU II.—	Récapitulation par classes et par provin- ces, avec totaux de chaque province et du Canada.....	“ 123 “ 135
TABLEAU III.—	Condamnations sommaires.....	“ 138 “ 187
TABLEAU IV.—	Indiquant le nombre de condamnations et le nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation depuis 1880 à 1890.....	“ 190 “ 193
TABLEAU V.—	Condamnations sommaires et causes de la compétence d'un juré.....	“ 196 “ 201
TABLEAU IV.—	Nombre de condamnations sommaires avec proportions pour les villes.....	“ 204
TABLEAU VII.—	Pardons et commutations	“ 206 “ 217
	Index—Délits sujets à poursuite.....	“ 219
	Index des districts—Condamnations som- maires	“ 220 et 221

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

These statistics are collected and compiled under authority of the Act relating to Criminal Statistics, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 60.

The annexed report is composed of "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions;" the indictable offences including the cases tried by competent magistrates with the consent of the accused, in accordance with the Acts respecting "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent" and Juvenile Offenders," Chapters 176, 177 and 178, Revised Statutes of Canada.

TABLE I is composed of the six following classes of offences into which crimes and minor offences are usually divided:—

Offences against the person; offences against property with violence; offences against property without violence; malicious offences against property; forgery and other offences against currency; other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

TABLE II is a summary of the preceding table arranged by classes and provinces.

Table III gives the number of convictions returned by Police Magistrates and other Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in accordance with the Act respecting "Summary Convictions," Chapter 178, Revised Statutes of Canada.

TABLE IV is a comparative statement giving the number of persons convicted, with ratio of criminality, for each province, since the year 1880.

TABLE V is a summary giving the number of cases disposed of by the several Courts of Justice of Canada.

TABLE VI is a comparative statement giving the number of cases disposed of by the Police and Recorder Courts, in the principal Cities and Towns of Canada.

TABLE VII is a statement showing the cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised during the year ended 30th September, 1890.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE DU CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1890.

Cette statistique est recueillie et compilée en vertu de l'Acte concernant la statistique criminelle, Statuts Révisés du Canada, chapitre 60.

Le rapport ci-joint se compose des "délits sujets à poursuite" et des "condamnations sommaires;" les délits sujets à poursuite comprenant les cas expédiés sommairement par des magistrats compétents, avec le consentement des personnes accusées, en conformité des Actes concernant les "procès expéditifs," les "procès sommaires" et les "jeunes délinquants." Statuts Révisés du Canada, chapitres 176, 177 et 178.

Le tableau I se compose des six classes d'offenses suivantes dans lesquelles sont généralement divisés les crimes et délits:—

Outrages contre la personne; délits avec violence contre la propriété; délits sans violence contre la propriété; offenses malicieuses contre la propriété; faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie; autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.

Le tableau II est un résumé du tableau précédent, par classes et par provinces.

Le tableau III donne le nombre des condamnations contenues dans les rapports des magistrats de police et autres juges de paix, en vertu de la loi concernant les "condamnations sommaires," chapitre 178, Statuts Révisés du Canada.

Le tableau IV est un état comparatif donnant le nombre de personnes condamnées, avec la moyenne de criminalité pour chaque province, depuis l'année 1880.

Le tableau V est un résumé donnant le nombre de cas expédiés par les différentes cours de justice du Canada.

Le tableau VI est un état comparatif du nombre de cas expédiés par les cours de police et de *recorder*, dans les principales villes du Canada.

Le tableau VII indique les cas dans lesquels la prérogative du pardon a été exercée, durant l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1890.

FIRST PART.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.
DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
MURDER.										
Pictou, N.S.	1	1								
Madawaska, N.B.	1	1								
St. John, N.B.	2	1	1							
Totals of New Brunswick.	3	2	1							
Montmagny, Que.	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	1	1								
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.	3	1		2	2					
Dufferin, Ont.	1	1								
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	4	3		1	1					
Totals of Ontario.	14	9		5	5					
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					
New Westminster, B.C.	2	2								
Victoria, B.C.	1	1								
Totals of British Columbia.	4	3		1	1					
The Territories.	1	1								
Totals of Canada.	26	17	1	8	8					
ATTEMPT TO MURDER.										
Montreal, Que.	1		1							
Manitoba, Eastern.	4	4								
Totals of Canada.	5	4	1							
MANSLAUGHTER.										
Cumberland, N.S.	1			1	1					
Pictou, N.S.	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.	2			2	2					

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- dé- ré
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré		
MURDER.																
Pictou, N.-E																
Madawaska, N.-B																
St Jean, N.B																
Totaux du N.-Brunswick																
Montmagny, Qué.		1											1		1	
Montréal, Qué.																
Québec, Qué.	1						1							1		
Totaux de Québec.	1	1					1						1	1	1	
Dufferin, Ont.																
Haldimand, Ont																
Hastings, Ont.		1						1						1		
Kent, Ont.																
Lambton, Ont.																
Middlesex, Ont.		1							1						1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O																
Oxford, Ont.			1					1						1		
Wellington, Ont.		1							1					1		
York, Ont.		1							1					1		
Totaux d'Ontario.		4	1					2		3				3	2	
Clinton, Col.-B.		1						1						1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.																
Victoria, Col.-B																
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		1						1						1		
Les Territoires																
Totaux du Canada	1	6	1					4		3			1	5	3	
ATTEMPT TO MURDER.																
Montréal, Qué																
Manitoba, Est																
Totaux du Canada																
MANSLAUGHTER.																
Cumberland, N.-E.		1							1		1				1	
Pictou, N.-E.		1													1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2						1		1					2	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION	
									— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— No OPTION.	— One year and over.
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			
MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.										
St. John, N.B.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oxford, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
York, Ont.	*11	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals of Ontario.	33	20	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Manitoba, Eastern.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster, B.C.	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Canada.	45	23	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	2	4
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.										
St. Francis, Que.	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carleton, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex, Ont.	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.	8	1	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Totals of Canada.	11	1	.....	10	9	.....	1	.....	.....	3
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.										
Annapolis, N.S.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 2 jury disagreed—2 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.													
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
HOMICIDE NON PREMÉDITÉ— <i>Fin.</i>													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	13	1	2	.....	2	5	1	2	2	1	1
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCER CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE AU BAS AGE.													
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	1
.....
.....	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	2	1
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION.													
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING— <i>Concluded.</i>										
St. John, N.B.	1			1	1				1	
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Iberville, Que.	1	1								
Montreal, Que.	7	1	1	5	5				1	1
Ottawa, Que.	2	2								
Quebec, Que.	8	7		1		1				
Totals of Quebec	19	11	1	7	6	1			2	1
Bruce, Ont.	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.	*2			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Frontenac, Ont.	3			3		3			1	2
Grey, Ont.	7	1		6	6			1	3	1
Haldimand, Ont.	3	2		1	1				1	
Halton, Ont.	2			2	2					
Hastings, Ont.	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	4	3		1	1				1	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	5	2		3	2		1		2	
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1				1	
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Ont.	2			2	2					
Thunder Bay, Ont.	1			1	1					
Waterloo, Ont.	2			2	2					
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	2					
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	71	25		46	46			4	20	8
Totals of Ontario	116	36		79	75	3	1	5	35	11
Manitoba, Eastern	1	1								
New Westminster, B.C.	*6	1		4	4					1
Victoria, B.C.	2			2	2					
Totals of British Columbia.	+8	1		6	6					1
The Territories	1	1								
Totals of Canada	148	51	1	94	89	4	1	5	38	13

* 1 jury disagreed.—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

† 1 *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given. — Non- donné.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.

St. Jean, N.-B.	1						1							1
Bedford, Qué.	1			1										
Iberville, Qué.														
Montréal, Qué.	2	3					3	1	1				1	4
Ottawa, Qué.							1							1
Québec, Qué.		1												
Totaux de Québec.	2	5		1			4	1	1				1	5
Bruce, Ont.		1												
Carleton, Ont.		2							1					1
Essex, Ont.		1						2						2
Frontenac, Ont.		3				3							3	
Grey, Ont.		6				2		2	1	1			2	4
Haldimand, Ont.		1				1							1	1
Halton, Ont.		2				1			1				1	1
Hastings, Ont.														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		1							1				1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.		2						1	1	1			1	1
Norfolk, Ont.		1								1			1	
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1						1						1
Ontario, Ont.		1						1						1
Renfrew, Ont.	1							1					1	
Simcoe, Ont.		2						1	1				1	1
Stormont, Dundas et Glen- garry, Ont.		1				1				1				2
Thunder Bay, Ont.		2							1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.		1				1			1				1	1
Wellington, Ont.		2						1		1			2	
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1						1
York, Ont.	5	41		3		12		26	3	2			24	19
Totaux d'Ontario.	7	70		3		21		37	7	11			39	36
Manitoba, Est.														
New-Westminster, Col.-B.											4			
Victoria, Col.-B.	2					1				1			1	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2					1				1			1	1
Les Territoires.														
Totaux du Canada	11	77		5		22		42	8	13			41	43

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.					—	—	—	—	—		—	

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	1	.....	1a.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1a.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1b.
5	10	2	19	3	7	.....	.....	25	12	4	5	.....	.....	6a, 1b.
10	11	2	38	8	10	.....	.....	32	23	14	9	.....	1	12a, 2b.
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
10	14	2	43	8	15	.....	.....	39	25	14	10	.....	3	12a, 2b.

a { Sentence deferred.
 { Sentence remise.

b { Bound to keep the peace.
 { Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
					16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
RAPE.														
Rimouski, Qué.		1			1									1
Frontenac, Ont.														
Haldimand, Ont.														
Hasting, Ont.														
Lambton, Ont.														
Lincoln, Ont.					1									1
Oxford, Ont.														
Simcoe, Ont.														
Victoria, Ont.														
Wentworth, Ont.														
York, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.					1									1
New Westminster, Col.-B.														
Victoria, Col.-B.		1							1					1
Totaux de la Col.-B.		1							1					1
Les Territoires														
Totaux du Canada.		2			2				1					3
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.														
Quean's, I. du P.-E.		1					1						1	
Halifax, N.-E.									1					
King's, N.-E.		1								1				
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		1							1		1			
Montréal, Qué		1							1					1
Carleton, Ont.	1						1							1
Frontenac, Ont.		1								1				1
Huron, Ont.														
Welland, Ont.														
York, Ont.		4			4								2	2
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	5			4		1				1		2	4
Clinton, Col.-B.		1					1						1	
Les Territoires	1	1					2						2	
Totaux du Canada.	2	10			4		5		2		2		6	5

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.					REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
VIOL.														
			1					1						
											1			
			1							1				
				1						1				
				1						1				
								1		2				
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.														
						1		1						
			1									1		
			1									1		
			1					1						
			1					1			1			
			4					3		1			1 _a	
			6					4		1	1		1 _a	
			1					1						
			1		1								2	
			10		1	1		7		1	1	1	2 1 _a	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
INDECENT ASSAULT.										
Annapolis, N.S.	1			1		1			1	
Colchester, N.S.	1			1	1					*1
Cumberland, N.S.	1	1								
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1					
Yarmouth, N.S.	1			1	1		1			
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5	1		4	3	1	1	1	1	
St. John, N.B.	2			2	1		1			+1
Joliette, Que.	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	6	2		4	3	1	3			
Ottawa, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Rimouski, Que.	1			1	1					
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	11	3		8	7	1	3	2		
Brant, Ont.	2	1		1		1				1
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.	5	4		1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	3			3	3				1	
Frontenac, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1	
Halton, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1					
Huron, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2	2								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.	1			1			1		1	
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Thunder Bay, Ont.	1	1								
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Wellington, Ont.	3			3	3					+3
Wentworth, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
York, Ont.	5			5	4	1			2	
Totals of Ontario	42	18		24	21	2	1	2	10	4
The Territories	2			2	2				2	
Totals of Canada.....	62	22		40	34	4	2	6	15	6

* { And 50 lashes.
{ Et 50 coups de fouet.

+ { And 12 lashes.
{ Et 12 coups de fouet.

+ { And to be thrice whipped.
{ Et à être fouetté trois fois.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
INDECENT ASSAULT.															
Annapolis, N.-E.		1				1								1	
Colchester, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Cumberland, N.-E.															
Halifax, N.-E.		1										1		1	
Yarmouth, N.-E.		1		1										1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		4		1	1	1					1		2	2	
St. Jean, N.-B.		1			1	1								2	
Joliette, Qué.		1		1									1		
Montréal, Qué.		4			1	2		1					2	2	
Ottawa, Qué.		1			1										
Rimouski, Qué.	1			1									1		
Terrebonne, Qué.		1		1											
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec	1	7		3	2	2		1					4	2	
Brant, Ont.		1							1				1		
Bruce, Ont.		1							1				1		
Carleton, Ont.		1							1				1		
Elgin, Ont.															
Essex, Ont.		2					3						2	1	
Frontenac, Ont.											1				
Halton, Ont.		1					1							1	
Hastings, Ont.		1		1									1		
Huron, Ont.		1		1									1		
Kent, Ont.															
Lambton, Ont.															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.															
Lennox et Addington, Ont.								1							
Lincoln, Ont.		1													
Ontario, Ont.															
Oxford, Ont.															
Peterborough, Ont.		2						1		1			1	1	
Stormont, Dundas et Glen-garry, Ont.	1			1									1		
Thunder Bay, Ont.															
Welland, Ont.		1					1							1	
Wellington, Ont.		3					3						2	1	
Wentworth, Ont.		1					1							1	
York, Ont.		4	1	1			2		2				2	3	
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	20	1	4			13		6		1		13	9	
Les Territoires.	2						2						2		
Totaux du Canada	4	32	1	8	4		19		7		2		21	15	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE 1.													
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.					REMARKS. — REMARQUES. *			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.													
1			1					1	1				
			1					1					
1			3					1	1	1			
			2				1	1					
			1					1					
			4					4					
			1					1			1		
			1					1					
			8					7			1		
	1		1							1			
	1							1					
			1	2				2	1				
1			1						1				
			1						1				
			1						1				
1			1					1			1		
			1							1			
			1					1	1		1		
			3					1	1				
			1					1					
	2		3					4				1	
2	4		15	2				10	6	3	1	2	1
			2										2
3	4		30	2			1	18	8	4	2	2	3

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.											
Cumberland, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madawaska, N.B.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	7	1	.....	6	5	1	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Canada	12	4	.....	8	7	1	.....	1	.....	
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.											
Beauharnois, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Qui.	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Quebec	6	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Lambton, Ont.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster, B.C.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	10	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.											
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, O., York, Ont.	1 3	1 2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		D'th. — A vie	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoys à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Servi-teurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Jour-naliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuve.	Single — Célibataires.	
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														

EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGES SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5
2	1	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	7

SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	3

AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
			H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.				
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.													
Cumberland, N.-E.		1		1									
Picton, N.-E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		1		1									
Madawaska, N.-B.													
Bedford, Qué.		1		1									
Essex, Ont.	2				2						2		
Norfolk, Ont.		1				1						1	
Ontario, Ont.		2			2						2		
Simcoe, Ont.		1			1						1		
Stormont, Dundas et Glen-garry, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.	2	4		1	4		1				5	1	
Totaux du Canada.	2	6		2	4		1				5	1	
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.													
Beauharnois, Qué.													
Montréal, Qué.	1	1			1		1				1	1	
Totaux de Québec.	1	1			1		1				1	1	
Lambton, Ont.		1					1				1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.									1				
Les Territoires.		1			1							1	
Totaux du Canada.	1	3			2		2			1	2	2	
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.													
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1					1						
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.		1					1						
Totaux du Canada.		1					1						

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I												
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	R. Catholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants. Autr's confessions.
England and Wales Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.										
EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.												
			1						1			1c
			1						1			1c
1								1				
			2								2	
			1						1			1a
			2					2				1a
			1						1			
			6					2	2		2	2a
1			7					3	3		2	2a, 1c
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.												
			2					2				
			2					2				
			1					1				
			1					1				
			4					1				
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.												
			1						1			
			1						1			
			1						1			

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. c Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	— NO OPTION.	
									Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.										
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	4	2		2	2			1	1	
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.										
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.....	79	26		53	52	1		10		
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Hastings, Ont.....	3			3	3			1	2	
Lambton, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Oxford, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	13	13								
York, Ont.....	13	5		8	8			1	1	
Totals of Ontario.....	38	22		16	16			3	4	
The Territories.....	*2	1								
Totals of Canada.....	120	49		70	69	1		14	4	
DESERTING CHILD.										
Halifax, N.S.....	1	1								
Halton, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	4	3		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	5	4		1	1				1	

* 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Sape-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-dé-re		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Montréal, Qué.....	1								1				1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....														
Wentworth, Ont.....		1							1				1	
York, Ont.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1							1				1	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	1							2				2	

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Halifax, N.-E.....	1								1					1
Montréal, Qué.....	21	32					45		8					53
Bruce, Ont.....														
Elgin, Ont.....		1					1						1	
Hastings, Ont.....		3					1		2					3
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							2				2	
Oxford, Ont.....		1							1				1	
Perth, Ont.....		1							1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....														
Wentworth, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....		8					7		1				4	4
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	15					9		7				9	7
Les Territoires.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	23	47					54		16				9	61

DESERTING CHILD.

Halifax, N.-E.....														
Halton, Ont.....														
Middlesex, Ont.....		1					1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1					1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....		1					1						1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.													
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2	.....	2	.....	43a
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2a 1a
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	6a
1	1	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	3	3	.....	9a
.....
2	6	2	57	1	1	.....	.....	54	5	3	5	3	52a
DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.													
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.						
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.		Plus de 2 réci- dés.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
BIGAMY.													
Montreal, Que.....	3			3	2	1							
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1								
Essex, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1				
Frantenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1		1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1				
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O	1			1		1							
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1					1			
York, Ont.....	1			1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	10	1		9	7	2			3	1			
Totals of Canada.....	13	1		12	9	3			3	1			
ABDUCTION.													
Victoria, N.B.....	1			1	1				1				
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1				1				
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	1		2		1	1		2				
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1											
Wentworth, Ont.....	4	4											
Totals of Ontario.....	9	6		3	1	1	1		3				
Totals of Canada.....	10	6		4	2	1	1		4				
ASSAULT ON FEMALE.													
Queen's, N.S.....	1			1	1				1				
Montreal, Que.....	49	22		27	27			22	3				
Three Rivers, Que.....	2			2			2	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	51	22		29	27		2	23	3				
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1			1					
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2	2			2					
Totals of Ontario.....	3			3	3			3					
Totals of Canada.....	55	22		33	31		2	26	4				

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mar-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

BIGAMIE.

2	1				2	1	1					2	3		
				1	1				1				1		
					1				1			1	1		
	1					1						1	1		
1					1	1						1	1		
	1				1						1	1	1		
	1				1				1			1	1		
1	3			1	6	3	1	2	2		1	3	9		
3	4			1	8	4	2	2	2		1	5	12		

ENLÈVEMENT.

						1	1								1
						1	1						1		1
												2	1		
					1	2	1					2	2		1
					1	3	2					2	2		2

VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.

						1		1					1		
				2	26	1		3		11	1	5	14	1	9
					2			1				1	2		
				2	28	1		4		11	1	6	16	1	9
						1							1		
					2				1			1	2		
					2	1			1			1	3		
				2	30	3		5	1	11	1	7	20	1	9

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS				
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non- donné.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
BIGAMY.																	
Montréal, Qué.....	1	2						3									3
Brant, Ont.....	1								1								1
Essex, Ont.....		1						1									1
Frontenac, Ont.....		1						1									1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1								1							1
Simcoe, Ont.....		1						1									1
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O		1						1									1
Waterloo, Ont.....		1								1							1
Wentworth, Ont.....		1						1									1
York, Ont.....		1						1									1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	8						6	1	2							6 3
Totaux du Canada.....	2	10						9	1	2							6 6
ABDUCTION.																	
Victoria, N.-B.....								1									
Grey, Ont.....		1						1									1
Middlesex, Ont.....		2						2									2
Simcoe, Ont.....																	
Wentworth, Ont.....																	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3						3									3
Totaux du Canada.....		3						4									3
ASSAULT ON FEMALE.																	
Queen's, N.-E.....		1								1							1
Montréal, Qué.....	7	15		4				18	1	1		3		2	18		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1							1	1				1	1		
Totaux de Québec.....	8	16		4				18	2	2		3		3	19		
Welland, Ont.....		1				1									1		
Wentworth, Ont.....		2						2							2		
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3				1		2							1		2
Totaux du Canada.....	8	20		4		1		20	2	3		3		5	21		

TABLEAU 1. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.												
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autr's pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants — Autr's confessions.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.										
BIGAMIE.												
		1	1	1				1		2		
			1	1			1		1			
			1	1							1	
			1	1				1			1	
1			1					1	1			
1			6	2			1	2	2	2	2	
1		1	7	3			1	3	2	4	2	
ENLÈVEMENT.												
			1								1	
1			1					1	1			
1			2					1	1	1		
1			3					1	1	1		1
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.												
			1				1					
	1		23					24				
			2					2				1a
	1		25					26				1a
	1		1					1	1			
	1		1					1	1	1		
	1		2					1	1	1		
	2		28				1	27	1	1		1a

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		SANS OPTION.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	SANS OPTION.	
											Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
AGGAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.												
King's, N.S.	1			1	1							
Yarmouth, N.S.	1			1	1			1				
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2			2	1	1		1				
St. John, N.B.	4	1		3	3			3				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1							
Totals of New Brunswick..	5	1		4	4			3				
Bedford, Que.	1	1										
Iberville, Que.	5			5	3	2		1	4			
Joliette, Que.	1			1	1							
Montmagny, Que.	1			1	1				1			
Montreal, Que.	78	27		51	51			46	3			
Ottawa, Que.	1	1							1			
Quebec, Que.	2			2	2				1			
St. Francis, Que.	6	3		3	3			2	*1			
Three Rivers, Que.	7			7	6		1	4	3			
Totals of Quebec	102	32		70	67	2	1	53	13			
Algoma, Ont.	3			3	3				3			
Brant, Ont.	2			2	1		1		2			
Charleton, Ont.	13	4		9	9				8			
Essex, Ont.	8	6		2	2			1	1			
Grey, Ont.	6			6	6				4			
Hastings, Ont.	5			5	5				5			
Kent, Ont.	8	4		4	4			3	1			
Lambton, Ont.	6	1		5	5				3			
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1										
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1										
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	5	2		3	2	1			3			
Ontario, Ont.	3			3		2	1	1	1			
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	4			4	3		1	3				
Victoria, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1			
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1				1			
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	1	1		1	1			
Wentworth, Ont.	18	7		11	11			4	5			
York, Ont.	†83	33		49	49			19	14			
Totals of Ontario.....	171	60		110	103	4	3	32	51			
Manitoba, Eastern.....	5			5	5			2	3			
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1				1			
New Westminster, B.C.	3			3	3			1	1			
Victoria, B.C.	10	4		6	6			4	2			
Totals of British Columbia.	14	4		10	10			5	4			

†1, jury disagreed.—1, le juré ne s'est pas accordé. * both gaol and fined.—La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.													CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — Industriels.	Pro- fes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.			Life. — A vie											
1				1	1							1		1	
1				1	1							2		2	
1				3	1				1			2	1	2	
1				4					1			3	1	3	
				5					1	1		2		3	
	1			46	5	1	18	1	8	1	14	20	1	24	
				1	1		1		1		1	1		1	
				1	2		2		1		2	2		1	
				7					1		1	1		6	
	1			60	10	2	21	1	11	2	19	27	1	35	
				2	1	1			1		1	2		1	
				2							2	2			
1				6	3		1		2		6	3		6	
				6	2		2	3			1	2		4	
				3	2						5	1		4	
				2	2		1		1		2	2		2	
1				5					1		4	3		2	
				3								2	1	2	
1				1	2						3			3	
				3	1		1			1	2			4	
				1	1						1			1	
				1	1						2	1		1	
				11	1		2		1		7	3		8	
				1	49		1	3	9	1	32	25	1	23	
3				1	95	15	2	8	6	16	2	70	45	65	
					3	2		1				4	2	3	
						1						1		1	
	1			2	1				1			2	1		
				6			2					2		5	
	1			8	2		2	1				5	1	6	

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.													
King's, N.-E.		1					1				1		
Yarmouth, N.-E.		1			1						1		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2			1			1			2		
St Jean, N.-B		3				3						3	
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1				1						1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		4				4						4	
Bedford, Qué.		4	1			3	1	1			1	4	
Iberville, Qué.		1				1					1		
Joliette, Qué.		1				1					1		
Montmagny, Qué.									1		1		
Montréal, Qué.	7	36		1	8	1	28		7	6	8	31	
Ottawa, Qué.		2				1		1			1	1	
Québec, Qué.		2				3					2		
St. François, Qué.	1	2				1					2		
Trois-Rivières	2	5		4	2	1					6	1	
Totaux de Québec.	10	50	1	5	10	1	37	1	9	7	20	37	
Algoma, Ont.		3				1		2			3		
Brant, Ont.		2				2						2	
Carleton, Ont.		7			2	4		3			3	6	
Essex, Ont.	2	1				2					1	1	
Grey, Ont.		6			4	2					6		
Hastings, Ont.	2	3				4		1			1	4	
Kent, Ont.	1	3			1	1		2			3	1	
Lambton, Ont.	1	4				2		3			3	2	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont.													
Northumberland et Durham, O		3		1		2					1	1	
Ontario, Ont.		3						2				3	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	1	3			3	1				1	3	1	
Victoria, Ont.		1				1					1		
Waterloo, Ont.		1				1					1		
Wellington, Ont.	1	1				1		1			1	1	
Wentworth, Ont.		11		1	2	5		3			3	8	
York, Ont.	5	44		1	2	2	32	1	11		21	25	
Totaux d'Ontario.	14	96		3	14	2	61	1	28	1	50	56	
Manitoba, Est		5					5				2	3	
Clinton, Col.-B.		1				1					1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.		1								3	1		
Victoria, Col.-B.	2	4				3		1		2	1	5	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2	6				4		1		5	3	5	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.										
The Territories.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	*1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	302	99	.....	202	191	7	4	95	73	6
ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.										
Queen's P.E.I.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, N.S.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Carleton, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal, Que.....	82	5	.....	77	77	.....	.....	68	1	.....
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	87	10	.....	77	77	.....	.....	68	1	.....
Brant, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Halton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont.....	8	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lanark, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Norfolk, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Welland, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	18	3	.....	15	14	.....	1	11	4	.....
York, Ont.....	36	11	.....	25	25	.....	.....	13	8	2
Totals of Ontario.....	89	25	.....	64	59	4	1	29	25	3
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	190	40	.....	150	144	5	1	100	27	3

* Both gaol and fined—la prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns. — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	La-borers. — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed. — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céli-bai-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.															
5	2			1	172	30	4	32	8	28	4	103	76	2	114
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.															
						2	2						1		1
2						3	2			1				1	2
					1	1						1	1		
2					1	4	3			1		1	1	2	2
						1	1						1		
						1	1						1		
					74	3	2	15	5	14	4	20	33	4	33
					74	3	2	15	5	14	4	20	33	4	33
					3			1		1		1	1		2
					3							3			3
					1			1					1		1
					2	1	1			2		1	1		1
					2							2			2
					1							1			1
					1					1					1
					3							3			3
						2	2						1		1
					2	1		1				1	1		1
					14	1		1	2	4		8	7		8
					25			1		2		18	4		21
					58	6	3	5	2	11		39	17		47
					1			1							1
2					134	16	11	21	7	26	4	60	53	6	84

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.				
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.															
Les Territoires													1		
Totaux du Canada	26	163	1	8	25	3	111	2	39		14		77	105	
ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		2					1		1				2		
Cumberland, N.-E.	1	2					1		2				3		
Digby, N.-E.		1							1				1		
Halifax, N.-E.		1							1				1		
Totaux de la N.-Écosse	1	4					1		4				2	3	
Carleton, N.-B		1							1				1		
Westmoreland, N.-B															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		1							1				1		
Montréal, Qué.	17	47	2	1	8		40	6	10	5	5	2	6	47	
Ottawa, Qué.															
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	17	47	2	1	8		40	6	10	5	5	2	6	47	
Brant, Ont.		3				1		2						3	
Bruce, Ont.															
Carleton, Ont.	1	2				3							3		
Elgin, Ont.		1							1				1		
Essex, Ont.		1						1					1		
Halton, Ont.		1				1							1		
Kent, Ont.	1	2				1		2					3		
Lambton, Ont.	2					1		1	1				2		
Lanark, Ont.		1							1				1		
Lincoln, Ont.		1						1					1		
Middlesex, Ont.		3				1		2					2	1	
Norfolk, Ont.		2				1			1				1	1	
Peterborough, Ont.		1						1					1		
Welland, Ont.		2				1		1					2		
Wentworth, Ont.		15				3		12					3	12	
York, Ont.	1	24				7	1	15	1	1			5	19	
Totaux d'Ontario.	5	59				19	1	38	1	5			19	44	
Manitoba, Est.		1						1						1	
Victoria, Col.-B.															
Les Territoires															
Totaux du Canada	23	114	2	1	27	1	81	7	21	5	5	2	30	95	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL			
								— EMPRISONNÉS.			
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me de	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Queen's, P.E.I	1	1								
Cape Breton, N.S.	1			1	1				1	
Cumberland, N.S.	4	1		3	3			1	1	
Halifax, N.S.	7	3		4	4				4	
King's, N.S.	1			1	1				1	
Shelburne, N.S.	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.	14	5		9	9			1	7	
Carleton, N.B.	1	1								
Northumberland, N.B.	1	1								
St. John, N.B.	2			2	1		1		2	
Victoria, N.B.	2	2								
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick.	7	4		3	2		1		3	
Beauharnois, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.	10	3		7	7			6		
Ottawa, Que.	2			2	2				2	
Rimouski, Que.	14	3		11	11			9	2	
St. Francis, Que.	4	1		3	3			2	1	
Terrebonne, Que.	4			4	4				4	
Three Rivers, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	37	7		30	30			19	10	
Algoma, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.	2			2	2				1	
Carleton, Ont.	7			7	7			4	3	
Elgin, Ont.	2			2	2					
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.	4			4	4			1		3
Grey, Ont.	2			2	1	1		1	1	
Halton, Ont.	5			5	5			3		
Kent, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	3			3	3				2	
Lincoln, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.	15	2		13	12		1	3	9	
Norfolk, Ont.	2			2	2			1		1
Northumberland & Durham, O.	19	7		12	10	2		9	1	2
Ontario, Ont.	2			2	1	1		2		
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1				1	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENTENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.

					2	1	1			1			2		1
					4	1		1				2	2		1
					6	3	1	1		1		2	4		3
					2					1		1			2
					1					1			1		
					3					2		1	1		2
						1						1	1		
				1	6	1	1					3	4		1
						2	1	2				1	1		3
					1	10	5			1		3	8		3
						3						2			1
						4	4	1					3		1
					1							1	1		
				1	8	22	12	3		1		11	18		10
					1			1					1		
					4	3	2	1				2	2		
						2	1			3		1	5		2
						1		1							1
					3	1	1					2	1	1	2
					2	1	4	2				2	2		3
					1							1			1
					2					1		1	2		
					1	2				1		1	2		1
						1						1			1
					13	1		1		5		4	4	1	8
					9	3	3		1	1		4	2		
					1	1	1			4		3	9		3
						1						1			2
						1						1			1

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.					CLASSE I.		
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.										REMARKS.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	REMARKS.			
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												—	—	—	—
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.																	
			1					1									
			3					2		1							
1			3				1		2						1b.		
1			7				1	3	2	1					1b.		
			1	1			1			1							
								1									
			1	1			1	1		1							
			1					1					1				
			1					7									
			2					1					1				
			11					11					3				
			3					3					1				
			4					1									
			1														
			30					24					6				
				1					1						1a.		
			2					1	1	1							
			5		2			1	1	1			3		2a.		
			1														
			1						1								
	1		3					2		1			1		2a.		
			2					1					1				
			4		1				2	1			2		2a.		
			1							1							
	1		3	1				1					1		1a.		
								2	1								
1	3		9	1			1	4	7	1			1		1b.		
			1	1				1	1								
	1		11					4	3	4			1				
1			1					1									
			1					1					1				

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
									Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.										
Peterborough, Ont.	13	1		12	8	3	1	12		
Prince Edward, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2			2	1	1		1	*	1
Wellington, Ont.	9	1		8	6	2		6		1
Wentworth, Ont.	6			6	1	1	4			5
York, Ont.	11			11	11			5		3
Totals of Ontario.	114	12		102	85	11	6	51		32
Manitoba, Central.	3	2		1	1			†1		
Clinton, B.C.	4			4	4			2		1
New Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1					1
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1					1
Totals of British Columbia.	6			6	6			2		3
The Territories.	8			8	8			5		1
Totals of Canada.	190	31		159	141	11	7	79		56
SEDUCTION.										
Montreal, Que.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Grey, Ont.	1			1		1				1
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Huron, Ont.	1	1								
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1					1
York, Ont.	3	2		1	1					1
Totals of Ontario.	11	6		5	4	1				4
The Territories.	1	1								
Totals of Canada.	13	8		5	4	1				4
LIBEL.										
Montreal, Que.	1	1								
Halton, Ont.	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1			1		
York, Ont.	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.	4	3		1	1			1		

*Both gaol and fined—la prison et l'amende. †Also bound to keep peace—Et tenu de garder la paix.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.		Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.														
1	1	2	7	1	1	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	1b.	
	1		1			1			1					
			2			1			1					
			8			1			1					
3	1	1	2			1	4	1					1a.	
1	5		5			1	4	4			2		2a.	
7	14	2	70	4	4	4	33	26	14	16	6	1	9a., 2b.	
1											1			
1			2		1		1				2			
					1							1		
1			2		2		1				2	1		
1			2	1			2						1b.	
11	14	2	112	6	6	6	64	28	16	16	15	2	9a., 4b.	
SÉDUCTION.														
			1				1							
			1						1					
	1						1							
1			1			1	1							
1	1		3			1	3		1					
1	1		3			1	3		1					
LIBELLE.														
			1										1	
			1										1	

6g—4 a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nac.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
								Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		
LIBEL—<i>Concluded.</i>											
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1									
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	7	6		1	1			1			

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Montreal, Que.....	31	15		16	16			15	
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	1							
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	33	16		17	17			15	
Carleton, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Halton, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	22	6		16	15	1		1	
York, Ont.....	6	2		4	4			2	1
Totals of Ontario.....	32	9		23	22	1		5	1
The Territories.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	66	26		40	39	1		20	1

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURLARS' TOOLS.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				
Kent, N.B.....	1			1	1				
King's, N.B.....	2			2	2				
Totals of New Brunswick..	3			3	3				
Montmagny, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Montreal, Que.....	8	2		6	1		5		1
Quebec, Que.....	2			2	2				1
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	12	2		10	5		5		3

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.*

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré	

LIBEL—*Concluded.*

Manitoba, Est.....														
Victoria, Col.-B.....														
Totaux du Canada.....		1				1								

VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Montréal, Qué.....	2	14				15	1						4	12
Ottawa, Qué.....		1								1				
St. François, Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	2	15				15	1			1			4	12
Carleton, Ont.....		1		1										
Halton, Ont.....														
Hastings, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....						1								1
Wentworth, Ont.....		15				9	1	5		1			5	10
York, Ont.....		4				4							4	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		21		1		15	1	5		1			10	11
Les Territoires.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	2	36		1		30	2	5		2			14	23

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....		1		1									1	
Kent, N.-B.....		1				1								1
King's, N.-B.....	1	1					2							2
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	1	2				1	2							3
Montmagny, Qué.....										1			1	
Montréal, Qué.....	1	5				1	5						1	3
Québec, Qué.....		2					2						1	1
Richelieu, Qué.....	1					1								1
Totaux de Québec.....	2	7				2	7			1			3	5

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE— <i>Fin.</i>												CLASSE I.			
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Protestants.		Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
LIBELLE— <i>Fin.</i>															
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
2	1	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	1b.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1a.
2	1	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	1a., 1b.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1b.
3	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	1	2	.....	.....	15b.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
3	2	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	2	2	1	1a., 16b.
.....	
5	3	1	28	1	1	19	12	3	2	2	1	2a., 17b.
DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.												CLASSE II.			
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
									Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION	One year and over.
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.										
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Frontenac, Ont.	4	2		2	2			2		
Grey, Ont.	1	1								
Haldimand, Ont.	2			2	2			1		
Hastings, Ont.	3	1		2	1	1		1		
Kent, Ont.	3	1		2	2				1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	8	2		6	6					
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	6			6	6				5	
Middlesex, Ont.	4	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1			1	1	
Perth, Ont.	2			2	2			1		
Peterborough, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	3			3	3					
Prince Edward, Ont.	1			1		1		1		
Simcoe, Ont.	6	2		4	4				2	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	1			1		1				
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	4	1		3	2		1	1		
York, Ont.	27	12		15	12		3	2		
Totals of Ontario	81	24		57	48	4	5	11	11	
Manitoba, Eastern	2	1		1	1					
New Westminster, B.C.	*2			1	1					
The Territories	5	1		4	4				1	
Totals of Canada	106	28		77	63	4	10	14	12	
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.										
Queen's, P.E.I.	1			1	1					
Cumberland, N.S.	1	1								
Halifax, N.S.	2			2	2			1		
King's, N.S.	1			1	1					
Yarmouth, N.S.	2			2	2			1		
Totals of Nova Scotia	6	1		5	5			2		
Albert, N.B.	2			2	2					
Gloucester, N.B.	2	1		1	1					
Northumberland, N.B.	2			2	2			2		
Westmoreland, N.B.	3			3	1	1	1			
Totals of New Brunswick	9	1		8	6	1	1	2		

* 1 Nolle prosequi.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.—ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	D'th.	Com-mitted to Re-for-ma-tories.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	In-dus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.														
D'ux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céli-ba-taires.
1					1					1			1		
					1					1					1
					2					1			1		2
1					1	1				2					1
1					1	1			1	1					2
1	5			1	1	5		2					2	1	1
1					6								4	1	5
1					3					2			1	2	1
1					1	1	1			1			1	1	1
1					1	1	1						1	1	1
3					2	1							3		2
					1	1							1		1
	2				2	2		1		1			1	1	3
						1	1								1
1	1				3					3			1	1	2
6	6				15					2	2		4	1	14
15	17			1	42	15	2	3	1	15	2	26	11	1	45
1					1					1					1
1					1							1			
3					1	3			1		2	1			4
29	19			1	55	22	2	3	2	17	4	40	11	1	63
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.															
1						1									1
1						2							2		
1						1				1					1
1						2			1						2
3						5			1		1			2	3
2							2						2		2
1						1							2	1	
1						2							1	2	
2	1					1	2						3	1	2
5	1					4	4			1			7	4	4

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.					Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- m- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—*Concluded.*

Carleton, Ont		1						1						1	
Elgin, Ont		1						1						1	
Frontenac, Ont		2			1			1						1	1
Grey, Ont															
Haldimand, Ont		2			1				1					2	
Hasting, Ont		2			1			1						1	1
Kent, Ont	1	1						2						2	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont		6			1			5							5
Lennox et Addington, Ont		6		1	1			4							6
Middlesex, Ont		3						3						3	
Peel, Ont		1							1						1
Perth, Ont		2		1					1					1	
Peterborough, Ont		1						1						1	
Prescott et Russell, Ont	3											3			3
Prince Edouard, Ont		1			1									1	
Simcoe, Ont		4						3		1					4
Stormont, Dundas et Glen- garry, Ont		1						1						1	
Welland, Ont		1						1							1
Wentworth, Ont		3			1			2						2	1
York, Ont		15		2	6			7						9	6
Totaux d'Ontario	4	53		4	13			33		4			3	26	29
Manitoba, Est		1			1									1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.													1		
Les Territoires		4			1			3						2	1
Totaux du Canada	7	68		5	18			45		4			5	33	38

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1		1										1	
Cumberland, N.-E.															
Halifax, N.-E.		1											2	1	
King's, N.-E.		1											1		1
Yarmouth, N.-E.	1	1		1						1				1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	3		1						1			3	2	1
Albert, N.-B.	1	1						1		1				1	1
Gloucester, N.-B.				1											1
Northumberland, N.-B.		2								2				1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.	1	2			1			1		1				3	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	2	5		1				2		5				5	2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.								
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- te- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.										
Arthabaska, Que.	2			2	2				2	
Beauharnois, Que.	1	1								
Gaspé, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Iberville, Que.	3	1		2	2					
Montreal, Que.	28	1		27	20	2	5		2	4
Quebec, Que.	3	2		1			1		1	
St. Francis, Que.	7			7	7				6	
Totals of Quebec	45	5		40	32	2	6		12	4
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.	4			4	3		1		1	3
Hastings, Ont.	12	4		8	6	1	1		7	
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1					
Lanark, Ont.	3			3	3					
Lincoln, Ont.	3			3			3			
Middlesex, Ont.	5	4		1	1				1	
Norfolk, Ont.	8			8	8				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2	1		1	1					
Ontario, Ont.	3			3	1	2			2	1
Perth, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1					
Thunder Bay, Ont.	*1									
Victoria, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont.	4	1		3	3				1	1
Wentworth, Ont.	4	2		2	2			1	1	
York, Ont.	73	24		49	48	1			37	
Totals of Ontario	130	36		93	84	4	5	1	54	5
Manitoba, Eastern	3			3	3				1	
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1					1
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C.	2	1		1	1					
Totals of British Columbia.	4	1		3	3				1	1
The Territories	†3			2	2				1	
Totals of Canada	201	44		155	136	7	12	1	73	10
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.										
Montreal, Que.	2			2	2				2	
York, Ont.	3	3								
Totals of Canada	5	3		2	2				2	

* Escaped before trial—S'est évadé avant son procès.

† 1 Nolle prosequi.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.															
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mitted to Refor- matories.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricul- tural.	Commer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		D'th.											
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	En- voyés à la prison de Refor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Commer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mariés.	En veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS— <i>Fin.</i>															
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
4	5	.....	.....	5	27	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	9	1	.....	26
.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	7
6	5	.....	.....	6	34	6	.....	2	1	10	.....	17	2	.....	37
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
1	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	6
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
31	9	.....	.....	14	132	23	4	6	5	21	1	57	15	.....	137
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.															
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PORPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					—	—	—		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.			

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.

Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1				
Bedford, Que.	2	1		1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.	9	3		6	4	2		1	1
Ottawa, Que.	1	1							
Quebec, Que.	5			5	3	1	1	5	
Terrebonne, Que.	8	2		6	6			6	
Totals of Quebec	25	7		18	14	3	1	13	1
Algoma, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Brant, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1	
Elgin, Ont.	2	2							
Frantenac, Ont.	2	2							
Hastings, Ont.	1	1							
Huron, Ont.	2	2							
Kent, Ont.	2	2							
Oxford, Ont.	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O	1			1	1				
Waterloo, Ont.	2	2							
Wentworth, Ont.	5	4		1			1		
York, Ont.	45	29		16	14		2	8	
Totals of Ontario	67	46		21	18		3	11	
Manitoba, Eastern	1			1		1			
New Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada	95	53		42	34	4	4	24	1

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.

Ontario, Ont.	3	1		2	2			†1	
Oxford, Ont.	5			5	5			5	
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Ontario	9	1		8	8			7	
New Westminster, B.C.	*1								
Totals of Canada	10	1		8	8			7	

{ Absconded, bail estreated.

{ A laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué.

+ { Also bound to keep the peace.

+ { Et tenu de garder la paix.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories — En-voyés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural. — Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic. — Servi-teurs.	In-dus-trial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wid-owed. — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													

VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	2
3	1	.....	.....	.....	11	7	2	2	.....	4	.....	10	5	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	2	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	3	.....	13
8	2	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	11	3	.....	18
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12	5	.....	.....	.....	34	8	2	4	.....	10	.....	24	9	.....	32

DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	8

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.

Westmoreland, N.-B.	1								1					1
Bedford, Qué.		1							1					1
Montréal, Qué.	5	1			1		5							6
Ottawa, Qué.														
Québec, Qué.	1	3			1		4						3	2
Terrebonne, Qué.		6										6		
Totaux de Québec ...	6	11			2		9		1			6	3	9
Algoma, Ont.		1					1							1
Brant, Ont.		1					1							1
Elgin, Ont.														
Frontenac, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.														
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.														
Oxford, Ont.							1							1
Simcoe, Ont.		1					1							1
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O		1					1							1
Waterloo, Ont.														
Wentworth, Ont.		1					1						1	
York, Ont.	2	14			5		9		2				8	8
Totaux d'Ontario ...	2	19			5		14		2				9	12
Manitoba, Est.		1					1							1
New-Westminster, Col.-B.												1		
Totaux du Canada.....	8	32			7		24		4			7	12	23

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASSE III.

LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.

Ontario, Ont.	2		1	1									2	
Oxford, Ont.	5				2		2		1				1	4
Renfrew, Ont.	1						1							1
Totaux d'Ontario ...	8		1	1	2		3		1				3	5
New-Westminster, Col.-B.														
Totaux du Canada.....	8		1	1	2		3		1				3	5

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												

VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
3	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	4	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	4	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	27	8	4	1	.....	1

DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.

1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1a
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	1a
.....
1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	1a

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Welland, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					1
York, Ont.....	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.....	10	4		6	6				3	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	2					
The Territories.....	2			2	2				1	
Totals of Canada.....	15	4		11	11				5	1

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Colchester, N.S.....	2			2	2					
York, N.B.....	1	1								
Bedford, Que.....	2	2								
Montreal, Que.....	23	6		17	12	1	4		6	1
Quebec, Que.....	3	2		1	1				1	
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	29	10		19	14	1	4		7	1
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			2	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	2			2	1		1		1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1					
York, Ont.....	12			12	12				9	
Totals of Ontario.....	20	1		19	17	1	1		13	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1					
New Westminster, B.C.....	2			2	2				1	
Totals of Canada.....	55	12		43	36	2	5		21	2

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															Life. — A vie

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

				1					1			1		
				1							1			1
			1	2				1			1			2
				1		1		1						1
				1					1			1		1
1				1	5	1		2	2		2	1		5
2					2						2			2
						2						1		1
3	1			1	8	3		2	3		4	3		8

VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.

2					1	1				1		1			2
7	3				17			2		6	1	6	5		11
1						1				1		1			1
8	3				17	2		2		7	1	7	5		13
					1					1					1
					2							2	1		1
						1						1	1		1
1					1					1		1	2		1
1				1	12			1		1		1	2		10
2				1	16	3		1		4		5	6		13
1					1					1					1
					2							1			
13	3			1	37	6		3		13	1	14	11		29

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.													
Montréal, Qué.	1						1				1		
Algoma, Ont.	1					1					1		
Essex, Ont.	2			1		1					1	1	
Lincoln, Ont.	1					1					1		
Simcoe, Ont.	1					1					1		
Welland, Ont.	1						1					1	
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.	6			1		3	1	1			4	2	
Manitoba, Est.	2					2						2	
Les Territoires.	1					1			1		1		
Totaux du Canada.	1	9		1		6	1	2	1		6	4	
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.													
Colchester, N.-E.	2			1		1						2	
York, N.-B.													
Bedford, Qué.													
Montréal, Qué.	5	12		1		14	1	1			1	16	
Québec, Qué.	1					1						1	
St. François, Qué.	1					1					1		
Totaux de Québec.	7	12		1		16	1	1			2	17	
Essex, Ont.													
Frontenac, Ont.	1					1						1	
Grey, Ont.	1	1		1		1						2	
Northumberland et Durham, O	1	1				1						1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1				2					1	1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1					1				1		
York, Ont.	4	8		6	1	3	1	1			4	2	
Totaux d'Ontario.	6	13		6	2	8	1	2			6	7	
Manitoba, Est.	1					1						1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.									2				
Totaux du Canada.	13	28		6	4	26	2	3	2		8	27	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	2

VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
1	1	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	12	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	13	4	.....	.....	.....	14	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	1	1	.....	1a.
4	1	.....	10	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	8	2	3	.....	2a.
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....
5	2	.....	26	7	1	.....	.....	1	17	11	4	6	.....	3a.

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option de 2 entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	SANS OPTION	— — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	— — One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.										
Colchester, N.S.	1			1	1					
Beauharnois, Que.	1	1								
Joliette, Que.	1	1								
Montreal, Que.	3			3	1	1	1		1	
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1					
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2	1		1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	8	3		5	3	1	1		2	
Elgin, Ont.	3	2		1	1					1
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1					
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Halton, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Huron, Ont.	2			2	2					1
Kent, Ont.	3			3	3					2
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1		1							
Oxford, Ont.	3	1		2	1		1			
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1		1				
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1								
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	2	1		1		1				
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	2				1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	16	13		3	3				3	
Totals of Ontario	40	19	1	20	16	3	1		7	4
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					1
New Westminster, B.C.	5	5								
Totals of British Columbia.	6	5		1	1					1
The Territories	9	3		6	6				4	1
Totals of Canada	64	30	1	33	27	4	2		13	6
LARCENY.										
Queen's P.E.I.	19	6		13	12	1			10	
Annapolis, N.S.	4	2		2	2					
Antigonish, N.S.	3			3	3				3	
Cape Breton, N.S.	2			2	2				2	
Colchester, N.S.	5	4		1		1			1	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.															
1					1		1							1	
1	1				2	1				1	2	1	1	1	
1					1		1				1			1	
2	1				2	3	1				1	3	1	1	3
1						1					1	1			1
						1					1	1			1
						1					1	1			1
				1	1	1					2	1	1		1
						1	1					1	1		1
2					1	1					1	1			1
1	1				1	1		1			1	1			1
1					1					1		1	2		
	1				2						1	2			
					3						2	1			2
5	2			1	11	9	1	3		2	11	11			9
						1					1				1
						1					1				1
	1				3	3				1		2			1
7	5			1	16	17	2	4		3	1	15	14	1	15
LARCIN.															
3					11	2			1			10	3		10
2						2						2			2
					3		1				1				2
						1									1
										1			1		

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

Colchester, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Beauharnois, Qué.															
Joliette, Qué.															
Montréal, Qué.		3			1		1		1					3	
Québec, Qué.	1				1									1	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		1			1										
Totaux de Québec.	1	4			3		1		1					4	
Elgin, Ont.	1								1					1	
Essex, Ont.		1			1									1	
Haldimand, Ont.		1					1							2	
Halton, Ont.		1			1									1	
Huron, Ont.		2			1		1							2	
Kent, Ont.		3		1	1				1					2	1
Middlesex, Ont.	1						1							1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.									1		1			2	
Oxford, Ont.		2							1					1	
Peterborough, Ont.		1							1					1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1									1	
Simcoe, Ont.															
Stormont, Dundas et Glen- garry, Ont.		1							1					1	
Wellington, Ont.		2							1		1			2	
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont.		3			1		1		1					3	
Totaux d'Ontario.	3	17		1	6		8		5					14	5
Clinton, Col.-B.		1			1									1	
New Westminster, Col.-B.															
Totaux de la Col.-B.		1			1									1	
Les Territoires	2	1					2		1		3		1	1	
Totaux du Canada.	6	24		1	10		12		7		3		17	10	

LARCENY.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.		13		2	2		8	1					4	9
Annapolis, N.-E.	1	1			2								1	1
Antigonish, N.-E.		3		1			2						1	1
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1					1			1			1	
Colchester, N.-E.		1							1					1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
									Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	Un- der one year.	One year and over.
	Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		

LARCENY—Continued.

Cumberland, N.S.	17	4		13	12	1		2	
Halifax, N.S.	38	4		34	32	2		12	7
Hants, N.S.	3			3	3			2	
King's, N.S.	4			4	4			2	
Lunenburg, N.S.	2		1	1	1				
Pictou, N.S.	5	1		4	4			4	
Richmond, N.S.	1			1	1			1	
Yarmouth, N.S.	6			6	4	2	1	5	
Totals of Nova Scotia	90	15	1	74	68	5	1	34	7
Albert, N.B.	2			2	2				
Carleton, N.B.	4			4	3	1		3	
Gloucester, N.B.	1			1	1			1	
Northumberland, N.B.	7			7	6	1		6	
Restigouche, N.B.	2			2	2			1	
St. John, N.B.	44	*31		13	13			13	
Victoria, N.B.	1			1		1		1	
Westmoreland, N.B.	3			3	3				
York, N.B.	4			4	4			4	
Totals of New Brunswick	68	31		37	34	3		6	23
Arthabaska, Que.	3			3	3			2	
Beauce, Que.	1			1	1			1	
Beauharnois, Que.	2			2	2				
Bedford, Que.	7	1		6	6			6	
Gaspé, Que.	2			2	2			2	
Iberville, Que.	3			3	1	1		3	
Joliette, Que.	10	2		8	6	1	1	3	2
Montmagny, Que.	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.	624	98		526	409	39	78	22	347
Ottawa, Que.	3			3	3			3	
Quebec, Que.	62	5		57	51	1	5	28	1
Richelieu, Que.	7			7	6		1	6	
Rimouski, Que.	10	1		9	9			5	
St. Francis, Que.	29	3		26	26			4	22
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	13			13	12	1		1	3
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1			1	
Three Rivers, Que.	8			8	6		2	7	
Totals of Quebec	786	110		676	545	43	88	27	439
Algoma, Ont.	12	2		10	10			9	1
Brant, Ont.	73	30	1	42	30	4	8	3	23
Bruce, Ont.	25	7		18	16	2		7	3
Carleton, Ont.	133	50		83	77	4	2	7	59

* 14 Guilty but discharged on account of youth.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — —	In-dustrial. — In-dustriels.	Pro-fessional — Pro-fessions libérales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En veu-vage.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

LARCIN—Suite.

8	2			4	9		1				3	2		11
6	3		6	32			3	5	2	3	10	2		19
1				1	4						1			1
2					1				1		2			4
			1	4	1									1
				4	1				1					1
				6							6			5
19	5		7	51	18	2	4	5	5	3	25	5		47
2				2	1		1				2			2
1				3	1						2			3
				7	2				1		1			1
2				13	2			1			2			7
				1	3			1			7	4		9
3				3	1			1			3			1
				3	1			1			3			3
				3							3			4
8				30	7		1	3	1		20	4		30
1				3							2	1	1	1
				1	1						1	1		1
			2	2	2						2			2
				6							4	6		
				2			1							2
				3							3	1		2
				3	8	3					4	2	2	4
			1	1	1				1		1			1
22	8		59	510	16	10	37	22	136	6	172	76	18	430
				1	2	1			2		2	2		1
3				12	54	3		3	2	13	2	21	12	1
				1	5	1		3		1		2	1	3
				4	9	2			1			2	3	6
				7	19		1				23	4		21
3				9	4		1				5	1		12
				6	1						1			1
				3	4	1	3		1		2	3		4
29	8		88	595	79	17	49	25	154	8	245	113	22	534
					10		2		2		5	2		8
			7	41	1		2		3		12	8		34
2	1		2	9	9		1		1		4	1	1	16
5	2			80	3	1	5	1	5	5	41	18		65

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré

LARCENY—Continued.

Cumberland, N.-E.	1	12			1	1	8		3				4	8	
Halifax, N.-E.	4	21			7	2	1	13	1	2		6	2	12	4
Hants, N.-E.		1					1					2		1	
King's, N.-E.		4										2	2	2	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1			1									1	
Pictou, N.-E.												4			
Richmond, N.-E.		1					1							1	
Yarmouth, N.-E.		6			2	3	1							6	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	6	52			11	8	2	27	1	6		15	4	30	15
Albert, N.-B.	1	1					2								2
Carleton, N.-B.	1	3			1	3								2	
Gloucester, N.-B.		1					1								
Northumberland, N.-B.	3	4			6		1								1
Restigouche, N.-B.							2								
St. Jean, N.-B.	4	9			1	1	4	1	4	2				3	10
Victoria, N.-B.							1								1
Westmoreland, N.-B.		3				3								3	
York, N.-B.	2	2			2	1	1							4	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	11	23			10	1	7	1	11	1	4	2		12	14
Arthabaska, Qué.	1	2			1		1		1					2	1
Beauce, Qué.	1						1								1
Beauharnois, Qué.		1			2									2	
Bedford, Qué.	1	5					4	1		1					4
Gaspé, Qué.	1					1	1							2	
Iberville, Qué.	3					1	1		1						3
Joliette, Qué.		4			2	1		2		3				5	3
Montmagny, Qué.		1			1									1	
Montréal, Qué.	104	417			102	7	89	14	261	27	21	5		128	364
Ottawa, Qué.		3						3						1	2
Québec, Qué.	19	36	2		14	2	11		21	1	8			44	13
Richelieu, Qué.	5	1			1			4	1			1		1	2
Rimouski, Qué.	6				4		1	1	1	2				4	
St. François, Qué.	11	13			3	10		12		1				6	3
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.	2	11			6	2		3				2		8	
Terrebonne, Qué.		1			1							1			
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	2	5			1	3		2		1		1		6	1
Totaux de Québec.	156	500	2		137	10	116	16	317	31	38	6	5	210	397
Algoma, Ont.	2	7				1		6		2		1		5	3
Brant, Ont.	22	20			16	6	2	14	1	3				29	13
Bruce, Ont.		18			2	9	1	5		1				17	1
Carleton, Ont.	11	67	1		31		19		27		3	1	2	39	12

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protes-tants		Other Deno-minations. — Autr's con-fessions.
Eng-land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.												
1													11	
4			23	2		1	1	14	5	2			1	
			1									1		
			4									4		
			1								1			
				1				1						
			6				1					5		
5	1		51	3	1	1	4	22	7	7	3	11	1	1d.
			2				1	1						
			4				4							
			1					1						
			7					5	2					
			2					1						
	1		11		1		1	7	1		3	1		
			1					1						
			3				2		1					
			4				2	2						
	1		35		1		10	18	4		3	1		
			3					3						
			1					1						
			2					2						
			6					5	1					
			2					1				1		
			3					3						
			8					8						
			1					1						
17	17	2	474	2	12		4	474	21	16	3	1	4	58a
			3					1			1			
3	1		50	2	1			54				3		13a
			6					6						
			9					9						
11			13	1				10				15		
			12		1			12					1	
			1					1						
2			5					6	1					1a
33	18	2	599	5	14		4	597	23	16	4	20	5	72a
	4		5					4			3	2		
5	3		33	1				11	7		3	4		8a
1	1		16					1	2	7	7	8		3a
4	2		73	2	2			59		1	1	21	1	2a

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. d Escaped before sentence—S'est évadé avant sa sentence.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY— <i>Concluded.</i>										
Dufferin, Ont.	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.	35	4		31	30	1		3	7	2
Essex, Ont.	30	1	1	28	27	1			26	
Frontenac, Ont.	49	8		41	38	3			19	2
Grey, Ont.	27	10		17	16	1		1	12	1
Haldimand, Ont.	17	4		13	13				9	
Halton, Ont.	16	7		9	7	2			6	1
Hastings, Ont.	33	10		23	19	3	1	5	13	1
Huron, Ont.	14	6		8	8				1	1
Kent, Ont.	*40	23		16	16			1	13	1
Lambton, Ont.	25	6		19	19				6	2
Lanark, Ont.	4	1		3	3				2	1
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	17	2		15	13	2			11	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	13			13	13			1	4	
Lincoln, Ont.	23	8		15	8	3	4		6	1
Middlesex, Ont.	+50	6		43	36	6	1		26	1
Norfolk, Ont.	10	2	1	7	7				3	2
Northumberland & Durham, O.	28	7		21	18	2	1	2	16	1
Ontario, Ont.	11	2		9	6	3			5	
Oxford, Ont.	18	7		11	10	1			10	
Peel, Ont.	9	2		7	6	1			3	
Perth, Ont.	4			4	3		1		3	
Peterborough, Ont.	22	2		20	17	1	2		10	6
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	4	2		2	2				2	
Prince Edward, Ont.	4			4	4				4	
Renfrew, Ont.	3			3	2		1		2	
Simcoe, Ont.	17	1		16	13	3			13	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	16	2		14	11	2	1		9	2
Thunder Bay, Ont.	16	8		8	7	1			2	3
Victoria, Ont.	19	4		15	13	1	1		7	3
Waterloo, Ont.	26	9		17	15	2			4	1
Welland, Ont.	31	15		16	13	2	1		9	3
Wellington, Ont.	16			16	13		3		6	1
Wentworth, Ont.	+148	49		98	92	2	4	8	40	7
York, Ont.	+818	375		442	434	4	4		306	17
Totals of Ontario.	1,857	673	3	1,177	1,085	57	35	31	713	73
Manitoba, Central.	7			7	7				7	
Manitoba, Eastern.	90	34		56	50	3	3		34	1
Manitoba, Western.	5			5	5				4	
Totals of Manitoba.	102	34		68	62	3	3		45	1
Clinton, B.C.	8			8	8				6	2
New Westminster, B.C.	\$14	1		11	11				8	2
Victoria, B.C.	+41	19		21	18	2	1		16	4
Totals of British Columbia.	63	20		40	37	2	1		30	8
The Territories.	*60	9		50	47	1	2		34	2
Totals of Canada.	3,045	898	4	2,135	1,890	115	130	65	1,328	104

* { 1 failed to appear, bail estreated.
1 n'a pas comparu, cautionnement confisqué.

+ { 1 jury disagreed.
1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — En-voysés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Prof-essional. — Prof-essions lib-érales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mari-és.	Wi-dowed — En-veuve.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
1				3	25	6			3	4		8	3		28
				1	22	6		3	3	5	1	15	6		22
1				1	36	5	2	3	3	8		20	11	4	26
				2	10	7		5	1	1		5	2		15
					1	11		1		3		5			12
					6	3				1	1	3		1	8
				1	19	4			1	3	1	13	7	1	13
	2				3	5	1			2	1	2	3		5
1					13	1				4		10	3	1	10
2	1				14	2		2	4	2		8	2		14
					1	1				2					2
				2	7	8				2		10	5		10
					8	5	1	2				3	3		9
4					13	2	2	1		7		2	4		11
3				3	32	11	2	1	3	5	3	20	5	1	36
1					4	3			1	2		3	4		3
					14	7		2		4		13		1	18
				2	2	6			1	1		2	2		6
					8	3	2		1	2		5	5		6
				1	3	4				1	1	3	2	1	4
1					3	1		1	1			2	1		3
	1				14	6	2	2	3	2		4	2	2	16
					1	1						2	2		
					2	2		1				3	1		3
				1	1	2						2			3
1					7	9		2	1	1		10	5		11
				1	8	6				3		8	3		11
				1	6	2		2		1		2	2		6
					8	6	5			1		3	1		13
2	1			2	13	4		1	3	6	1	4	4	2	11
1				1	10	6	2	1	1	3		8	1	1	14
1					12	4	1	1	2	2		7		1	15
					93	5	1	4	12	16	1	30	32	2	64
12	1			30	435	7	1	29	55	33	1	160	106	12	324
38	9			61	984	184	24	74	103	142	17	457	258	31	875
					5	2				2		4	2		5
6	1				46	10	2	5	1	6		28	3	1	52
1					2	2				2			1		3
7	1				53	14	2	5	1	10		32	6	1	60
					2	6				2		6			8
1					11				2	2		5			5
1					19	2	1	4	6	3		3	3		18
2					32	8	1	6	8	7		14	5		31
5	4				14	26	13	1				10	9	1	23
111	27			156	1,770	338	59	140	146	319	31	813	403	55	1,610

LARCIN—Fin.

‡ { 1 absconded.
1 s'est évadé.

§ 2 Nolle prosequi,

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.— Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21.— 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40.— 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over.— 40 ans et plus.		Not given.— Non-donné.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
LARCENY— Concluded.															
Dufferin, Ont.	2	29		13	7	1	5	1	4					21	9
Elgin, Ont.	5	22	1	1	10	1	13	1	2					9	18
Essex, Ont.	2	38		5	13	1	15		6	1				13	23
Frontenac, Ont.	7	10		6	6		4							8	9
Grey, Ont.	1	10		3	3		5		1		1			4	4
Haldimand, Ont.	1	8		3	2		1		3					5	4
Halton, Ont.	3	20		5	3	1	8		6					3	10
Hastings, Ont.	1	8		2	2		3		1					6	2
Huron, Ont.	5	9		2	2		7		5					6	8
Kent, Ont.	1	11		3	2	1	8	2	3					11	2
Lambton, Ont.	1	2		2			2							1	1
Lanark, Ont.	1	13		2	3		9		1					6	9
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1	8	2	7	1		5							4	1
Lennox et Addington, Ont.	1	15		3	3		7		2					10	5
Lincoln, Ont.	3	40		5	2	10	1	18	6		1			31	12
Middlesex, Ont.	1	6		1	1		3		1	2				2	4
Norfolk, Ont.	1	20		2	6		12		1					13	5
Northumberl'd et Durham, O	1	7		3	1	1	2		1			1		5	2
Ontario, Ont.	1	10		1	1	3	3		4					4	6
Oxford, Ont.	1	5	1	4			1		2	1				5	2
Peel, Ont.	1	4		2			1		1					2	2
Perth, Ont.	2	18		7		2	10		1					4	7
Peterborough, Ont.	2	2		2			1		1			1		2	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	2	4		2			1		1					1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.	2	1		1	1		1							1	2
Renfrew, Ont.	3	13		1	5	4	1	5						3	13
Simcoe, Ont.	5	8		3	2		6	1	2					11	2
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O	1	6	1	2	2		4							6	2
Thunder Bay, Ont.	1	14		5	3		3		3		1			13	
Victoria, Ont.	1	15		4	2		6		4	1				4	13
Waterloo, Ont.	3	13		2	5		7		2					11	5
Welland, Ont.	2	14		3	5		6	1	1					12	2
Wellington, Ont.	2	96		34	2	12	1	26	3	18	2			56	42
Wentworth, Ont.	90	350		107	7	107	9	123	16	57	15	1		199	125
York, Ont.															
Totaux d'Ontario.	182	961	6	288	11	259	22	381	27	154	23	11	1	581	381
Manitoba, Centre.		5			2		4					1		5	
Manitoba, Est.	4	52		12	2	10		29		3				27	29
Manitoba, Ouest.		3	1					4					1	2	2
Totaux de Manitoba.	4	60	1	12	2	12		37		3		2		34	31
Clinton, Col.-B.		8					6		2					6	2
New Westminster, Col.-B.		5					3		1			7		4	
Victoria, Col.-B.	6	15		2	2		15		1		1			15	6
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	6	28		2	2		24		4		8			25	8
Les Territoires.	4	13			6		10		2		32			8	4
Totaux du Canada.	369	1,650	9	462	24	412	41	815	61	211	31	73	5	904	859

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
LARCIN— <i>Fin.</i>														
4	2	1	22	1	1	2	9	8	7	2	2	15a.		
1	1		16	10		1	9	2	10	2	1a.			
3	4		29	5			18	3	3	1	16	18a.		
		1	16				1	2	3	7		1a		
2			8	2		2	3	5	2			4a		
1			7	1			4	1	4			2a.		
2	2	1	17	1			10		2		11	3a.		
1			7					1	4	2	1	4a.		
	1		8	3	2		9		4			1		
1	1	1	10	3			6	5	2	2		8a.		
1		1					1			1				
1			13	1		1	4	5	2	2	1	1		
			13				1	1	6	2	1		2a.	
		1	13	1			3	1	6	3			6a, 2b.	
8	7	1	20	7		2	9	15	8	4	4	1	4a.	
1	1		5				1	2	1				10a.	
1	1		18	1			5	3	4	1		1	1a.	
2			4	2		1	2	4		1			2a.	
1			9	1			1	1	7		1		2b.	
2	2	1	2	1				6					1a.	
		1	2	1			1			1	2		2a.	
7	1		11	1		1	2	6	8	2	1		3a.	
			2				2							
	1		3				2	1	1					
3	3		9	1			6	5	3	1	1		3a.	
4			9	1			8	3	2	1			1a.	
		1	6	1		1	2	1	1	2		1	2a.	
2	1		11				5	3	4		2		3a, 2b.	
2		2	8	2	3		3	1	6	4		3	7a.	
2	1		7	6			1	6	5	1	3		2a.	
2	1		12		1		5	1	7	3			8a.	
14	9	6	52	17		3	33	30	14	15		2	43a.	
88	50	9	277	10	7	1	10	159	154	66	30	1	59a, 17b.	
166	99	27	776	82	16	1	32	398	294	200	109	70	18	229a, 23b.
1		1	3		1							5		
14	6	4	23	3	5		2	19	18	5	8		4	14a.
2		1	1							1	2		1	
17	6	6	27	3	6		2	19	18	5	9	7	5	14a.
	1		4	1	2			3				3	2	
2	1	1			4			2				3	1	
4	1	1	6	4	5		1	8	1	1	1	5	4	
6	3	2	10	5	11		1	13	1	1	1	11	7	
6		1	13	1	3			2	1	4	1	6	4	4a, 1b.
233	128	38	1,524	99	52	2	53	1077	349	233	130	130	40	320a, 2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		

FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.

St. John, N.B.	1			1	1			1	
Iberville, Que.	1	1							
Montreal, Que.	4			4	1	1	2	2	1
Quebec, Que.	4	1		3	3			1	
St. Francis, Que.	2	1		1	1			1	
Three Rivers, Que.	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Quebec	13	3		10	7	2	2	6	1
Carleton, Ont.	3	1		2	2			1	1
Elgin, Ont.	2			2	2				1
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1				1
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1				1
Lambton, Ont.	2	1		1	1				
Lanark, Ont.	1			1	1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	4	4							
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1		1		1	
Norfolk, Ont.	2	2							
Peel, Ont.	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1			1	1	
Renfrew, Ont.	2	2							
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.	2			2	2			1	
Welland, Ont.	3	3							
York, Ont.	14	12		2	2			1	
Totals of Ontario	41	27		14	12	1	1	5	4
Manitoba, Eastern	2			2	2			1	
New Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1				
Victoria, B.C.	1			1			1		
Totals of British Columbia.	2			2	1		1		
Totals of Canada	59	30		29	23	2	4	13	5

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1			1	
Madawaska, N.B.	1			1	1				
Arthabaska, Que.	1	1							
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
RECEL.													
			1						1				
			3		1			4					
1	1		2					3				1	1a
			2					2					
1	1		7		1			9				1	1a
			2					2					
			1	1							1		1a
			1						1				
			1	1						1			1a
			1						1				1a
			1								1		
			2							2			1a
2								2					1a
2			10	2				3	4	3	2	1	5a
			1		1					1			
			1					1					
			1					1					
3	1		20	2	2			13	5	4	2	1	2
DÉTOURNEMENT.													
			1					1					
		1									1		
			1						1				

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- dive- s.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
								Un- der one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.			
EMBEZZLEMENT—Concluded.												
Bonaventure, Que.....	1			1	1				1			
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1				1			
Montreal, Que.....	19	3		16	16				15			
Quebec, Que.....	1	1										
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1		1			1			
Totals of Quebec.....	25	5		20	19	1			18			
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1										
Essex, Ont.....	1	1										
Halton, Ont.....	1	1										
Kent, Ont.....	6	3		3	3				3			
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1					1		
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1			
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1										
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3										
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	2		1	1							
York, Ont.....	*12	6		5	5				5			
Totals of Ontario.....	33	19		13	13				9	1		
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1										
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				1			
The Territories.....	2			2	2				1			
Totals of Canada.....	64	25		38	37	1			30	1		
FRAUD.												
Annapolis, N.S.....	1	1										
Antigonish, N.S.....	1	1										
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	2										
Montreal, Que.....	15	2		13	12		1	7	3			
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1										
Totals of Quebec.....	16	3		13	12		1	7	3			
Brant, Ont.....	7	4		3	2		1	2				
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1										
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1							

* 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENTENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	A-gri-cultural. — A-gri-culteurs.	Com-mer-cial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	In-dus-trial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-nal-liers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-ba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

DÉTOURNEMENT—Fin.

						1	1					1		
					15	1		11	3		1	1	2	14
						1				1				1
1					15	5	1	11	3	1	2	2	5	15
					3									3
					1			1					1	
					1			1					1	
1					1			1						1
					1	1								1
					5			2	2	1		1		5
1					12	1	1	5	2	1		1	2	11
					1			1						1
					2						1	1		2
3					32	6	2	18	5	2	3	5	7	31

FRAUDE.

					13					7	1	5	3	10
					13					7	1	5	3	10
					3			1		1			3	
					1							1		1

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Protestants.		Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales. — Angle terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
DÉTOURNEMENT.— <i>Fin.</i>														
2	1	13	1				1	10	1	3	1		1a.	
		1						1						
2	1	17					1	13	2	3	1		1a.	
			3				1	2						
			1	1						1				
			1					1	1				1a.	
3	1	1						1	2	2	1		1a.	
3	1	8	1				1	3	3	4	2		2a.	
1									1					
			2						1			1	1a.	
6	3	28	1				2	17	7	7	4	1	4a.	
FRAUDE.														
4		8			1			8	4				3a.	
4		8			1			8	4				3a.	
	1		2					1	1				1a.	
			1							1			1a.	

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PORPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.						
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.		Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FRAUD—Concluded.													
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1			1					
Grey, Ont.	1			1	1					1			
Hastings, Ont.	5	4		1	1				1				
Kent, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1							1				
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1		1			1				
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1			1					
Prince Edward, Ont.	2			2	2			2					
Simcoe, Ont.	9	2		7	6		1		6				
Victoria, Ont.	1	1											
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.	25	15		10	10			5					
York, Ont.	25	21		4	4				3				
Totals of Ontario.	84	50		34	31	1	2	11	12	1			
Manitoba, Eastern.	3	3											
The Territories.	*1												
Totals of Canada.	106	58		47	43	1	3	18	15	1			
FALSE PRETENCES.													
Halifax, N.S.	2			2	2								
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1				1				
Pictou, N.S.	1			1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.	4			4	4				1				
Madawaska, N.B.	1			1	1				1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1											
Totals of New Brunswick.	2	1		1	1				1				
Gaspé, Que.	2			2	2				2				
Montreal, Que.	29	16		13	11	2		3	6				
Quebec, Que.	2			2	2				2				
Rimouski, Que.	3	2		1	1								
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				1				
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	3	1		2	2				2				
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1				1				
Three Rivers, Que.	1			1	1				1				
Totals of Quebec.	42	19		23	21	2		3	15				
Algoma, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1				
Brant, Ont.	11	5		6	6			2	3				
Charleton, Ont.	3			3	3				2	1			

* 1 Nolle prosequi.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ													CLASSE III.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories — En-voyés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	In-dustrial. — In-dustriels.	Pro-fessional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veuve-ges.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													
FRAUDE— <i>Fin.</i>															
					1					1		1	1		
					1							1	1		1
					1							1	1		
					1							1	1		
					1							1	1		1
					2							2	1		1
					2	5	1		1			5	5		2
					1							1			1
				1	10				4		1	5	7		3
					4				1		2	2	2		2
				1	29	5	1	7	1	2	1	20	22		12
				1	42	5	1	7	1	9	2	25	25		22
FAUX PRÉTERTES.															
1					2				1						
1					1	1		1				1	1		1
2					3	1		1	1			1	1		1
						1	1						1		
						1	1						1		
2					2	1	1	2	5	2	3	1	2	5	8
					2			2					2		
				1	1	1						1			1
					1	1		1				1	1		1
					1	1				1					1
					1						1				
2				1	18	5	1	10	2	4	2	2	10		13
					1					1			1		
					6			2					1		4
					3				1			2			3

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.													
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres possessions étrangères.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
FRAUDE— <i>Fin.</i>													
.....	1	1	1a.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	25	4	2	9	8	9	2	1	9a.
.....	12a.
.....	
.....	12a.
6	3	.....	33	4	1	.....	2	17	12	9	2	1
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.													
.....	1	1	1a.
.....	1	1a.
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2a.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2a.
1	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1a.
2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		SANS OPTION.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	NO OPTION. — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FALSE PRETENCES—Concluded.											
Dufferin, Ont.	1	1		6	5		1		3		
Elgin, Ont.	7	1		1	1				1		
Frantenac, Ont.	1			1	1						
Grey, Ont.	1	1		1	1						
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1						
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1						
Kent, Ont.	6	3		3	3				3		
Lambton, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1		1	1						
Middlesex, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2	1		1			1		1		
Ontario, Ont.	6	1		5	5			3			
Perth, Ont.	2	2									
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1							1		
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1						
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1									
Thunder Bay, Ont.	5	4		1	1				1		
Victoria, Ont.	1	1									
Waterloo, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1		
Welland, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1			
York, Ont.	7	2		5	5				1		
Totals of Ontario.	71	30		41	39		2	6	22	1	
Manitoba, Eastern.	5	5									
Victoria, B.C.	4			4	4				3	1	
The Territories.	3	2		1	1				1		
Totals of Canada.	131	57		74	70		2	9	43	2	
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.											
Rimouski, Que.	1			1	1			1			
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1				1		
Totals of Quebec.	2			2	2			1	1		
Carleton, Ont.	2			2	2					2	
Halton, Ont.	1	1									
Kent, Ont.	15	10	1	4	4			4			
Middlesex, Ont.	2			2		2			2		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1						
Victoria, Ont.	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.	22	12	1	9	7	2		4	4		
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1				1		

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*

Dufferin, Ont.				2		2	2					3	3
Elgin, Ont.		6											
Frontenac, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Grey, Ont.													
Haldimand, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Hastings, Ont.		1					1					1	1
Huron, Ont.		1			1							1	1
Kent, Ont.		3			1	1	1					2	1
Lambton, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1						1						1
Lincoln, Ont.								1					
Middlesex, Ont.								1					
Northumberl'd et Durham, O Ontario, Ont.		1					1					1	1
Perth, Ont.		2				2			2	1		1	1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.													
Renfrew, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O													
Thunder Bay, Ont.			1			1						1	1
Victoria, Ont.													
Waterloo, Ont.		1			1							1	1
Welland, Ont.		1				1							1
York, Ont.	1	3				3	1			1		4	4
Totaux d'Ontario.	2	32	1	2	6	1	16	3	8	2	3	21	12
Manitoba, Est.													
Victoria, Col. B.		4				4						4	4
Les Territoires.										1			
Totaux du Canada.	10	55	2	3	8	1	39	4	12	2	5	35	26

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Rimouski, Qué.		1		1								1	1
Terrebonne, Qué.		1								1			
Totaux de Québec.		2		1						1		1	1
Carleton, Ont.		2		2									
Halton, Ont.													
Kent, Ont.	1	3			2	2						3	1
Middlesex, Ont.		2				2							2
Northumberl'd et Durham, O Victoria, Ont.		1				1							1
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	8		2	2	5						3	4
Victoria, Col.-B.		1				1						1	1

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.	Protes-tants.	Other Deno-minations.	REMARQUES.
Eng-land and Wales	Ir-land.	Scot-land.													Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Brit-anniques.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-lics.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens.	Autr's con-fes-sions.
Angle terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.												
FAUX PRÉTERTES—Fin.														
			5		1		3		1				2	2a.
			1								1			1a.
1			1								1			1a.
3									3					
			1								1			
	1		1					1						
			2						1	1				2a.
			1					1						
		1									1			
				1				1						
1			2			1			3					3a.
10	1	1	18	3	2	1	3	6	11	5	2	4	3	10a.
		1	1	2					1		2		1	
	2	2	40	6	5	1	3	30	13	5	4	5	4	13a.
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
			1					1				1		
			2					1				1		
			2					2						
			4					2		1				
			2							1	1			1a.
			1							1				
			9					4		3	1			1a.
					1								1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	
									No OPTION.	Un- der one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.*

The Territories.....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	27	12	1	14	12	2		5	8

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

ARSON.

Annapolis, N.S.....	1	1							
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1			1		1			
Bedford, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	4	2		2	2			1	
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1							
Quebec, Que.....	*2	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	8	5		2	2			1	
Algoma, Ont.....	1	1							
Dufferin, Ont.....	3	2		1		1			
Essex, Ont.....	6	6							
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	2			2	2				
Huron, Ont.....	1	1							
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1			1	1				
Peel, Ont.....	1	1							
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	3	3							
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2		2		1	
York, Ont.....	10	10							
Totals of Ontario.....	34	27		7	4	3		1	
Manitoba, Central.....	†1								
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1				1
The Territories.....	2			2	2				
Totals of Canada.....	48	33		13	9	4		2	1

* { 1 jury disagreed.
1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

† { Absconded, bail estreated.
{ A laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin.													CLASSE III.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic. — Servi-teurs.	In-dustrial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Cé-li-ba-taires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	13
OFFENCES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.															
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.															
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
2	7	.....	.....	1	8	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	8

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo-deré	Im-mo-deré	

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.*

Les Territoires.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	1	13	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

ARSON.

Annapolis, N.-E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bedford, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ottawa, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Québec, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Algoma, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Essex, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Huron, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Manitoba, Centre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Westminster, Col.-B...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Les Territoires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	2	7	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	3	4	4

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION
								Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		

MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Colchester, N.S.	1	1							
Halifax, N.S.	2			2	2		2		
Queen's, N.S.	2	2							
Totals of Nova Scotia	5	3		2	2		2		
Charlotte, N.B.	2			2	2			2	
York, N.B.	1	1							
Totals of New Brunswick	3	1		2	2			2	
Montreal, Que.	8	1		7	6	1			1
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1		1		
Totals of Quebec	9	1		8	7	1	1		1
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1				
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1		1					1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2			2	2		1		
Ontario, Ont.	7			7	7		*7		
Oxford, Ont.	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.	13			13	10	1	3	10	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	2			2	2				2
Welland, Ont.	4	4							
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	1	1	2		
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1		1		
York, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Ontario	37	6	1	30	26	1	14	13	2
The Territories	4			4	4			2	
Totals of Canada	58	11	1	46	41	1	17	17	3

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

Queen's P.E.I.	1	1							
Cape Breton, N.S.	1			1	1			1	
Cumberland, N.S.	1			1	1			1	
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1				
Totals of Nova Scotia	3			3	3			2	

*Also bound keep the peace—Et tenu de garder la paix.

TABLEAU I. OFFENCES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories — En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	In-dustrial. — In-dustriels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	6
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	2	.....	.....	6	1	6	3	1	19
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7	1	.....	.....	.....	24	21	4	.....	.....	7	1	15	8	1	28

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3

TABLEAU I. OFFENCES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Metho-dists	Pres-byte-rians.		Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	2	4	1	1	1a.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
7	4	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	3	5	2	4	1a.

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY— <i>Con.</i> CLASS V.												
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged — Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Conv- icted 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Conv- icted 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reit- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— SANS OPTION	
								Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.			
Beauharnois, Que.	2	2										
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				1			
Montreal, Que.	13	1		12	12				1	2		
Quebec, Que.	2			2	2					1		
Totals of Quebec.	18	3		15	15				2	3		
Bruce, Ont.	*3			2	2				1			
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1							
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1							
Haldimand, Ont.	2			2	2				2			
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1							
Lambton, Ont.	4	2		2	2					1		
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1										
Norfolk, Ont.	1	1										
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1										
Oxford, Ont.	1	1										
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1										
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1										
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1							
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.	7	6		1	1				1			
York, Ont.	15	7		8	8				5			
Totals of Ontario.	42	21		20	20				9	1		
Manitoba, Eastern.	6			6	6				1	3		
Victoria, B.C.	2			2	2				1			
Totals of Canada.	72	25		46	46				15	7		
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.												
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.												
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1							
Montreal, Que.	2			2	2				2			
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1										
Totals of Quebec.	3	1		2	2				2			
Brant, Ont.	1	1										
Grey, Ont.	1			1	1					1		
Haldimand, Ont.	2	1		1	1					1		
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1										
Welland, Ont.	1	1										
York, Ont.	5	1		4	4				3			
Totals of Ontario.	12	5		7	7				3	2		

ury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—Fin. CLASSE V.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.—ETATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-mer-cants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	In-dustrial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-ralés.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-bataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
5	4				12	1		1							1
1					2			3		1	3	4	5		7
6	4				14	1		6		1	3	4	5		10
					1	1			1		1	2			
1					1	1					1	1			1
1						2						1	1		2
					2					1		1			
1					1			1					1		1
1					1			1					1		
1					8			6		1		4			4
5					15	5	3	9	1	2	1	3	10		10
1	1				6			2	1	1	2		1		5
1					1	1		1				1			2
13	6				36	10	4	18	2	4	6	9	16		30
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.															
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.															
					1				1						1
					2							1			2
					2							1			2
						1	1						1		
1					1	1	1						1		1
					4				1	1		2	3		1
1					4	3	3		1	1		2	5		2

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY—*Con.* CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
Beauharnois, Qué.			1						1					1	
Bedford, Qué.					1			1						2	10
Montréal, Qué.		12					10	2						2	
Québec, Qué.		2					2								
Totaux de Québec.		14	1		1		12	1	1					5	10
Bruce, Ont.		2					2							1	1
Carleton, Ont.			1				1								1
Elgin, Ont.		1					1							1	
Haldimand, Ont.		2					1		1						2
Hastings, Ont.		1							1						1
Lambton, Ont.		2					2							2	
Middlesex, Ont.															
Norfolk, Ont.															
Northumberl'd et Durham, O															
Oxford, Ont.															
Peterborough, Ont.															
Renfrew, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.		1							1						
Welland, Ont.		1					1								1
Wentworth, Ont.			1				1							1	
York, Ont.		8		1	1		5	1						5	1
Totaux d'Ontario.		18	2	1	1		14	1	3					10	7
Manitoba, Est.		5	1				5		1					3	3
Victoria, Col. B.		2			1		1							1	1
Totaux du Canada.		42	4	1	4		34	2	5					22	21

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Halifax, N.-E.		1												1	
Montréal, Qué.	1	1					1	1						1	1
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	1	1					1	1						1	1
Brant, Ont.															
Grey, Ont.		1						1						1	
Haldimand, Ont.	1						1							1	
Middlesex, Ont.		1					1								1
Northumberl'd et Durham, O															
Welland, Ont.															
York, Ont.	2	2					2	1	1					1	3
Totaux d'Ontario.	3	4					5	1	1					3	4

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—*Fin.* CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autr's confessions.		
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
3			1 4 2	1	1	3		5 2	1		2		1	
3			7	1	1	3		7	1	1	2		1	
1			1 1 1 1 1 2					1	1	1				1a. 1a.
			1 1 1 1 2								1 1			1a.
1	1		6		1		1	1 3	1	2			1	1a, 1b.
2	1		14	2	1		1	1	6	6	3	2	1	4a, 1b.
3			1	2				1	1	2			1	
			1	1				1		1				
8	1		26	6	2	3	1	10	8	11	6	3	3	4a, 1b.
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.														
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.														
			1					1						1a.
1			1					1		1				
1			1					1		1				
			1 1 1							1 1				
1			2		1			1	1	2				1a.
1			5		1			1	2	4				1a.

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDIÇIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	
								Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		—	
											—	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.												
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1										
New Westminster, B.C.....	*3	2										
Totals of Canada.....	20	9		10	10			5	2			
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.												
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1							
Quebec, Que.....	4			4	3	1						
Totals of Quebec.....	5			5	4	1						
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1			1				
Totals of Ontario.....	2			2	2			1				
Totals of Canada.....	7			7	6	1		1				
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.												
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1			1				
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1										
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1			1				
Peterborough, Ont.....	1			1	1			1				
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	1		4	4			2				
York, Ont.....	2	1		1	1							
Totals of Ontario.....	11	3		8	8			3	2			
Totals of Canada.....	11	3		8	8			3	2			
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.												
Montreal, Que.....	17			17	17			17				
Carleton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1			
Grey, Ont.....	2			2	2			1				
Kent, Ont.....	14	7		7	7			7				
York, Ont.....	4	4										
Totals of Ontario.....	21	11		10	10			8	1			
Totals of Canada.....	38	11		27	27			25	1			

* 1 Nolle prosequi.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.			D'th.										
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE—Fin.

1					7	3	3		2	1		3	5		5
---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---

VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.

1					1		1								1
2				2	2	2		3		1					4
3				2	2	3		4		1					5
1					1		1					1			1
1					1	1	1					1			2
4				2	3	4	1	4		1		1			7

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.

					1							1			1
						1						1			
					4	1		1	1			2	2		2
					1										1
					6	2		1	1	1		4	4		4
					6	2		1	1	1		4	4		4

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.

					17			14		1		2	6	1	10
					1			1							1
					2							2	1		1
					7					2		5	1		6
					10			1		2		7	2		8
					27			15		3		9	8	1	18

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sape- rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given. — Non donné.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.														
Manitoba, Est.														
New-Westminster, Col.-B.														
Totaux du Canada.	4	6				1	6	1	1	1			5	5
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.														
Gaspé, Qué.						1							1	
Québec, Qué.		4		2	2								3	1
Totaux de Québec ...		4		2	3								4	1
Renfrew, Ont.		1					1						1	
Wellington, Ont.		1					1						1	
Totaux d'Ontario ...		2					2						2	
Totaux du Canada ...		6		2	3		2						6	1
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.														
Brant, Ont.	1						1							1
Hastings, Ont.		1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont.		1					1						1	1
Peterborough, Ont.		4			2		2						1	3
Wentworth, Ont.		1			1								1	
York, Ont.		1											1	
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	7			3		5						3	5
Totaux du Canada.	1	7			3		5						3	5
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.														
Montréal, Qué.		17					15		2				5	12
Carleton, Ont.		1					1						1	
Grey, Ont.		2					2						1	1
Kent, Ont.	3	4			2		5						7	
York, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.	3	7			2		8						8	1
Totaux du Canada.	3	24			2		23		2				13	13

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.					Baptistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Méthodistes.	Pres-byté-riens.	—	—	—
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE— <i>Fin.</i>														
2			7		1			3	2	5				2a
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
			1					1						
			4					4						
			5					5						
1			1							1				
1			1							2				
1			6					5		2				
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.														
			1											
			1								1			
		1	3					1	2		1			1b, 1c.
			1					1						1b.
		1	7					2	2	1	2			2b, 1c.
		1	7					2	2	1	2			2b, 1c.
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.														
1	2		13	1				15	1		1			
			1					1						
			2						1		1			1a
			5	2				1	5		1			
			8	2				1	6	1		2		1a
1	2		21	3				1	21	2		3		1a

6g-8 a { Sentence deferred.
Sentence remise.

b { Bound to keep the peace.
Tenus de garder la paix.

c { \$50 bail.
\$50 de caution.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- dés.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — —	
								SANS OPTION.			Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.												
Montreal, Que.	1	1										
Brant, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1				
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1										
Totals of Ontario.	3	2		1	1			1				
Totals of Canada.	4	3		1	1			1				
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.												
Montreal, Que.	1			1	1				*1			
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1			1	1				*1			
Totals of Quebec.	2			2	2				2			
Totals of Canada.	2			2	2				2			
KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.												
Queen's, P.E.I.	2			2	2				2			
St. John, N.B.	11			11	11			11				
St. Francis, Que.	5			5	5			2	*2			
Three Rivers, Que.	9	4		5	4		1	4				
Totals of Quebec.	14	4		10	9		1	6	2			
Carleton, Ont.	10	4		6	6				4			
Elgin, Ont.	2			2	2				2			
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1							
Kent, Ont.	16	11		5	4	1			2			
Middlesex, Ont.	10			10	10			2	7			
Totals of Ontario.	39	15		24	23	1		2	15			
New Westminster, B.C.	50			50	50			50				
Victoria, B.C.	15			15	15			13	2			
Totals of British Columbia.	65			65	65			63	2			
Totals of Canada.	131	19		112	110	1	1	82	21			

* Both gaol and fined—la prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns. — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-culteurs.	Com-mercial. — Commerçants.	Do-mestic. — Servi-teurs.	In-dustrial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fessional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	La-borers. — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed. — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Cé-li-bataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.															
					1								1		
					1								1		
					1								1		
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.															
					1	1	1	1					1		1
					1	1	1	1					1		1
					1	1	1	1					1		1
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.															
					2								1		1
					11			1				2	1	1	9
				1	5							2	3		2
					5			2		3		2	2		3
				1	10			2		3		2	5		5
				2	6							2			4
					2										2
				1	1										1
				3	5							1			5
					10			1	2			2	3	1	6
				6	24			1	2			3	5	1	18
					50			1				4	1		43
					15										14
					65			1				4	1		57
				7	112			3	2	5		11	13	2	90

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré
H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré		
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.															
Montréal, Qué.....															
Brant, Ont		1						1						1	
Northumberland et Durham, O															
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....		1						1						1	
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.															
Montréal, Qué.....		1						1						1	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....			1									1			
Totaux de Québec.....		1	1					1				1		1	
Totaux du Canada.....		1	1					1				1		1	
KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....		2						2						2	
St. Jean, N.-B.....		11						2	3	1	5			11	
St. François, Qué.....	4	1					1	2	1				1	4	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	5						1	3	1				1	4	
Totaux de Québec.....	9	1					2	2	4	1			1	8	
Carleton, Ont.....	2	4					2				2		2	5	
Elgin, Ont.....		2					1		1				2	1	
Essex, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Kent, Ont.....	1	4				1	3	1					5	5	
Middlesex, Ont.....		10						4	1	2	3		7	3	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	21				1	6	5	3	2	5		2	19	
New Westminster, Col.-B..		44						2	42			3	3	42	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		14		1				1				5	8	12	
Totaux de la Col.-B.....		58		1				3	42			8	11	44	
Totaux du Canada.....	12	93		1	1	10	12	52	4	10	8	14	66	38	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Metho-dists. — Métho-distes.	Pres-byterians. — Pres-byté-riens.	Protes-tants — Autr's confes-sions.	Other Deno-minations. — Autr's confes-sions.	
Eng-land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Irlande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.												
OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.														
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.														
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	1a.
4	3	1	14	2	.....	.....	4	4	5	3	4	1	2	1a.
6	15	.....	5	14	10	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	18	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	15	.....	5	28	10	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	19	5	.....
10	18	1	42	30	10	.....	5	45	9	5	4	22	7	2a.

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde
								No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.										
Cape Breton, N.S.	1			1		1			1	
Halifax, N.S.	3			3		3			3	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4			4		4			4	
Montreal, Que.....	1			1			1		1	
St. Francis, Que	1			1		1			1	
Totals of Quebec	2			2		1	1		2	
Bruce, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Elgin, Ont.	1			1		1				
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.	3			3		3			3	
York, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	7	1		6		6			4	
The Territories.....	2			2		2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	15	1		14		13	1		12	
RIOT AND ASSAULT.										
Grey, Ont.	4			4	3	1			1	
Halton, Ont.	4	4								
Totals of Ontario.....	8	4		4	3	1			1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	19			19	19					
Totals of Canada.....	27	4		23	22	1			1	
INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.										
Halifax, N.S.	1			1		1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	1			1		1			1	
FORCIBLE ENTRY.										
Brant, Ont.	4	4								
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, Ont.	2			2	2					
Totals of Ontario.....	7	4		3	3				1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	8	4		4	4				1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	ÉDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		

ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Cap-Breton, N.-E.													1	
Halifax, N.-E.													3	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.													4	
Montréal, Qué.		1				1								1
St. François, Qué.						1								
Totaux de Québec.		1				2								1
Bruce, Ont.		1				1								1
Elgin, Ont.		1			1									1
Norfolk, Ont.		1						1						
Simcoe, Ont.		3				3								3
York, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.		6			1	4		1						5
Les Territoires						2								
Totaux du Canada.		7			1	8		1				4		6

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Grey, Ont.	1	3				3		1					1	3
Halton, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	3				3		1					1	3
New-Westminster, Col.-B.												19		
Totaux du Canada.	1	3				3		1				19		3

INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.

Halifax, N.-E.		1												1
Totaux du Canada.		1												1

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Brant, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.		1						1						1
Victoria, Ont.		2						1	1					2
Totaux d'Ontario.		3						1	2					3
New Westminster, Col.-B.												1		
Totaux du Canada.		3						1	2			1		3

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI.
CLASSES—*Concluded.*

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.									
Montreal, Que.	1			1	1				
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Perth, Ont.	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1						1	
York, Ont.	4	2		2	2			1	
Totals of Ontario	7	4		3	3			2	
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Canada	9	4		5	5			3	
CONSPIRACY.									
Montreal, Que.	8	6		2	2		2		
Totals of Canada	8	6		2	2		2		
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.									
Pictou, N.S.	1	1							
Montreal, Que.	5	1		4	4		4		
Rimouski, Que.	4			4	4		4		
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec	10	1		9	9		8		
Brant, Ont.	2	2							
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Essex, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1	
Halton, Ont.	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.	1	1							
Huron, Ont.	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.	3	3							
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1							
York, Ont.	5	1		4	4				
Totals of Ontario	20	13		7	7			2	
Victoria, B.C.	7			7	7				
The Territories	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada	39	15		24	24		8	2	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES CLASSE VI. PRÉCÉDENTES—*Fin.*

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories — En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	A-gri-cultural. — A-gri-culteurs.	Com-mer-cial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic. — Ser-vi-teurs.	In-dus-trial. — In-dus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single — Céli-ba-taires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	2
CONSPIRATION.															
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.															
.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	4
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1
.....	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	9	2	1	1	2	.....	9	9	.....	6

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI.
CLASSES— *Concluded.*

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.															
Montréal, Qué.	1					1								1	
Huron, Ont		1								1					1
Perth, Ont															
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont		2						1		1					2
Totaux d'Ontario.		3						1		2					3
Clinton, Col.-B.		1								1					1
Totaux du Canada	1	4				1	1			3				2	3
CONSPIRACY.															
Montréal, Qué.		2						1		1					2
Totaux du Canada.....		2						1		1					2
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.															
Pictou, N.-E.															
Montréal, Qué	1	3				1	1			2				1	3
Rimouski, Qué		4					3			1					
St. François, Qué											1				
Totaux de Québec.	1	7				1	4			3		1		1	3
Brant, Ont															
Carleton, Ont	1						1							1	
Essex, Ont		1					1							1	
Halton, Ont															
Hastings, Ont															
Huron, Ont															
Middlesex, Ont															
Northumberl'd et Durham, O															
Simcoe, Ont		1					1							1	
Wentworth, Ont.....								2		1	1			4	
York, Ont		4													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	6					5			1	1			7	
Victoria, Col.-B.												7			
Les Territoires.....											1				
Totaux du Canada.....	2	13				1	9			4	1	9		8	3

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.—Fin. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.		Other Deno-minations.
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
Angle terre et Galles.	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autr's posses-sions Bri-tanniques.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholi-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens.	Pro-tes-tants.		Autr's con-fes-sions.
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1a
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	2a.
CONSPIRATION.													
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.													
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1b.
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1a, 3b.
1	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1a, 4b.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7a.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
1	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	10a, 4b.

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH
PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC TOTAUX
DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged.	Acquit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	— NO OPTION.	
									— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- vies.	Un- der one year.	One year and over.	Un an et plus.
								Moins d'un an.		
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										
Prince Edward Island.....	4	1		3	3					
Nova Scotia.....	38	10		28	26	2		4	11	1
New Brunswick.....	25	11	1	13	10	1	2	3	7	1
Quebec.....	444	136	2	306	297	6	3	181	44	1
Ontario.....	741	254		479	435	30	14	128	167	48
Manitoba.....	16	9		7	7			4	3	
British Columbia.....	45	13		31	31			7	7	4
The Territories.....	25	10		14	13	1		5	6	1
Totals of Canada.....	1,338	444	3	881	822	40	19	332	245	56
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.										
Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	2					
Nova Scotia.....	6	1		5	5				2	
New Brunswick.....	13	1		12	10	1	1			
Quebec.....	84	14		70	53	5	12		30	5
Ontario.....	281	109		171	150	8	13	1	76	16
Manitoba.....	6	1		5	4	1			1	
British Columbia.....	7	1		5	5				1	1
The Territories.....	8	1		6	6				1	1
Totals of Canada.....	407	128		276	235	15	26	1	113	23
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.										
Prince Edward Island.....	19	6		13	12	1			10	
Nova Scotia.....	100	17	1	82	76	5	1	1	36	7
New Brunswick.....	73	33		40	37	3		6	25	
Quebec.....	922	153		769	624	49	96	38	492	15
Ontario.....	2,187	836	5	1,341	1,234	65	42	52	795	86
Manitoba.....	116	43		73	67	3	3		46	1
British Columbia.....	80	25		51	47	2	2		36	10
The Territories.....	79	14		63	60	1	2		43	3
Totals of Canada.....	3,576	1,127	6	2,432	2,157	129	146	97	1,483	122
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.										
Prince Edward Island.....										
Nova Scotia.....	6	4		2	2			2		
New Brunswick.....	4	1		3	2	1			2	
Quebec.....	17	6		10	9		1	1	1	1
Ontario.....	71	33	1	37	30	4	3	14	14	2
Manitoba.....	1									
British Columbia.....	1			1	1					1
The Territories.....	6			6	6				2	
Totals of Canada.....	106	44	1	59	50	5	4	17	19	4

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.												
PENTITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Reform-atories.	D'th. — De mort	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic	In-dustrial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.														En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	In-dustriels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céli-ba-taires.
1	5	2	6	21	1	14	10	253	374	2	5	8	374	105	33	41	23	92	9	247	214	10	250	
6	21	20	2	5	8	4	3	19	10	1	1	1	19	10	1	1	1	1	1	18	3	7	14	
1	6	6	1	1	10	10	4	10	4	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	18	3	7	14	
42	36	2	8	17	685	195	67	105	35	168	19	379	398	22	410									
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.																								
1	5	2	6	21	1	14	10	253	374	2	5	8	374	105	33	41	23	92	9	247	214	10	250	
6	21	20	2	5	8	4	3	19	10	1	1	1	19	10	1	1	1	1	1	18	3	7	14	
1	6	6	1	1	10	10	4	10	4	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	18	3	7	14	
42	36	2	8	17	685	195	67	105	35	168	19	379	398	22	410									
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																								
2	3	7	15	36	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147	
3	7	15	36	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147		
4	3	7	15	36	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147	
2	3	7	15	36	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147	
72	33	.....	.....	.....	15	223	53	8	13	7	49	5	122	35	1	234							
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																								
3	23	9	43	48	11	56	32	670	1,113	2	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147	
3	23	9	43	48	11	56	32	670	1,113	2	1	2	6	21	8	9	146	25	5	146	25	1	147	
11	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
146	37	.....	.....	.....	162	2,000	403	70	200	162	367	41	916	496	61	1,793							
CLASSE IV.—OFFENCES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																								
6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	19	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	19	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	32	26	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-derate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		3					2		1					3	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2	22		3	2		7		11			5		9	11
Nouveau-Brunswick		11			2		10		1					1	11
Québec	76	194	3	19	24	1	182	12	39	6	20	3	46	194	
Ontario	44	423	3	12	79	3	261	16	97		10		237	221	
Manitoba		7					6						3	4	
Colombie-Britannique	6	12		1	1		8		5		16		9	8	
Les Territoires	3	4			1		5		1		7		4	1	
Totaux du Canada	131	676	6	35	109	4	481	28	155	6	59	3	312	450	
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		2		2										2	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	3		1					1		3		2	1	
Nouveau-Brunswick	3	8	1		2		4		6				5	6	
Québec	15	52		10	11		41		1		7		18	40	
Ontario	33	138		27	58		70	1	11		3		72	70	
Manitoba		5			1		4						1	4	
Colombie-Britannique		3					3				2			2	
Les Territoires		6			1		3	1	1				4	1	
Totaux du Canada	52	217	1	40	73		125	2	20		15		104	124	
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		13		2	2		8	1						4	9
Nouvelle-Ecosse	6	60		11	10	2	31	1	7		16	4	36	17	
Nouveau-Brunswick	12	24	1	10	7	1	12	2	5	2			14	14	
Québec	177	569	4	140	138	16	370	33	49	7	6		229	462	
Ontario	200	1,100	7	302	288	23	453	33	187	26	16	1	667	439	
Manitoba	4	65	1	12	12		42		3		2		36	34	
Colombie-Britannique	6	36		2	3		31		4		11		33	8	
Les Territoires	7	18			7		16		3		37		11	6	
Totaux du Canada	412	1,885	13	479	467	42	963	70	258	35	88	5	1030	989	
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard									2						
Nouvelle-Ecosse							3						3		
Nouveau-Brunswick		3					4	1	2				3	6	
Québec	2	8		1	2		4		2				8	11	
Ontario	3	26		8	5		12		5		7		8		
Manitoba															
Colombie-Britannique											1				
Les Territoires	3						3				3		3		
Totaux du Canada	8	37		8	7		22	1	9		11		17	17	

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
2			2			1		1						2
2			24				3	7	6	3	2	3		3
			8	1	1		4	3	3	1		1		
11	18	3	246	4	8		3	239	13	2	8	22	4	57
51	59	14	300	30	22		13	175	120	74	57	22	9	80
1			4		2			2	1		1	1	2	
2	1		9	3	9			7		1		5	3	
1			6	1	1			3					4	1
70	78	17	599	39	43	1	23	437	143	81	68	54	23	143
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
			2			1		1			1	1		
			4				1	1	1		1	1		
			9				3	5			2	1		
4	3	1	58	2	3		1	64	2			2		7
15	8	6	128	11	2		2	64	44	28	20	5	2	12
	2	1	1		1			4	1					
1			2					1				1	2	
2	1		2		1			1	3	1			1	
22	14	8	206	13	8	1	7	140	51	30	23	11	5	19
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
			13			1		8				4		
6	1		57	4	1	1	4	24	9	7	4	12	1	2
	1	1	37		1		10	19	5		4	1		
42	21	3	669	10	19		5	668	32	21	7	22	6	79
191	106	29	872	106	20	2	40	438	336	231	124	76	26	283
17	6	6	29	5	7		2	19	18	8	10	7	6	14
7	3	3	13	7	12		1	15	3	1	3	11	9	1
6		1	17	2	4			3	2	4	1	7	7	6
269	138	43	1,707	134	64	3	62	1194	406	272	153	140	55	385
CLASSE IV.—OFFENCES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
			2											
			3						1		1			
4	2		4					3	3	1	1	1		
4	3	2	21					12	5	4	4	2	1	1
			3										3	
8	5	2	33					15	9	5	6	3	4	1

69-94 * { The numbers here represent the totals of the similar columns preceding.
 { Les chiffres dans cette colonne forment les totaux des mêmes colonnes précédentes.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged.	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Reiterated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.		
									SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.
	Personnes accusées.	Acquités.	Emprisonnés pour cause de folie.	Condamnés une fois.	Condamnés deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidives.	Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island	1	1								
Nova Scotia	3			3	3				2	
New Brunswick										
Quebec	18	3		15	15				2	3
Ontario	42	21		20	20				9	1
Manitoba	6			6	6				1	3
British Columbia	2			2	2				1	
The Territories										
Totals of Canada	72	25		46	46				15	7

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island	2			2	2				2	
Nova Scotia	7	1		6	1	5			5	
New Brunswick	11			11	11			11		
Quebec	63	13		50	46	1	3	33	8	
Ontario	137	62		75	67	8		14	32	3
Manitoba	1	1								
British Columbia	96	2		93	93			63	3	
The Territories	3			3	1	2			2	
Totals of Canada	320	79		240	221	16	3	121	52	3

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island	28	8		20	19	1			12	
Nova Scotia	160	33	1	126	113	12	1	7	56	8
New Brunswick	126	46	1	79	70	6	3	20	36	1
Quebec	1,548	325	2	1,220	1,044	61	115	253	577	25
Ontario	3,459	1,315	6	2,123	1,936	115	72	209	1,093	156
Manitoba	146	54		91	84	4	3	4	51	4
British Columbia	231	41		183	179	2	2	70	48	16
The Territories	121	25		92	86	4	2	5	54	5
Grand Totals of Canada	5,819	1,847	10	3,934	3,531	205	198	568	1,927	215

TABLEAU II.—RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — —	In-dustrial. — In-dustriels.	Pro-fessional — Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mar-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-ge.	Single — Céli-ba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

1					3	1					1			3
6	4			14	15	1	6		1	3	4	5		10
5				15	5	3	9	1	2	1	3	10		10
1	1			6			2	1	1	2		1		5
1				1	1		1				1			2
13	6			36	10	4	18	2	4	6	9	16		30

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

				2								1		1
				2				1			1			2
				11				1			2	1	1	9
	3			40	10	2	24		8		10	18	1	30
2	1			58	17	8	4	4	6		33	31	2	42
				85			1		1		4	1		58
				1	2							2		
2	4			9	199	30	10	29	6	15	50	54	4	142

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

6					14	6	2		1			11	6		14
31	10			8	79	38	8	10	8	10	3	44	14	2	74
18	4				59	20	3	2	5	6		42	16	2	58
76	34		2	107	1,041	177	48	161	39	270	27	420	330	36	820
114	57	2	5	89	1,725	386	80	166	146	300	32	881	599	49	1,445
15	3				72	18	4	10	2	14	2	41	11	1	78
13	7		1		150	25	3	15	10	9	1	46	10		115
11	9				35	47	15	3	1	1	7	16	23	1	41
284	124	2	8	204	3,175	717	163	367	212	610	72	1,501	1,009	91	2,645

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.														
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	7	1	1	3	.....	7	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	14	2	1	.....	1	1	6	6	3	2	1	5
3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	.....	26	6	2	3	1	10	8	11	6	3	3	5
CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.														
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3
2	3	.....	43	1	.....	.....	6	45	1	1	1	.....	.....	17
9	8	3	45	9	1	.....	.....	22	16	15	13	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	28	10	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	20	5	27
6	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
17	27	3	110	38	11	.....	7	100	21	20	14	24	8	49
GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.														
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	1	7	.....	2
8	1	.....	92	4	1	2	8	34	16	11	7	17	1	6
2	1	2	68	1	3	.....	18	31	13	4	7	3	1	.....
66	47	6	1,027	18	31	3	9	1026	52	26	19	47	11	146
272	185	54	1,380	158	46	2	62	712	527	358	221	109	42	398
21	8	7	35	7	10	.....	2	26	21	10	11	8	9	14
16	20	3	30	39	31	.....	1	51	3	3	3	37	19	28
9	1	1	30	3	6	.....	.....	7	5	7	1	7	15	8
394	263	73	2,681	230	128	8	100	1896	638	419	270	235	98	602

* f The numbers here represent the totals of the similar columns preceding.
(Les chiffres dans cette colonne forment les totaux des mêmes colonne précédentes.

TABLE III.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLEAU III.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
	KING'S.				PRINCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	17	17						
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like-meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					33	31	2	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	1	1			2	2		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....	2			2				
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	1			1				
Trespass.....	1	1						
Vagrancy.....					1		1	
Drunkenness.....	6	6			26	25		1
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	28	25		3	64	60	3	1

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE L'ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.							
QUEEN'S.				Totals of P.E. Island. Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
25	19	6		42	36	6	
5	5			5	5		
4	4			4	4		
1	1			1	1		
				1	1		
42	30	12		75	61	14	
3	3			3	3		
10	10			13	13		
2	1		1	2	1		1
3	3			3	3		
4		4		1	1		
255	255			287	286		5
11	11			11	11		
				1	1		
365	342	22	1	457	427	25	5

OFFENSES.

Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
Voies de fait.
Troubler la paix.
Port d'armes illégal.
Mépris de cour.
Cruauté envers les animaux.
Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
" défendant le jeu.
" de chasse.
Larcin.
Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
" aux Sauvages.
" sans licence.
Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
Autres dommages à la propriété.
Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
" de la milice.
Divers petits délits.
Contraventions aux lois municipales.
Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
Profanation du dimanche.
Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
2 Infractions aux lois maritimes.
Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1 Menaces et langage injurieux.
Empiètement.
Vagabondage.
1 Ivresse.
Exposition indécente.
Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
Conduite déréglée.
Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
Aliénation mentale.

..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
	ANNAPOLIS.				ANTIGONISH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....					2	2		
Assaults.....								
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	1	1						
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....								
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	2	2			2	2		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCES DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.								OFFENSES.
CAPE BRETON.				COLCHESTER.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	—	—	—	Total	—	—	—	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
15	14		1					Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
1	1							Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
7	7							Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				15	15			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
12	12							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
6	6							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
3	3							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pouvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
4	4							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1		1						Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
17	14	3		3	3			Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
67	62	4	1	19	19			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	CUMBERLAND.				DIGBY.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food								
Assaults	1	1			4	4		
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings					1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	49	49						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act					1	1		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ to Indians								
“ without license								
Malicious injury to property					3	3		
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass	2	2						
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	12	12						
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	2	2						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	67	67			9	9		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE—Suite.								OFFENSES.
GUYSBOROUGH.				HALIFAX.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
5	5			115	95	7	13	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				11	11			Voies de fait.
				2	1			Troubler la paix.
				1				Port d'armes illegal.
				2		2		Mépris de cour.
				4	3		1	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				3	3			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				2	2			“ défendant le jeu.
				1	1			“ de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				31	31			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				1		1		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				12	7		5	Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				3	3			Divers petits délits.
				5		5		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				16	16			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
				5	5			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				13		8	5	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				13	1		12	Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				64	2	54	8	Vagabondage.
				477	452	14	11	Ivresse.
				1		1		Exposition indécente.
				21	21			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				6	2	4		Conduite déréglée.
				36	35	1		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
6	6			848	696	97	55	Totaux.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
KING'S.				LUNENBURG.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			8	8			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
4	4							Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
				1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
				1	1			Mépris de cour.
1	1							Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
4	4							Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				29	29			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
2	2							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				1	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
				2	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1			1					Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1			2	2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
								Vagabondage.
20	20			4	3	1		Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
2	2			4	2	2		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
37	36		1	54	51	3		.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	PICTOU.				SHELBURNE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	17	16	1		1	1		
Breach of peace.....	6	6						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					2		2	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	4	4			1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	3	3						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					2	2		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without licence.....								
Malicious injury to property.....	6	6						
Other damage to property.....	3	3						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	77	73	4					
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	22	22						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	138	133	5		6	4	2	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—Fin.								OFFENSES.
YARMOUTH.				Totals of Nova Scotia. Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
20	16	4		200	166	13	21	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				28	28			Voies de fait.
				2	2			Troubler la paix.
				3	1	2		Port d'armes illégal.
				8	5	2	1	Mépris de cour.
				26	26			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				8	8			" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
				2	2			Larcin.
				124	124			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2			6	6			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
2	1	1		12	10	2		Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
				28	23		5	Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				3	3			de la milice.
				5		5		Divers petits délits.
				25	25			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				6	6			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1			1	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				2	2			Profanation du dimanche.
				5	5			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				6	6			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1		1		18	4	9	5	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				18	5	1	12	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				3	3			Empiètement.
				64	2	54	8	Vagabondage.
10	10			642	608	23	11	Ivresse.
1				2		2		Exposition indécente.
		1		29	27	2		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
1		1		7	2	5		de désordre.
4	2	2		62	59	3		Conduite déréglée.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
41	31	10		1,353	1,166	123	64	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
	CARLETON.				CHARLOTTE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	12	9	1	2	6	6		
Breach of peace.....					6	6		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	56	41		15		31	2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....	3	2		1				
Other damage to property.....	3	1		2				
Master's and Servants Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1		1					
Drunkenness.....	45	45			143	143		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					13	13		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	120	98	2	20	204	202	2	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								OFFENSES.
GLOUCESTER.				KENT.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
13	13			2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Troubler la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres. Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " défendant le jeu. " de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin. Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues. " aux Sauvages. " sans licence.
11	11							Dommages malicieux à la propriété. Autres dommages à la propriété. Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs. Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine. " de la milice.
								Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. Pratiquant divers états sans licence. Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics. Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. Infractions aux lois maritimes. Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. Menaces et langage injurieux.
4	4							Empiètement. Vagabondage.
								Ivresse. Exposition indécente.
4	4							Langage insultant, obscène, profane. Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures. Aliénation mentale.
32	32			3	3			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.							
	NORTHUMBERLAND.				St. JOHN.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	21	18	3		162	160		2
Breach of peace.....	3	2	1		70	70		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1		1		2	2		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					18	18		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3			10	9		1
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					7	7		
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					128	128		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	10	10			3	3		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					6	6		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....					11	11		
Malicious injury to property.....					3	3		
Other damage to property.....	1	1			3	3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	1	1			18	18		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					3	3		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					5	5		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					20	20		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....					18	2	8	8
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	5	4	1		26	25		1
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1	1			11	6	4	1
Drunkenness.....	86	71	15		979	971		8
Indecent exposure.....					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	1	1			5	5		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					2	2		
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	5	4	1		4	4		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	138	116	22		1,519	1,485	12	22

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
VICTORIA.				WESTMORELAND.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				20	20			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				1		1		Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				47	47			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								aux Sauvages
								“ sans licence.
1	1							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				5	5			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				2		2		Vagabondage.
				185	90	95		Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				7	5	2		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
1	1			269	169	100		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Fin.</i>							
	YORK.				Totals of New Brunswick.			
	Sentence.				Sentence.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food								
Assaults	36	33		3	272	261	4	9
Breach of peace	4	4			84	82	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons					4	3	1	
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty animals	3	3			21	21		
Disturbing religious and like meetings					13	12		1
Fishery Acts, offences against	2	2			9	9		
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against					128	128		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	31	28	3		180	160	5	15
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					6	6		
“ to Indians	1	1			1	1		
“ without license					11	11		
Malicious injury to property	4	4			22	21		1
Other damage to property					7	5		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	15	15			34	34		
Exercising various callings without license					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against					1	1		
Highways, offences relating to					5	5		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy, Acts, offences against					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day					5	5		
Railway Acts, offences against					20	20		
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts					18	2	8	8
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	16	16			52	50	1	1
Trespass								
Vagrancy					15	7	7	1
Drunkenness	119	116	1	2	1,561	1,440	111	10
Indecent exposure					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language					10	10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1	1			10	8	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly					22	21	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity					1			1
Totals	232	223	4	5	2,518	2,329	142	47

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								OFFENSES.
ARTHABASKA.				BEAUCE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Troubler la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres. Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " " défendant le jeu. " " de chasse.
1	1							Larcin. Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
18	18			15	15			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages. " sans licence.
								Domages malicieux à la propriété. Autres domages à la propriété. Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs. Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine. " de la milice.
								Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. Pratiquant divers états sans licence. Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics. Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
3	3							Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. Infractions aux lois maritimes. Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	1	1		1	1			Empiètement. Vagabondage. Ivresse. Exposition indécente. Langage insultant, obscène, profane. Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. Conduite déréglée Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures. Aliénation mentale.
26	25	1		18	18			..... Totaux.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—Suite.								OFFENSES.
GASPÉ.				IBERVILLE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2		2		3	3			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
				1			1	Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
1	1			1	1			“ sans licence.
								Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1		1						Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				1			1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	2							Empiètement.
1	1							Vagabondage.
				2	1		1	Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
7	4	3		9	6		3	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	JOLIETTE.				KAMOURASKA.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food								
Assaults	3	3			3	3		
Breach of peace	3	3						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like-meetings					1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ to Indians								
“ without license								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property					1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against					1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against					6	6		
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	5	5						
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	11	11			12	12		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCES DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>							
MONTMAGNY.				MONTREAL.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
1	1			676	609	67	
				5	5		
				18	3	3	12
				2	1	1	
				53	50		3
2	2			11	11		
				13	13		
				10	10		
				8	8		
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							“ défendant le jeu.
							“ de chasse.
							Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				36	36		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
							Canada.
				53	53		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
							“ aux Sauvages.
				107	107		“ sans licence.
							6 Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				202	196	6	Autres dommages à la propriété.
				7	2	5	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
							serveurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				2	2		“ de la milice.
				3	3		Divers petits délits.
				5	5		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				10	10		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
							famille.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
				27	26	1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				7	7		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				26	2	24	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				42	17	8	17 Menaces et langage injurieux.
				3	3		Empiètement.
1		1		1,634	1,357	93	184 Vagabondage.
				3,349	2,764	150	435 Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
				1	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
				439	357	8	74 de désordre.
				69	47	13	9 Conduite déréglée.
				1	1		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
4	3	1		6,819	5,706	373	740 .....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCES OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	OTTAWA.				QUEBEC.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	23	23			110	103	3	4
Breach of peace.....	13	13			23	23		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	2	2			4	4		
Contempt of Court.....	1	1			1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....					9	9		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2			4	4		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	2	2						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					7	7		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					18	18		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....					39	39		
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....					17	17		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					8	8		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	2	2			236	236		
Exercising various callings without license.....					104	104		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					40	40		
Highways, offences relating to.....					62	62		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					4	4		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Revenue Laws.....					8	8		
Seamen Acts.....					40		39	1
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	4	4			17		1	16
Trespass.....	1	1						
Vagrancy.....	19	16	2	1	4	3	1	
Drunkenness.....	64	62	1	1	555	555		
Indecent exposure.....	3	3			2	2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					111	111		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					3	1	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4	4			259	246	13	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	140	135	3	2	1,686	1,605	60	21

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—Suite.								OFFENSES.
RICHELIEU.				RIMOUSKI.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
13	12	1		2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
91	88	3						Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illegal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
2	2							“ défendant le jeu.
								de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
4	4							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
11	11			1	1			“ sans licence.
								Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
18	18							Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
2	2							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1						Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
12	12			6		6		Vagabondage.
				2	1	1		Ivresse.
2	1	1						Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
2	2							de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
162	156	6		11	4	7		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Fin.</i>							
	ST. FRANCIS. ST. FRANÇOIS.				THREE RIVERS. TROIS-RIVIÈRES.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option		Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	Op- tion of a fine. — Sur- option		Com- mitted without option. — Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred &c. — Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food								
Assaults	23	21	1	1	4	2		6
Breach of peace	4	3		1	11	5		6
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts	2	2						
Game Laws	3	3						
Larceny					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.					3	3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3	3			8	8		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					2	2		
“ to Indians								
“ without license	31	31			12	12		
Malicious injury to property	1	1						
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.					1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences	1	1						
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	2	2						
Exercising various callings without license.								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language					5	5		
Trespass	1	1						
Vagrancy	1		1		3	2		1
Drunkenness	1	1			21	21		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof					1	1		
Loose, idle, disorderly	1	1						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	75	71	2	2	72	63		9

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								
ALGOMA.				BRANT.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
49	45	2	2	69	69			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
6	6			2	2			Voies de fait.
1	1			3	3			Troubler la paix.
1	1							Port d'armes illégal.
5	5							Mépris de cour.
				2	2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
1	1							de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
				3	3			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
5	5			26	26			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
6	6			4	4			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
5	3	2		14	10	4		Canada.
4	4			3	3			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
2		2		10	10			“ aux Sauvages.
5	5			1	1			“ sans licence.
3	3			10	10			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
				10	10			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
1	1			3	3			“ de la milice.
6	6			5	5			Divers petits délits.
				88	88			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				6	6			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				9	9			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				3	1	2		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
				6	6			famille.
								Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				17	17			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
2	2			1	1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
8	8			12	9	1	2	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1	1			17	17			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
10	1	9		24	24			Menaces et langage injurieux.
127	103	24		242	242			Empiètement.
1	1			1	1			Vagabondage.
6	6			25	25			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
22	20	2						Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2	2			118	118			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
279	236	41	2	726	717	7	2	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	BRUCE.				CARLETON.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- rison- né sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- rison- né sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	58	56	1	1	126	116	10	
Breach of peace.....	20	20			93	93		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					7	5	1	1
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					7	7		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	6	6			2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	4	4						
Gambling Acts.....	3	3			5	5		
Game Laws.....	2	2						
Larceny.....					7	6		1
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....					3	3		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	13	13			28	28		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	6	6						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					32	32		
“ to Indians.....	8	8						
“ without license.....	5	5			18	18		
Malicious injury to property.....	3	3						
Other damage to property.....	4	4			9	9		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	8	8			2	2		
Medical Acts, offences against.....	2	2			8	8		
Militia Acts.....	1				3	3		
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1						
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	28	26		2	159	159		
Exercising various callings without license.....	6	6			2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	5	5			1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....					36	36		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	4	4			12	12		
Trespass.....	5	5						
Vagrancy.....	2		2		22	2	20	
Drunkenness.....	51	51			404	404		
Indecent exposure.....					7	7		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	21	20	1		48	48		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1	1						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	46	46			174	174		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	312	305	4	3	1,219	1,185	31	3

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
DUFFERIN.				ELGIN.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferre &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
11	11			25	25			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
11	11			4	4			Voies de fait.
2	1		1	1		1		Troubler la paix.
				2	2			Port d'armes illégal.
4	4							Mépris de cour.
				7	7			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
3	3			17	17			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
3	3			3	3			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
4	4			1	1			“ aux Sauvages.
				1	1			“ sans licence.
				4	4			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2							Autres dommages à la propriété.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
2	2			44	39	2	3	Divers petits délits.
1	1							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
6	6							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
4	4			6	6			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				21	8	13		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritime.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5	1		4	10	8		2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				16	16			Empiètement.
37	3	34		3	1	2		Vagabondage.
3	3			94	86	4	4	Ivresse.
1	1			2	2			Exposition indécente.
				2	2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
31	31			39	28	6	5	Conduite déréglée.
2			2					Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
132	91	34	7	304	262	28	14	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	ESSEX.				FRONTENAC.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tion	Sur- option	Empri- sonné's sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonné's sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	83	83			30	26	4	
Breach of peace.....	9	9			10	10		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1			4	1	3	
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	10	10			2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	3	3			1	1		
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	1	1						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	1	1						
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	14	14			12	12		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	5	5			4	3	1	
Malicious injury to property.....	7	7			6	6		
Other damage to property.....	3	3						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	10	10						
Medical Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	2	2			2	1	1	
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	6	6			27	27		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3						
Highways, offences relating to.....	8	8			13	13		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	18	18						
Railway Acts, offences against.....	9	9						
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....	1	1						
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....					1	1		
Threats and abusive language.....	3	3			6	5	1	
Trespass.....	6	6			1	1		
Vagrancy.....	9	3	6		26	19	7	
Drunkenness.....	169	169			242	241	1	
Indecent exposure.....	13	12	1					
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	45	45			17	17		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1	1						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	11	11			13	12	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Insanity.....					2		2	
Totals.....	455	448	7		420	399	17	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
GREY.				HALDIMAND.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
43	41	2		22	21	1		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
18	18							Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
14	14			13	13			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1	1			1	1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
1	1							Larcin.
1		1						Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
17	17							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
13	13			1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
5	5			2	2			“ sans licence.
2	2			2	2			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
6	6			1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
8	8			3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
3	2	1						Divers petits délits.
23	23							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2			1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
5	5			2	2			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
14	11		3					Menaces et langage injurieux.
11	9	2		3	3			Empiètement.
41	3	38		9	3	6		Vagabondage.
64	64			8	7	1		Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
8	8			3	3			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
18	18			4	4			Conduite déréglée.
				9	8	1		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
322	275	44	3	86	77	9		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	HALTON.				HASTINGS.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food					10	10		
Assaults	23	23			83	75	8	
Breach of peace					11	11		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons					2	2		
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals	1	1			3	3		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	8	8			4	4		
Fishery Acts, offences against	1	1			2	2		
Gambling Acts					2	2		
Game Laws "					3	3		
Larceny	2	2			1	1		
" of dogs, birds, &c								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against					23	23		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	2	2			3	3		
" to Indians					3	3		
" without license	1		1		1	1		
Malicious injury to property					7	7		
Other damage to property	1	1			6	6		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	2	2			10	10		
Medical Acts, offences against					2	2		
Militia Acts					1	1		
Miscellaneous minor offences	3	3			6	6		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	9	9			44	44		
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against	3	3						
Highways, offences relating to	2	2			4	4		
Neglecting to support family					1	1		
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1	1						
Profanation of the Lord's Day					1	1		
Railway Acts, offences against					5	5		
Revenue Laws "								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	1			1	32	31		1
Trespass	4	4			19	16		3
Vagrancy	16		16		47	4	41	2
Drunkenness	19	17		2	170	166	4	
Indecent exposure	1	1			1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	2	2			5	5		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly	6	6			15	15		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against					2	2		
Insanity					3			3
Totals	108	88	17	3	532	470	53	9

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCES D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
HURON.				KENT.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
28	28			65	63	2		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
4	3		1	14	14			Voies de fait.
2	2			1	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
2	2			22	22			Cruauté envers les animaux.
8	8			13	9		4	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
5	5							" défendant le jeu.
				1	1			" de chasse.
4	4							Larcin.
1	1							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
7	7			16	16			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
11	11			2	2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				7	6		1	" aux Sauvages.
6	6			6	6			" sans licence.
				1	1			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			6	6			Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	3			12	12			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
2	2			2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				3	3			" de la milice.
7	7			27	26		1	Divers petits délits.
1	1			2	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				12	12			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1		1		Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				8	8			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1			1	7	6		1	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5	5			1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
27	20		7	11	10		1	Empiètement.
10	10			152	152			Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
9	9			2	2			Exposition indécente.
				41	41			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				4	1		3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1			1	6	6			Conduite déréglée.
4			4	1			1	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
150	136	7	7	450	435	7	8	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Continued.</i>							
	LAMBTON.				LANARK.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	44	44			27	25	1	1
Breach of peace.....	12	12			8	8		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons....	1	1						
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3			1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	3	3						
Gambling Acts.....	1	1						
Game Laws.....	1	1						
Larceny.....	2	2			1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	4			4				
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	18	18						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	4	4			4	4		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	1	1			6	6		
Malicious injury to property.....	7	7			3	3		
Other damage to property.....	1	1			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	3	1	1	1				
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of..	28	28			4	4		
Exercising various callings without license..	2	2			5	5		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....	7	7			6	6		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Revenue Laws.....	2	2						
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....	1	1			2	2		
Threats and abusive language.....	12	12			6	1		5
Trespass.....	5	4	1		1	1		
Vagrancy.....	53	48	5		40		40	
Drunkenness.....	198	187		11	23	23		
Indecent exposure.....	3	3						
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	16	16			2	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	5	5						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	17	17			6	6		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....	3			3	10			10
Totals.....	458	432	7	19	163	106	41	16

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.				LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
3	3							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
56	51	5		26	26			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
2	2			2	2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				4	4			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
2	2			1	1			" défendant le jeu.
1	1			1	1			" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
13	13			11	11			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
9	9			1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
18	18			3	3			" sans licence.
2	2			5	5			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
8	7	1		1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
8	8			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
3	3							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
35	35			9	9			Divers petits délits.
3	3							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
3	3							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
3	3							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
2	2			9	9			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
7	7							Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
6	5	1		6	6			Menaces et langage injurieux.
11	11			1	1			Empiètement.
28	9	19		14	12	2		Vagabondage.
171	171			72	69	3		Ivresse.
1	1			1	1			Exposition indécente.
38	38			7	7			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
3	3							Conduite déréglée.
40	40			3	3			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
4			4	4			4	
482	452	26	4	182	173	5	4	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LINCOLN.				MIDDLESEX.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	27	27			55	52	3	
Breach of peace.....	3	3			3	1	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					1		1	
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			20	18	2	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Gambling Acts.....					4	4		
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....					2		2	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1	1			1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	12	12			27	27		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	4	4			2	2		
“ to Indians.....					4	4		
“ without license.....	3	3			1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2			2	2		
Other damage to property.....	1	1			14	14		
Master's and Servants Acts, offences against.....	8	8			13	13		
Medical Act, offences against.....					4	4		
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1						
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	28	28			66	59	7	
Exercising various callings without license.....	2	2						
Health By-laws, offences against.....					1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....	1	1			19	18	1	
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	3	3			3	3		
Railway Acts, offences against.....	1	1			13	13		
Revenue Laws.....	1	1						
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....					1	1		
Threats and abusive language.....	5	5			27	17	1	
Trespass.....	11	11			4	4		
Vagrancy.....	7	1	6		69	30	35	
Drunkenness.....	109	105	4		363	355	3	
Indecent exposure.....	4	3	1					
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	2	2			17	10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					4	1	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	7	6	1		23	23		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	1	1			1	1		
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	245	233	12		768	683	40	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
NORFOLK.				NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
28	28			3	3			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
2	2			40	39		1	Voies de fait.
				9	9			Troubler la paix.
				1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
				1	1			Mépris de cour.
4	4			23	17		6	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
2	2			3	3			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1			1	1			“ défendant le jeu.
1	1							“ de chasse.
1	1			3	3			Larcin.
				2	2			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
6	6			16	15		1	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
2	2			9	9			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				8	8			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
6	6			7	7			“ aux Sauvages
1	1			6	6			“ sans licence.
				9	8		1	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
3	3			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
1	1			1	1			“ de la milice.
				58	58			Divers petits délits.
				2	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				2	1		1	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1			1	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				3	3			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				8	5		3	Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
4	1		3	21	20		1	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
4	4			20	20			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7		7		26	1		25	Menaces et langage injurieux.
17	16	1		120	100		18	Empiètement.
				6	3		3	Vagabondage.
2	2			18	18			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
1	1			2	2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
5	5			42	39		2	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				2				Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							2	Aliénation mentale.
98	87	8	3	482	414	51	17	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	ONTARIO.				OXFORD.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	42	40	1	1	86	82	3	1
Breach of peace.....	7	7			6	4	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2			3	3		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3			16	16		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	8	8						
Gambling Acts.....	1			1				
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	8	8			13	13		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	4	4						
“ to Indians.....								
“ without licence.....	3	3						
Malicious injury to property.....	6	6			3	3		
Other damage to property.....	3	3			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	12	12			10	10		
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....					1	1		
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1			4	4		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	4	4			42	42		
Exercising various callings without license.....					2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					2	2		
Highways, offences relating to.....	4	4			8	8		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	4	4						
Railway Acts, offences against.....					6	6		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....	1	1			1	1		
Threats and abusive language.....	5	3		2	8	7		1
Trespass.....	4	4			5	4		1
Vagrancy.....	6		6		80	69		7
Drunkenness.....	15	14		1	177	176		1
Indecent exposure.....					3	3		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	24	23		1	25	25		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	8	7	1		14	14		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Insanity.....					4			4
Totals.....	176	162	8	6	522	498	13	11

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
PEEL.				PERTH.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
19	19			15	15			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
4	4							Voies de fait.
1	1			1	1			Troubler la paix.
1	1			1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
1	1			5	5			Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
8	8			2	2			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
6	6			8	8			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				2	2			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
				1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
5	5			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et
				4	4			serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits.
2	2			3	3			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				22	22			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2							Infractions aux lois snr l'hygiène publique.
2	2			1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
9	7		2	5	5			Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	2			3	3			Empiètement.
2	2							Vagabondage.
15	14		2	2	2			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
5	4		1	4	4			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
8	8			4	4			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
92	86	4	2	84	84			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	PETERBOROUGH.				PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Emprison- sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food	21	21						
Assaults	10	10			42	42		
Breach of peace	1	1						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1		1	1		
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals					1	1		
Disturbing religious and like-meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against	3	3						
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	2	2			1	1		
Larceny					2	2		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	34	34			5	5		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					5	5		
to Indians								
without license	1	1			4	4		
Malicious injury to property	4	4			1	1		
Other damage to property	4	4			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against					8	6		2
Medical Acts, offences against					4	4		
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences	2	2			1		1	
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	38	38						
Exercising various callings without license	1	1						
Health By-laws, offences against	11	11						
Highways, offences relating to	3	3			1	1		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	6	6						
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labor, offences relating to	11	11			2	2		
Threats and abusive language	3	3			27	27		
Trespass	4	2		2	16	16		
Vagrancy	25		25		3		3	
Drunkenness	109	81	27	1	4	4		
Indecent exposure	4	4						
Insulting, obscene and profane language	2	1	1					
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2	1	1					
Loose, idle, disorderly	13	11		2	18	18		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	1	1						
Insanity	6			6	3			3
Totals	322	256	55	11	150	141	4	5

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								
PRINCE EDWARD.				RENFREW.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
7	7							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
9	9			50	50			Voies de fait.
4	4			5	5			Troubler la paix.
				2	1		1	Port d'armes illégal.
				1	1			Mépris de cour.
6	6			1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2	2			14	14			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois ds tempérance du Canada.
9	9			11	11			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
1	1			1	1			“ aux Sauvages.
1	1			7	7			“ sans licence.
				5	5			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				3	3			Autres domages à la propriété.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				4	4			Divers petits délits.
1	1			12	12			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2			4	4			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
								Infractions aux lois maritime.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1			4	2	2		Menaces et langage injurieux.
				15	15			Empiètement.
1		1		12	5	7		Vagabondage.
42	42			26	26			Ivresse.
1	1							Exposition indécente.
				13	13			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre
								Conduite déréglée.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1			1					Aliénation mentale.
89	87	1	1	196	186	9	1	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.						
	SIMCOE.				STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.		
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.	
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
Adulteration of Food.....							
Assaults.....	68	68			61	61	
Breach of peace.....	5	5					
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1			2	2	
Contempt of Court.....					3	3	
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			3	3	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3			8	8	
Fishery Acts, offences against.....							
Gambling Acts.....					1	1	
Game Laws.....							
Larceny.....							
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	2	2					
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	9	9					
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	18	18			14	14	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	5	5					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	23	23			8	8	
" to Indians.....							
" without license.....	24	24			7	7	
Malicious injury to property.....					2	2	
Other damage to property.....	11	11			4	4	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	10	10			2	2	
Medical Acts, offences against.....	2	2			2	2	
Militia Acts.....							
Miscellaneous minor offences.....							
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	54	54			17	17	
Exercising various callings without license.....	14	14			4	4	
Health By-laws, offences against.....							
Highways, offences relating to.....	7	7			6	6	
Neglecting to support family.....	4	2	1	1			
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	2	2					
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					3	3	
Railway Acts, offences against.....							
Revenue Laws.....							
Seamen Acts.....							
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....							
Threats and abusive language.....	8	8			6	5	1
Trespass.....	1	1					
Vagrancy.....	34	21	13		12	2	10
Drunkenness.....	118	112	4	2	52	52	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1			1	1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	7	7			22	22	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	4	3		1			
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	14	14			5	5	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....							
Insanity.....	6			6			
Totals.....	456	428	18	10	245	234	10

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
THUNDER BAY.				VICTORIA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
30	30			3	3			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
1	1			49	48	1		Voies de fait.
				14	9		5	Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
				3	3			Mépris de cour.
				10	10			Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1			1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
4	4			3	3			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				1	1			“ défendant le jeu de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4			8	8			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
10	10			7	7			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
3	3							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
2	2			9	9			“ sans licence.
1	1			3	2		1	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
4	4			1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
11	9		2	3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine. de la milice.
4	4							Divers petits délits.
1	1			12	12			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4	3		1	4	4			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				1	1			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2	2							Profanation du dimanche.
2	1		1					Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
4	4			11	8	1	2	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
2	2			4	4			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	7			22	1	21		Menaces et langage injurieux.
110	108	2		39	32		7	Empiètement.
				2	2			Vagabondage.
1	1			3	3			Ivresse.
36	35	1		1	1			Exposition indécente.
2	2			27	27			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1			1	6				Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							6	Aliénation mentale.
247	239	3	5	249	205	23	21	Totaux.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
WELLINGTON.				WENTWORTH.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferre &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferre &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
38	37	1		204	202	1	1	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
1		1		39	39			Voies de fait.
1	1			31	30	1		Troubler la paix.
				1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				3	3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				5	5			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
				3	3			Larcin.
				5	5			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				3	3			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
21	21			14	14			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
5	5			4	4			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
4	4			4	4			“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
7	7			68	67		1	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3			3	2		1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				2	2			Divers petits délits.
25	25			191	190		1	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2			1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
6	6			5	5			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				2	2			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2		2		1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
9	8		1	6	6			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
25	25			84	84			Menaces et langage injurieux.
13	2	11		120	88	29	3	Empiètement.
38	38			825	820	3	2	Vagabondage.
2	2			4	4			Ivresse.
3	3			61	61			Exposition indécente.
4	4			35	27	3	5	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
32	32			96	96			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				1			1	Aliénation mentale.
241	225	15	1	1,817	1,765	38	14	Totaux.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

MANITOBA.								OFFENSES.
MANITOBA.								
EASTERN—EST.				WESTERN—OUEST.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
52	51		1	2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
6	6							Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illegal.
2	2							Mépris de cour.
3	3							Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
5	5							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1							“ défendant le jeu de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2	2			4	4			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
3	3			6	6			“ sans licence.
17	17							Domages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1							Autres dommages à la propriété.
82	82							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
1			1					“ de la milice.
4	4							Divers petits délits.
80	77		3					Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
5	5							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
14	14							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
2	2							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2			2					Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
14	11		3					Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
33		15	18					Vagabondage.
486	485		1					Ivresse.
3	3							Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
35	27	5	3	6	6			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
21	21							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
7	7							Aliénation mentale.
1			1					
882	829	20	33	18	18			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PROVINCE DE LA							
	CLINTON.				NEW WESTMINSTER.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....				31	29	1	1	
Breach of peace.....				7	7			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....				1	1			
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....				1	1			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....				1	1			
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....				1	1			
Game Laws.....				1	1			
Larceny.....				1	1			
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....				1	1			
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....				16	13	3		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....	23	3	20	42	26	16		
“ without licence.....				2	2			
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....				6	6			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				2	2			
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....				25	25			
Exercising various callings without license.....				1	1			
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....				2	2			
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....	7	1	6					
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....				3	3			
Vagrancy.....				13		13		
Drunkenness.....				134	128	6		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....				4	4			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....				1	1			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	30	4	26	296	256	39	1	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.				GRAND TOTALS. — GRANDS TOTAUX.				OFFENSES
VICTORIA.				PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
22	18	4		42	36	6		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
5	5			5	5			Voies de fait.
6	6							Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
				4	4			Mépris de cour.
1	1			1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
33	33							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
				1	1			“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
21	17	4						“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				75	61	14		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
11	2	9						Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
				3	3			“ sans licence.
1	1							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
83	83			13	13			Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
5	5			2	1		1	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2	1	1						Profanation du dimanche.
4	4							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
2	2			2			2	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				1			1	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
				1				Empiètement.
27	9	18		5		5		Vagabondage.
335	318	17		287	286		1	Ivresse.
9	9							Exposition indécente.
5	5			11	11			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				1	1			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
572	519	53		457	427	25	5	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.							
	NOVA SCOTIA.				NEW BRUNSWICK.			
	NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.				NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....	2	2						
Assaults.....	200	166	13	21	272	261	4	7
Breach of peace.....	28	28			84	82	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	2	2			4	3	1	
Contempt of Court.....	3	1	2					
Cruelty to animals.....	8	5	2	1	21	21		
Disturbing religious and like-meetings.....	26	26			13	12		1
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					9	9		
Gambling Acts.....	2	2						
Game Laws.....	1	1						
Larceny.....	8	8			1	1		
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	2	2			1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	124	124			128	128		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	6	6			180	160	5	15
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					6	6		
to Indians.....					1	1		
without license.....					11	11		
Malicious injury to property.....	12	10	2		22	21		1
Other damage to property.....	28	23		5	7	5		2
Master and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....	3	3						
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	5		5					
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	25	25			34	34		
Exercising various callings without license.....					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	2	2			1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....	6	6			5	5		
Neglecting to support family.....	1			1				
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	2	2			5	5		
Railway Acts, offences against.....	5	5			20	20		
Revenue Laws.....	6	6						
Seamen Acts.....	18	4	9	5	18	2	8	8
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	18	5	1	12	52	50	1	1
Trespass.....	3	3						
Vagrancy.....	64	2	54	8	15	7	7	1
Drunkenness.....	642	608	23	11	1,561	1,440	111	10
Indecent exposure.....	2		2		1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	29	27	2		10	10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	7	2	5		10	8	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	62	59	3		22	21	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	1,353	1,166	123	64	2,518	2,329	142	47

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
QUEBEC.				ONTARIO.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
878	795	76	7	2,114	49	49	24	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
157	147	3	7	334	2,035	55	10	Voies de fait.
26	10	3	13	58	322	2	7	Troubler la paix.
4	2	2		7	44	7	1	Port d'armes illégal.
63	60		3	274	6	1	2	Mépris de cour.
23	23			197	271	1	10	Cruauté envers les animaux.
13	13			34	187			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
12	12			55	34		1	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
13	13			15	55			“ défendant le jeu.
4	4			40	15		3	“ de chasse.
3	3			19	37		7	Larcin.
56	56			31	18	1	2	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
36	36			668	24		7	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				14	666		2	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
	77	77		227	227			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				45	38	7	1	“ aux Sauvages.
203	203			177	174	2	1	“ sans licence.
1	1			132	129	2	1	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
220	214		6	194	190	1	3	Autres dommages à la propriété.
17	12	5		278	270	1	7	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				41	41			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
2	2			15	14	1		de la milice.
4	4			57	50	4	3	Divers petits délits.
263	263			2,174	2,153	4	17	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
114	114			68	68			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
40	40			89	87		2	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
62	62			235	234		1	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				17	8		3	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				27	27			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
4	4			61	61			Profanation du dimanche.
37	36	1		166	136	27	3	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
17	17			9	9			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
69	2	65	2	3	2		1	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				43	40		3	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
69	26	9	34	380	291		6	Menaces et langage injurieux.
9	9			585	550		6	Empiètement.
1,684	1,393	105	186	1,170	577	568	25	Vagabondage.
3,999	3,410	152	437	6,553	6,399	111	43	Ivresse.
8	7	1		71	66		5	Exposition indécente.
112	112			593	580		9	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
445	361	10	74	296	213		28	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
336	301	26	9	1,456	1,430		12	Conduite déréglée.
1	1			8	8			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				99			99	Aliénation mentale.
9,081	7,845	458	778	19,178	17,848	865	465	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	MANITOBA.				BRITISH COLUMBIA. — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tion.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	56	55		1	53	47	5	1
Breach of peace.....					12	12		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	6	6			7	7		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2			1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3			2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	5	5			34	34		
Game Laws.....	1	1			1	1		
Larceny.....					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					37	30	7	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	6	6						
“ to Indians.....					76	31	45	
“ without license.....	9	9			2	2		
Malicious injury to property.....	17	17						
Other damage to property.....	1	1			7	7		
Master and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	82	82						
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....	1			1				
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	4	4			2	2		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	80	77		3	108	108		
Exercising various callings without license.....					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	5	5						
Highways, offences relating to.....	14	14			5	5		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....	2	2			2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	2			2				
Railway Acts, offences against.....					9	2	7	
Revenue Laws.....					4	4		
Seamen Acts.....					2	2		
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	14	11		3				
Trespass.....					3	3		
Vagrancy.....	33		15	18	40	9	31	
Drunkenness.....	486	485		1	469	446	23	
Indecent exposure.....	3	3			9	9		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					9	9		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	41	33	5	3				
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	21	21			1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	7	7						
Insanity.....	1			1				
Totals.....	902	849	20	33	898	779	118	1

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX—Fin.								OFFENSES.
THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.				CANADA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
41	35	2	4	51	51			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
6	6			3,656	3,430	161	65	Voies de fait.
				626	602	7	17	Troubler la paix.
				103	72	11	20	Port d'armes illégal.
				14	9	5		Mépris de cour.
2	1	1		375	365	4	6	Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1			266	255		11	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				56	56			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				108	107		1	“ défendant le jeu.
5	4		1	36	35		1	“ de chasse.
5	4		1	60	56		4	Larcin.
				19	18		1	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1	1			39	32		7	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
13	13			1,026	1,017	7	2	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				311	277	19	15	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				316	316			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
1			1	123	70	52	1	“ aux Sauvages.
25	25			427	424	2	1	“ sans licence.
1	1			188	182	4	2	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
6	5		1	463	445	1	17	Autres dommmages à la propriété.
8	8			385	372	6	7	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				41	41			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				21	19	1	1	“ de la milice.
5	4		1	77	64	9	4	Divers petits délits.
8	6	1	1	2,705	2,679	5	21	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				184	184			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				137	135		2	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				329	327		2	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				18	8	6	4	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				33	33			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				77	75		2	Profanation du dimanche.
				237	199	35	3	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1			1	37	36		1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				112	12	82	18	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				43	40	3		Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
4			4	538	383	17	138	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				601	566	6	29	Empiètement.
23	8	15		3,034	1,996	800	238	Vagabondage.
48	41	3	4	14,045	13,115	423	507	Ivresse.
1	1			95	87	8		Exposition indécente.
				764	749	6	9	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				799	617	50	132	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
6	6			1,905	1,840	42	23	Conduite déréglée.
4	4			21	21			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
4			4	105			105	Aliénation mentale.
219	174	22	23	34,606	31,417	1,773	1,416	Totaux.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF
PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION FROM 1880 TO 1890.

TABLEAU IV.

INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE
PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION DEPUIS 1880 A 1890.

TABLE IV—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION FROM 1880 TO 1890.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia. Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. Nouv.-Brunswick	
	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter.	1880	8	236,322	3	447,126			
	1881	4	480,807	7	194,147	3	146,857	
	1882	11	177,851	11	125,173			1 325,033
	1883	10	199,011	6	232,503			1 328,877
	1884	14	144,485			2	229,220	1 332,493
	1885	17	120,883	3	476,213	1	464,513	1 335,648
	1886	11	189,796	1	1,445,245			1 338,833
	1887	8	265,125	5	292,408	2	238,450	
	1888	8	269,348	3	493,012	3	161,072	2 172,646
	1889	8	273,638	7	213,746	2	244,809	3 116,189
1890	16	139,532	3	506,004	2	248,873	1 352,709	
Rape and other offences against females.	1880	31	60,986	11	121,943	4	108,729	
	1881	30	64,107	12	113,252	1	440,572	2 160,616
	1882	41	47,716	5	275,381	1	446,229	2 162,516
	1883	23	86,526	12	116,252	3	150,653	1 328,877
	1884	41	49,336	24	58,842	3	152,813	2 166,246
	1885	59	34,831	34	42,019	10	46,451	3 111,882
	1886	50	41,755	36	40,145	8	58,833	6 56,472
	1887	35	60,600	27	54,150	7	68,129	4 85,512
	1888	57	37,803	28	52,823	2	241,608	1 345,292
	1889	42	52,121	38	39,374	3	163,206	3 116,189
1890	46	48,539	42	36,143	7	71,106	2 176,354	
Other offences against the person.	1880	2,991	632	893	1,502	225	1,933	187 1,697
	1881	2,880	668	743	1,829	237	1,859	235 1,367
	1882	3,137	623	723	1,904	239	1,867	295 1,102
	1883	2,947	675	876	1,592	295	1,532	339 845
	1884	2,508	806	847	1,667	264	1,736	332 1,001
	1885	3,137	655	1,036	1,379	248	1,873	290 1,157
	1886	3,101	673	1,117	1,294	257	1,831	350 968
	1887	2,807	755	1,281	1,141	253	1,885	307 1,114
	1888	2,735	788	1,267	1,167	207	2,334	307 1,125
	1889	2,932	746	1,324	1,130	249	1,966	352 990
1890	2,928	762	1,208	1,256	238	2,091	334 1,056	
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.	1880	85	22,242	65	20,636	13	33,455	7 45,346
	1881	81	23,743	45	30,200	2	220,286	9 35,692
	1882	66	29,642	81	16,998	6	74,371	11 29,548
	1883	73	27,261	34	41,030	10	45,196	2 164,438
	1884	118	17,142	83	17,015	9	50,938	2 166,246
	1885	114	18,026	78	18,316	17	27,324	6 55,941
	1886	151	13,826	56	25,808	15	31,378	12 28,236
	1887	127	16,701	40	36,551	23	20,735	9 38,005
	1888	135	15,961	71	20,831	3	161,072	4 86,323
	1889	144	15,202	87	17,198	15	32,641	6 58,094
1890	171	13,054	70	21,686	5	99,549	12 29,392	
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	1880	28	67,520	9	149,042			2 158,712
	1881	28	68,686	20	67,951			1 321,233
	1882	26	75,245	13	105,916	1	446,229	
	1883	20	99,505	13	107,309	2	225,979	
	1884	21	96,323	13	108,633			
	1885	33	62,273	15	95,243	1	464,513	2 167,824
	1886	14	149,125	7	206,463	1	470,666	
	1887	27	78,555	14	104,431	2	238,450	
	1888	17	126,752	12	123,253			
	1889	29	75,486	6	249,371			
1890	20	111,614	5	303,603	1	497,746		

TABLEAU IV—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION, DEPUIS 1880 A 1890.

Prince Edward Island. — Ile du Prince-Edouard.		Manitoba.		British Columbia. — Colombie-Britannique.		The Territories. — Les Territoires.		Canada.		OFFENSES.
Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Number of convictions.	One condemnation pour chaque	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Number of convictions.	One condemnation pour chaque	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	
				8	6,182	1	54,000	12	353,764	Meurtre et homicide non prémédité.
				1	56,899			24	196,582	
1	112,134			8	8,182			22	183,700	
				2	37,626	4	16,004	26	172,891	
				1	86,500	7	11,504	23	198,604	
1	116,893			12	8,285	7	12,777	30	155,482	
2	59,261	2	60,018	5	22,857	2	49,939	33	144,148	
1	120,176	2	66,312	3	43,789	2	56,058	26	186,720	
		2	73,272	9	16,778	1	126,471	24	206,609	
				6	30,009			32	158,418	
								28	185,182	
		1	65,954					46	92,286	
				1	56,899			46	94,018	
						1	62,000	50	88,176	
1	113,699					3	21,338	40	112,379	
2	57,642	1	106,464	2	43,250	2	40,265	74	61,728	
				4	24,857	1	89,441	113	41,278	
		3	40,012	1	114,286	1	99,879	105	45,303	
				1	131,366			78	62,240	
						1	126,471	89	55,715	
1	123,982			2	90,025	4	28,397	87	58,269	
								104	49,856	
74	1,450	64	884	5	8,600	10	5,400	4,449	954	
72	1,512	60	1,099	44	1,124	14	4,032	4,285	1,009	
67	1,649	86	894	44	1,293	2	30,000	4,593	960	
62	1,808	157	571	73	897	3	20,666	4,802	936	
66	1,723	131	796	40	1,881	3	21,338	4,191	1,089	
69	1,671	102	1,044	26	3,327	6	13,422	4,914	949	
51	2,292	92	1,181	92	1,080	4	22,360	5,064	939	
26	4,558	56	2,143	63	1,814	5	19,976	4,798	1,012	
34	3,534	45	2,947	53	2,478	29	3,866	4,677	1,060	
63	1,934	113	1,297	84	1,797	48	2,635	5,165	981	
45	2,755	77	2,158	76	2,369	55	2,065	4,961	1,045	
4	26,826	1	56,564	1	43,000			176	24,120	
		2	32,977	5	9,892			144	30,033	
		7	10,982	2	28,449			173	25,484	
1	112,134	1	89,600	11	5,951			132	34,054	
4	28,425	5	20,857	4	18,813	1	64,015	226	20,212	
1	115,285	4	26,616	2	43,250			222	21,011	
		8	13,580	13	7,648			255	18,654	
		5	24,007	4	28,571			208	23,340	
		5	26,525	4	32,841	3	37,372	225	22,038	
1	121,852	17	8,620	12	12,583	1	126,471	283	17,913	
2	61,991	5	33,235	5	36,010	6	18,931	276	18,786	
		4	14,141					43	98,725	
		2	32,977			10	5,644	61	70,898	
		5	15,374					45	97,973	
		2	44,800	4	16,365	16	3,875	57	78,862	
		1	104,288	2	37,626	1	64,015	38	120,208	
		3	35,488			3	26,843	57	81,832	
		4	27,160					26	182,957	
								43	112,900	
				3	43,789	2	56,058	34	145,841	
		1	146,545			5	25,294	41	123,643	
				1	180,051	6	18,931	33	157,124	

Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.

Outrages divers contre la personne.

Vol avec violence et effraction, bris de maisons et de magasins.

Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION, FROM 1880 TO 1890.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia. Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. Nouv.-Brunswick.		
	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque.	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque.	
Other offences against property.....	1880	1,860	1,016	771	1,730	153	2,842	95	3,341
	1881	1,462	1,315	705	1,927	155	2,842	79	4,066
	1882	1,745	1,121	653	2,108	158	2,824	99	3,283
	1883	1,479	1,345	624	2,235	156	2,722	85	3,869
	1884	2,309	876	694	2,035	179	2,561	121	2,748
	1885	1,803	1,139	846	1,688	137	3,390	89	3,771
	1886	1,721	1,213	765	1,889	131	3,593	72	4,706
	1887	1,472	1,441	720	2,030	109	4,375	59	5,797
	1888	1,802	1,196	1,034	1,430	105	4,602	97	3,559
	1889	1,851	1,182	1,142	1,310	130	3,766	71	4,909
1890	1,776	1,256	1,007	1,507	133	3,742	74	4,766	
Other felonies and misdemeanors..	1880	123	15,370	50	26,827	20	21,745	3	105,808
	1881	183	10,509	51	26,647	19	23,188	4	80,308
	1882	73	26,799	14	98,350	3	148,743	6	54,172
	1883	56	35,538	23	60,653	19	23,787	1	328,877
	1884	84	24,081	50	28,244	2	220,220	5	66,498
	1885	75	27,400	46	31,057	7	66,359	2	167,824
	1886	69	30,257	38	38,033	3	156,889	2	169,416
	1887	58	36,570	46	31,783	4	119,225	.....	.....
	1888	83	25,961	43	34,396	5	96,643	2	172,646
	1889	58	37,743	26	57,547	8	61,202	6	58,094
1890	45	49,618	41	37,024	14	35,553	.....	.....
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	1880	7,903	239	2,716	494	563	772	329	965
	1881	7,204	267	3,397	400	436	1,010	399	805
	1882	6,813	287	3,226	426	323	1,381	511	636
	1883	6,984	285	3,528	395	353	1,280	564	583
	1884	6,487	312	2,855	495	369	1,242	588	565
	1885	8,991	228	3,002	476	512	907	354	948
	1886	8,604	242	3,467	417	460	1,023	443	765
	1887	9,896	214	3,447	424	404	1,180	470	728
	1888	11,547	186	3,372	439	377	1,282	518	666
	1889	10,404	210	3,479	430	309	1,584	422	826
1890	9,746	229	3,926	386	437	1,139	613	575	
Drunkenness.....	1880	5,282	358	1,348	995	677	642	850	373
	1881	5,238	367	1,400	937	737	598	1,130	284
	1882	5,548	352	1,972	698	563	792	1,353	240
	1883	6,086	327	1,546	902	600	753	1,528	215
	1884	4,694	431	1,624	870	591	776	1,402	237
	1885	5,868	350	2,163	660	768	605	1,300	258
	1886	5,453	333	2,367	610	667	705	1,290	262
	1887	6,200	342	2,947	496	462	1,032	1,011	338
	1888	6,633	325	3,360	440	501	964	1,141	302
	1889	7,059	310	3,412	438	657	745	1,383	252
1890	6,553	340	3,999	380	642	775	1,561	226	
Total convictions.	1880	18,311	103	5,866	229	1,655	262	1,473	215
	1881	17,110	112	6,430	211	1,590	277	1,859	173
	1882	17,460	112	6,698	205	1,294	345	2,278	143
	1883	17,678	112	6,662	209	1,448	312	2,571	128
	1884	16,276	124	6,190	228	1,419	323	2,453	135
	1885	20,097	102	7,223	198	1,701	273	2,047	164
	1886	19,174	109	7,854	184	1,542	305	2,176	155
	1887	20,630	103	8,527	171	1,266	377	1,860	184
	1888	23,017	93	9,190	161	1,203	402	2,072	166
	1889	22,527	97	9,521	157	1,373	357	2,246	155
1890	21,301	105	10,301	147	1,479	336	2,597	136	

TABLEAU IV.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION, DEPUIS 1880 A 1890.

Prince Edward Island. Ile du Prince-Edouard.		Manitoba.		British Columbia. — Colombie-Britannique.		The Territories — Les Territoires		Canada.		OFFENSES.
Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque.	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	Nombre de condamnations.	Une condamnation pour chaque	Number of convictions.	One conviction to every	
29	3,700	31	1,824	15	2,866	21	2,571	2,975	1,427	} Offenses diverses contre la propriété.
29	3,755	40	1,649	40	1,236	22	2,565	2,532	1,708	
31	3,564	61	1,260	48	1,185	5	12,000	2,800	1,574	
14	8,009	64	1,400	74	884	24	2,583	2,530	1,777	
29	3,920	117	891	33	2,250	27	2,371	3,509	1,302	
11	10,480	116	918	47	1,840	51	1,579	3,100	1,504	
13	8,992	65	1,671	118	842	32	2,795	2,917	1,631	
17	6,972	56	2,143	71	1,609	12	8,323	2,516	1,929	
12	10,015	58	2,286	63	2,085	32	3,503	3,203	1,548	
16	7,616	76	1,928	83	1,819	46	2,749	3,415	1,484	
17	7,293	91	1,826	60	3,001	76	1,494	3,234	1,603	
1	107,303	2	28,282	1	43,000	2	27,000	202	21,015	
1	108,891	4	16,488	25	1,978	1	56,446	288	15,017	
.....	.....	3	25,624	6	9,483	1	60,000	106	41,592
.....	.....	5	17,920	23	2,846	1	62,000	128	35,118
.....	.....	1	104,288	2	37,626	.....	.....	144	31,722
1	57,642	8	13,308	.....	.....	48	1,678	188	24,811
1	116,893	3	36,213	8	12,428	9	9,938	133	35,766	
.....	.....	2	60,018	14	8,163	.....	.....	124	39,151
.....	.....	1	132,624	9	14,596	2	56,058	145	34,197
2	60,926	3	48,848	8	18,875	7	18,067	118	42,961	
.....	.....	6	27,696	7	25,721	3	37,863	116	44,699
101	1,062	159	356	14	3,071	83	651	11,868	357	} Autres crimes et délits.
164	664	420	157	104	475	148	381	12,272	352	
169	654	839	92	124	459	.....	.....	12,005	367
208	539	957	93	295	222	.....	.....	12,889	348
181	628	807	129	167	451	.....	.....	11,454	399
285	404	738	144	111	779	6	13,421	13,999	333	
233	501	608	179	363	274	7	12,777	14,185	335	
191	621	238	504	313	365	7	14,268	14,966	324	
135	890	158	839	293	448	45	2,491	16,445	301	
123	998	312	469	318	475	82	1,542	15,449	328	
125	992	328	506	455	394	113	1,005	15,743	329	
260	413	10	5,656	11	3,909	.....	.....	8,438	503
261	417	525	125	225	219	9	6,272	9,575	451	
247	447	1,504	51	322	177	.....	.....	11,509	383
244	459	2,258	39	522	125	.....	.....	12,784	351
246	462	1,085	96	235	320	.....	.....	9,877	462
328	351	711	150	108	801	.....	.....	11,246	415
359	326	631	172	389	256	.....	.....	11,156	426
274	433	529	227	261	438	10	9,988	11,694	415	
287	419	479	277	370	355	36	3,114	12,807	387	
330	369	591	248	368	410	41	3,085	13,841	366	
287	432	486	342	469	384	48	2,366	14,045	369	
469	229	271	209	47	915	117	461	28,209	150	} Total des condamnations.
527	206	1,054	62	451	109	204	276	29,225	148	
514	215	2,505	31	548	104	8	7,500	31,305	141	
530	211	3,444	26	1,010	65	45	1,378	33,388	135	
527	216	2,147	49	485	155	39	1,641	29,536	155	
698	165	1,683	63	297	291	123	654	33,869	138	
658	177	1,411	77	999	99	60	1,491	33,874	140	
510	232	891	134	732	156	37	2,699	34,453	141	
469	256	748	177	799	164	151	742	37,649	132	
535	228	1,115	131	882	171	232	545	38,431	132	
477	260	993	167	1,081	166	311	365	38,540	134	

TABLE V.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY
JURY.

TABLEAU V.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN
JURÉ.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON-					
		CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ DE CONSEN-					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.		
		Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals.
—	—	—	—	—	—		
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.		
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Algoma.....	279	8	8	6	2	8	
Brant.....	726	44	30	74	17	30	
Bruce.....	312			17		17	
Carleton.....	1,219	103	55	158	3	15	
Dufferin.....	132				1	1	
Elgin.....	304	33	5	38	2	14	
Essex.....	455	34		34	6	15	
Frontenac.....	420	28		28	7	24	
Grey.....	322	25	10	35	1	7	
Haldimand.....	86	1		1	4	23	
Halton.....	108			20	13	33	
Hastings.....	532	37	19	56	3	12	
Huron.....	150			12	7	19	
Kent.....	450	46	62	108	7	13	
Lambton.....	458	5		5	9	39	
Lanark.....	163			7	1	8	
Leeds and Grenville.....	482	15		15	6	18	
Lennox and Addington.....	182	10		10	1	7	
Lincoln.....	245	10	6	16	3	15	
Middlesex.....	768	38		38	10	55	
Norfolk.....	98	2		2	2	19	
Northumberland and Durham.....	482	35	13	48	2	6	
Ontario.....	176	12		12	3	22	
Oxford.....	522	10		10	8	17	
Peel.....	92				3	13	
Perth.....	*84	3		3	1	5	
Peterborough.....	322	47		47	3	4	
Prescott and Russell.....	150	1		1	1	5	
Prince Edward.....	89	4		4	1	1	
Renfrew.....	196	5	1	6	4	4	
Simcoe.....	456				6	34	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	245	8		8	4	13	
Thunder Bay.....	247	7	11	18	1	2	
Victoria.....	249	9		9	4	12	
Waterloo.....	248				12	35	
Welland.....	274	19	22	41	5	11	
Wellington.....	241	14	1	15		16	
Wentworth.....	1,817	145	107	252	4	4	
York.....	5,397	582	532	1,114	12	68	
Totals of Ontario.....	19,178	1,340	874	2,214	494	170	
Totaux d'Ontario.....							

* No return from the Police Magistrate of Stratford—Aucun rapport reçus du magistrat de police de Stratford.

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY.			INDICTABLE OFFENCES.		
MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.		
Totals.			Totals.			Totals.		
Totaux.			Totaux.			Totaux.		
Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.
14	2	16	3	3	6	17	5	22
57	47	104	4	3	7	61	50	111
17		17	9	14	23	26	14	40
115	58	173	11	7	18	126	65	191
	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6
45	7	52	5	4	9	50	11	61
43	6	49	4	14	18	47	20	67
45	7	52	13	6	19	58	13	71
31	11	42	16	9	25	47	20	67
20	4	24	1	5	6	21	9	30
20	13	33		4	4	20	17	37
46	22	68	5	4	9	51	26	77
12	7	19	1	7	8	13	14	27
52	69	121	2	4	6	54	73	127
35	9	44	4	7	11	39	16	55
7	1	8				7	1	8
27	6	33	1	10	11	28	16	44
16	1	17	4	2	6	20	3	23
22	9	31	2		2	24	9	33
83	10	93	8	19	27	91	29	120
19	2	21	3	4	7	22	6	28
39	15	54	7	9	16	46	24	70
31	3	34	3	2	5	34	5	39
19	8	27	1	7	8	20	15	35
10	3	13		1	1	10	4	14
7	1	8	3	2	5	10	3	13
48	3	51	4	4	8	52	7	59
5	1	6				5	1	6
5		5	3		3	8		8
9	1	10	2	2	4	11	3	14
28	6	34	11	6	17	39	12	51
17	4	21	13	4	17	30	8	38
8	12	20	2	1	3	10	13	23
17	4	21	5	5	10	22	9	31
23	12	35		1	1	23	13	36
25	27	52	3	3	6	28	30	58
30	1	31	9		9	39	1	40
149	107	256	33	13	46	182	120	302
638	544	1,182	93	81	174	731	625	1,356
1,834	1,044	2,878	289	271	560	2,123	1,315	3,438

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ DE CONSEN					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.		
		Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Totals.
		— — Con- damna- tions.	— — Ac- quitte- ments.	— — Totaux.	— — Con- damna- tions.	— — Ac- quitte- ments.	— — Totaux.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Arthabaska	26				5		5
Beauce	18				1		1
Beauharnois		2		2			
Bedford	22				7	5	12
Bonaventure	7				1		1
Chicoutimi							
Gaspé	7	1		1	6		6
Iberville	9	4	1	5	5	2	7
Joliette	11				8	1	9
Kamouraska	12						
Montmagny	4				1		1
Montreal	6,819	791	145	936	86	53	139
Ottawa	140	4		4			
Quebec	1,686	50	3	53	20	2	22
Richelieu	162	7		7	1		1
Rimouski	11	12	4	16	6	2	8
Saguenay							
St. Francis	75	28	4	32	23	1	24
St. Hyacinthe					16	1	17
Terrebonne							
Three Rivers	72	21	5	26	4		4
Totals of Quebec	9,081	920	162	1,082	190	67	257
Totaux de Québec							
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Albert					4		4
Carleton	120	1		1	4	1	5
Charlotte	204				2		2
Gloucester	32				2	1	3
Kent	3				1		1
King's					2		2
Madawaska					2	2	4
Northumberland	138	7		7	2		2
Queen's							
Restigouche					2		2
St. John	1,519	28	32	60			
Sunbury							
Victoria	1				1	2	3
Westmoreland	269				10	2	12
York	232	4		4		2	2
Totals of New Brunswick	2,518	40	32	72	32	10	42
Totaux du N.-Brunswick							

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURE.

BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.		
Totals. — Totaux.								
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								
5		5		1	1	5	1	6
1		1				1		1
2		2	1	5	6	3	5	8
7	5	12	5	1	6	12	6	18
1		1				1		1
7		7				7		7
9	3	12	1		1	10	3	13
8	1	9	2	2	4	10	3	13
1		1	3		3	4		4
877	198	1,075	53	52	105	930	250	1,180
4		4	2	7	9	6	7	13
70	5	75	12	15	27	82	20	102
8		8				8		8
18	6	24	10		10	28	6	34
51	5	56	4	3	7	55	8	63
16	1	17	1	2	3	17	3	20
			15	8	23	15	8	23
25	5	30	1		1	26	5	31
1,110	229	1,339	110	96	206	1,220	325	1,545
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								
4		4				4		4
5	1	6				5	1	6
2		2				2		2
2	1	3				2	1	3
1		1				1		1
2		2				2		2
2	2	4		1	1	2	3	5
9		9		1	1	9	1	10
2		2				2		2
28	32	60	6	2	8	34	34	68
1	2	3	1		1	2	2	4
10	2	12				10	2	12
4	2	6				4	2	6
72	42	114	7	4	11	79	46	125

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ CONSEN					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.		
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis	2				1		1
Antigonish	2	1	1	2	1		1
Cape Breton	67	2		2	2		2
Colchester	19				2	4	6
Cumberland	67				16	5	21
Digby	9	1		1			
Guysborough	6						
Halifax	848	27		27	21	5	26
Hants	42	2		2	2		2
Inverness	15						
King's	37				5		5
Lunenburg	54				1		1
Pictou	138	4		4	1	1	2
Queen's						2	2
Richmond					1		1
Shelburne	6					1	1
Victoria							
Yarmouth	41	8		8	1		1
Totals of Nova Scotia Totaux de la Nouv.-Ecosse.. }	1,353	45	1	46	54	18	72
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	28						
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	64						
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	365	13	6	19			
Totals of P.E. Island..... } Totaux de l'Île du P.-E..... }	457	13	6	19			
Central Manitoba—Centre.....	2	2		2	5		5
Eastern Manitoba—Est.....	882	46	45	91	22	3	25
Western Manitoba—Ouest.....	18	1		1	3		3
Totals of Manitoba..... } Totaux de Manitoba..... }	902	49	45	94	30	3	33
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B.....					1		1
Clinton, B.C.—C.-B.....							
New Westminster, B.C.—C.-B.....	296	59	7	66	30	3	33
Victoria, B.C.—C.-B.....	572	34	22	56			
Totals of British Columbia.. } Totaux de la Col.-Britann.. }	868	93	29	122	31	3	34
The Territories..... } Les Territoires..... }	219	15	5	20			
Totals of Canada..... } Totaux du Canada..... }	34,576	2,515	1,154	3,669	831	271	1,102

TABLEAU V.—COMDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT. MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.		
Totals. — Totaux.								
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.								
1		1	2	5	7	3	5	8
2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
4		4	1		1	5		5
2	4	6	3	1	4	5	5	10
16	5	21	6	2	8	22	7	29
1		1				1		1
48	5	53	7	3	10	55	8	63
4		4	1		1	5		5
5		5	3		3	8		8
1		1				1		1
5	1	6	1	3	4	6	4	10
	2	2	1		1	1	2	3
1		1				1		1
	1	1					1	1
9		9	1		1	10		10
99	19	118	27	14	41	126	33	159
13	6	19	7	2	9	20	8	28
13	6	19	7	2	9	20	8	28
7		7	1	2	3	8	2	10
68	48	116	10	4	14	78	52	130
4		4	1		1	5		5
79	48	127	12	6	18	91	54	145
1		1				1		1
			18		18	18		18
89	10	99	11	2	13	100	12	112
34	22	56	30	7	37	64	29	93
124	32	156	59	9	68	183	41	224
15	5	20	77	20	97	92	25	117
3,346	1,425	4,771	588	422	1,010	3,934	1,847	5,781

TABLE VI.

NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES
AND TOWNS.

TABLEAU VI.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTIONS
POUR LES VILLES.

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLEAU VI.—NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTIONS POUR LES VILLES.

CITIES AND TOWNS. — VILLES.	Municipal Population	Summary Con- victions.	Cases tried under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts."	Offences Total	Ratio to 1,000 of the population.
	Municipale.	Jugements som- maires.	Causes jugées en vertu des Actes des procès sommaires et des jeunes délinquants.	Délits.	Proportion par 1,000 de la population.
Montreal, Que.....	233,000	6,541	892	7,433	31.90
Toronto, Ont.....	178,000	4,853	1,119	5,972	33.55
Quebec.....	67,000	1,602	56	1,658	24.74
Hamilton, Ont.....	45,000	1,583	252	1,835	40.77
St. John, N.B.....	45,000	1,520	65	1,585	35.22
Ottawa, Ont.....	44,000	1,149	157	1,306	29.68
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	42,000	781	24	805	19.16
London, Ont.....	30,705	389	37	426	13.87
Winnipeg, Man.....	25,600	916	91	1,007	39.33
Victoria, B.C.—Col.B.....	22,500	571	56	627	27.86
Kingston, Ont.....	18,284	370	27	397	21.71
Brantford, Ont.....	14,280	530	70	600	42.01
Hull, Que.....	14,000	142	.....	142	10.14
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—I du P.-E.	13,600	349	19	368	27.05
St. Thomas, Ont.....	10,579	190	33	223	21.07
Guelph, Ont.....	10,548	82	15	97	9.19
Windsor, Ont.....	10,528	212	25	237	22.51
Belleville, Ont.....	10,500	233	70	303	28.85
St. Catharines, Ont.....	10,095	122	16	138	13.67
Stratford, Ont.....	9,987	No return.	Aucun rapport	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, Que.....	9,915	77	31	108	10.89
Three Rivers.....	9,500	64	25	89	9.36
Peterborough, Ont.....	9,302	221	45	266	28.59
Woodstock, Ont.....	9,222	231	2	233	25.26
Brockville, Ont.....	8,887	258	9	267	30.04
Chatham, Ont.....	8,730	113	104	217	24.85
Sorel, Que.....	8,181	32	6	38	4.64
Berlin, Ont.....	7,311	114	.....	114	15.74
Galt, Ont.....	7,304	46	.....	46	6.29
Fredericton, N.B.....	7,300	233	4	237	32.46
Owen Sound, Ont.....	7,237	114	36	150	20.72
Cornwall, Ont.....	6,402	107	8	115	17.96
Lindsay, Ont.....	6,031	106	9	115	19.06
St. Jean, Que.....	5,500	9	.....	7	1.27
Port Hope, Ont.....	5,161	154	19	173	33.52
Cobourg, Ont.....	4,740	115	18	133	28.05

TABLE VII.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU VII.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1890, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

CRIME.		DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.	
		Sen- tence.	Sentence or Commit- tal.		Pardon or Commuta- tion.			
						M		F
(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.								
Manslaughter	Life.	May 9, '74	Sep. 3, '90	*	58	Assizes, Quebec.		
"	14 yrs.	Apl. 9, '85	Nov. 21, '89	*	32	Supreme, Halifax.		
"	7 "	June 14, '89	Dec. 3, '89	*	70	" Digby.		
Rape	7 "	May 21, '88	Apl. 2, '90	*	23	Assizes, London.		
Attempt at rape	3 "	Nov. 9, '88	May 6, '90	Remission of 6 mos..	39	" Bracebridge.		
Arson	7 "	Jan. 14, '88	Feb. 21, '90	*	19	County, Brockville.		
Shopbreaking	5 "	" 11, '88	Mar. 27, '90	*	41	" "		
Burglary	3 "	Feb. 15, '89	" 14, '90	When he shall have served 2 years with remission.	32	" Cayuga.		
Forgery	5 "	Apl. 19, '88	Apl. 2, '90	When he shall have served 3 years with remission.	27	Assizes, Welland.		
"	4 "	Feb. 12, '87	Nov. 28, '89	*	26	" Toronto.		
Stealing registered letters	5 "	July 18, '89	Aug. 31, '90	Sentence reduced to 18 months imprisonment.	25	" Joliette.		
Cattle stealing	5 "	Nov. 2, '86	Apl. 11, '90	*	33	County, Owen Sound.		
Larceny	5 "	Oct. 5, '86	Nov. 21, '89	*	21	" Sarnia.		
"	5 "	" 5, '86	" 21, '89	*	20	" "		
"	5 "	July 23, '88	Dec. 9, '89	*	20	Police, St. Catharines.		
"	5 "	" 12, '89	June 7, '90	*	47	Spec. Sess., Montreal.		
"	5 "	June 22, '88	Sep. 3, '90	*	21	County, Whitby.		
"	3 "	" 18, '88	" 3, '90	*	38	Gen. Sess., Belleville.		
"	2½ "	Dec. 14, '88	Dec. 11, '89	*	59	Police, Toronto.		
(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.								
Manslaughter	5 yrs.	Apl. 6, '88	June 18, '90	*	19	Assizes, Pembroke.		
Assault with intent to commit rape	2 "	Apl. 19, '87	May 16, '90	*	19	County, Cobourg.		
Housebreaking	b "	Oct. 20, '89	do 16, '90	*	13	Police, Welland.		
Housebreaking with intent to commit a felony	3 yrs.	July 22, '89	Dec. 9, '89	*	12	" Hamilton.		
Obstruction on railway track	4 "	June 29, '87	Jan. 3, '90	*	18	County, Barrie.		
Burglary	3 "	July 22, '89	Feb. 17, '90	*	12	Police, Hamilton.		
Robbery	4 "	June 30, '87	Nov. 6, '89	*	17	" L'Orignal.		
Assault and robbery	3 "	Oct. 8, '88	Apl. 21, '90	*	12	" Toronto.		
Horse stealing	2½ "	June 4, '88	May 16, '90	*	19	County, London.		
Stealing	5 "	" 25, '88	do 16, '90	*	20	" Cornwall.		
Larceny	5 "	Jan. 28, '87	Dec. 13, '89	*	17	Police, Ottawa.		
"	5 "	Nov. 7, '85	May 16, '90	*	18	County, Milton.		
"	4 "	Sep. 5, '87	Apl. 23, '90	*	19	" Hamilton.		
"	4 "	Nov. 5, '87	Mar. 57, '90	*	14	Police "		
"	4 "	Oct. 19, '87	Feb. 4, '90	*	21	County, London.		
"	3 "	Dec. 12, '87	Dec. 13, '89	*	16	Police, Toronto.		
"	3 "	June 15, '87	Oct. 29, '89	*	15	" Peterborough.		
"	3 "	Aug. 24, '88	Dec. 13, '89	*	17	County, Sarnia.		
"	3 "	July 16, '88	Jan. 18, '90	*	16	Police, Chatham.		

α And an indefinite period.
 b Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.
 * No reason given for pardon or commutation.

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Homicide non prém.	A vie.	9 mai '74	3 sept. '90	*	58		Assises, Québec.
"	14 ans	9 avril '85	21 nov. '89	*	32		Suprême, Halifax.
"	7 "	21 juin '89	3 déc. '89	*	70		" Digby.
Viol	7 "	14 mai '88	2 avril '90	*	23		Assises, London.
Tentative de viol.	3 "	9 nov. '88	6 mai '90	6 mois remis.	39		" Bracebridge.
Incendie.	5 "	14 janv. '88	21 fév. '90	*	19		Comté, Brockville.
Bris de magasin.	7 "	11 " '87	27 mars '90	*	41		" "
Vol de nuit.	3 "	15 fév. '89	14 " '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans avec rémission.	32		" Cayuga.
Faux	5 "	19 avril '88	2 avril '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans avec rémission.	27		Assises, Welland.
"	4 "	12 fév. '87	28 nov. '89	*	26		" Toronto.
Vol de lettres char- gées.....	5 "	18 juill. '89	31 août '90	Sentence réduite à 18 mois d'emprisonne- ment.	25		" Joliette.
Vol de bétail.	5 "	2 nov. '86	11 avril '90	*	33		Comté, Owen Sound.
Larcin	5 "	5 oct. '86	21 nov. '89	*	21		" Sarnia.
"	5 "	5 " '86	21 " '89	*	20		" "
"	5 "	23 juill. '88	9 déc. '89	*	20		Police, Ste. Catherine
"	5 "	12 " '89	7 juin '90	*	47		Seestons, Montréal.
"	5 "	22 juin '88	3 sept. '90	*	21		Comté, Whitby.
"	3 "	18 " '88	3 " '90	*	38		Sessions, Belleville.
"	2½ "	14 déc. '88	11 déc. '89	*	59		Police, Toronto.

(Province d'Ontario.)

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISHENE.

Homicide non prém.	5 ans	6 avril '88	18 juin '90	*	19		Assises, Pembroke.
Voies de fait avec in- tention de viol.	a2 "	19 " '87	16 mai '90	*	19		Comté, Cobourg.
Bris de maison.	b	20 oct. '89	16 " '90	*	13		Police, Welland.
Bris de maison avec intention de com- mettre une félonie.	3 "	22 juill. '89	9 déc. '89	*	12		" Hamilton.
Obstruant la voie fer- rée.	4 "	29 juin '87	3 janv. '90	*	18		Comté, Barrie.
Vol de nuit.	3 "	22 juill. '89	17 fév. '90	*	12		Police, Hamilton.
Vol	4 "	30 juin '87	6 nov. '89	*	17		" L'Original.
Voies de fait et vol.	3 "	8 oct. '88	21 avril '90	*	12		" Toronto.
Vol de chevaux.	a3 "	4 juin '88	16 mai '90	*	19		Comté, London.
Larcin.	5 "	25 " '88	16 " '90	*	20		" Cornwall.
"	5 "	28 janv. '87	13 déc. '89	*	17		Police, Ottawa.
"	5 "	7 nov. '85	16 mai '90	*	18		Comté, Milton.
"	4 "	5 sept. '87	23 avril '90	*	19		" Hamilton.
"	4 "	5 nov. '87	27 mars '90	*	14		Police, "
"	4 "	19 oct. '87	4 fév. '90	*	21		Comté, London.
"	3 "	12 déc. '87	13 déc. '89	*	16		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	15 juin '87	29 oct. '89	*	15		" Peterborough.
"	3 "	24 août '88	13 déc. '89	*	17		Comté, Sarnia.
"	3 "	16 juill. '88	18 janv. '90	*	16		Police, Chatham.

a Et une période indéfinie.

b Période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

* Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1890, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE—Concluded.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committ- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Larceny	3 yrs.	July 3, '88	Feb. 17, '90	*	16	..	Police, Hamilton.
"	3 "	Mar. 15, '88	Apr. 5, '90	*	18	..	" Toronto.
"	3 "	" 28, '88	May 16, '90	*	19	..	County, Barrie.
"	3 "	Sep. 23, '89	Sep. 23, '90	*	15	..	Police, Port Hope.
"	a2 "	Dec. 7, '87	Jan. 3, '90	*	17	..	County, Berlin.
"	a2 "	Sep. 8, '88	Mar. 27, '90	*	18	..	" "
"	a2 "	June 16, '87	Jan. 13, '90	*	18	..	Police, Peterborough.
"	b	Oct. 29, '89	July 21, '90	*	17	..	" Niagara Falls.
Vagrancy	4 yrs.	May 10, '88	May 16, '90	*	17	..	" Hamilton.
"	3 "	Mar. 7, '90	Apr. 15, '90	*	16	..	" "
"	c6 m's.	Aug. 9, '89	June 2, '90	*	12	..	County, Kingston.

(Province of Ontario.) MERCER REFORMATORY—TORONTO.

Concealment of the birth of her child	1 yr.	Nov. 9, '89	June 27, '90	*	22	..	Police, Hamilton.
Arson	1 "	" 13, '88	Oct. 24, '89	*	15	..	County, Sault Ste. Marie.
Larceny	5 "	Jan. 30, '89	Mar. 27, '90	*	12	..	" Whitby.

(Province of Ontario.) CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.

Indecent assault	d1 yr.	June 28, '89	Mar. 4, '90	Whip'g remitted and prisoner discharg'd	51	..	Gen. Sess., St. Thomas.
Unlawfully and ma- liciously wounding.	6 m's.	Nov. 9, '89	Feb. 24, '90	*	37	..	Assizes, Owen Sound.
Malicious wounding	6 "	May 29, '90	Sep. 4, '90	*	23	..	Police, "
Aggravated assault	9 "	Dec. 13, '89	May 21, '90	Sentence reduced to six months	27	..	County, Ottawa.
Assault inflicting gre- vious bodily harm	4 "	Nov. 2, '89	Feb. 4, '90	When he shall have served 3 months	39	..	" Brockville.
Horse stealing	23 "	Feb. 28, '89	Mar. 4, '90	*	30	..	Police, Windsor.
Larceny and store breaking	6 "	Sep. 24, '89	Jan. 13, '90	*	19	..	" Toronto.
Larceny	12 "	Feb. 7, '90	Aug. 30, '90	*	29	..	" Pembroke.
Obtaining money un- der false pretences and embezzlement	18 "	Nov. 15, '89	July 21, '90	*	34	..	Gen. Sess. Port Arthur.
Receiving stolen goods	15 "	Feb. 8, '90	Apr. 21, '90	*	20	..	Police, Ottawa.
Refusing to support wife	12 "	Mar. 17, '90	July 28, '90	*	31	..	" Toronto.
Drunkenness	40 dys	Nov. 20, '89	Dec. 18, '89	*	31	..	" Hamilton.

(a) And an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.

(b) Indefinite period.

(c) 6 months and indefinite period not to exceed 4½ years.

(d) And to receive 20 lashes one month after incarceration and 20 more one month before expiration.

* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISENE—Fin.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commu- tation.		H	F	
Larcin	3ans.	3 juill. '88	17 fév. '90	*	16	Police,	Hamilton.
“	3 “	15 mars '88	5 avril '90	*	18	“	Toronto.
“	3 “	28 “ '88	16 mai '90	*	19	Comté,	Barrie.
“	3 “	23 sept. '89	23 sept. '90	*	15	Police,	Port Hope.
“	a2 “	7 déc. '87	3 janv. '90	*	17	Comté,	Berlin.
“	a2 “	8 sept. '88	27 mars '90	*	18	“	“
“	a2 “	16 juin '87	13 janv. '90	*	18	Police,	Peterborough.
“	b.	29 oct. '89	21 juill. '90	*	17	“	Niagara Falls.
Vagabondage	4ans.	10 mai '88	16 mai '90	*	17	“	Hamilton.
“	3 “	7 mars '90	15 avril '90	*	16	“	“
“	e6 m's.	9 août '89	2 juin '90	*	12	Comté,	Kingston.
(Province d'Ontario.) MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER—TORONTO.							
Cachant la naissance de son enfant	1 an.	9 nov. '89	27 juin '90	*	22	Police,	Hamilton.
Incendie	1 “	13 “ '88	24 oct. '89	*	15	Comté,	Sault Ste-Marie.
Larcin	5 “	30 janv. '89	27 mars '90	*	12	“	Whitby.
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.							
Attentat à la pudeur	d1 an.	28 juin '89	4 mars '90	Supp. du fouet remis et le prisonnier libéré	51	Sessions,	St. Thomas.
Blessures malicieuses	6 m's.	9 nov. '89	24 fév. '90	*	37	Assises,	Owen Sound.
“	6 “	29 mai '90	4 sept. '90	*	23	Police	“
Voies de fait graves	9 “	13 déc. '89	21 mai '90	Sentence réduite à 6 mois	27	Comté,	Ottawa.
Voies de fait, infligeant des blessures corpo- relles graves	4 “	2 nov. '89	4 fév. '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 mois	39	“	Brockville.
Vol de chevaux	23 “	28 fév. '89	4 mars '90	*	30	Police,	Windsor.
Larcin et bris de ma- gasin	6 “	24 sept. '89	13 janv. '90	*	19	“	Toronto.
Larcin	12 “	7 fév. '90	30 août '90	*	29	“	Pembroke.
Obtention d'arg. sous faux prétextes et de- tournement	18 “	15 nov. '89	21 juill. '90	*	34	Sessions,	Port Arthur.
Recel	15 “	8 fév. '90	21 avril '90	*	20	Police,	Ottawa.
Refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille	12 “	17 mars '90	28 juill. '90	*	31	“	Toronto.
Ivresse	40 jrs.	20 nov. '89	18 déc. '89	*	31	“	Hamilton.

(a) Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

(b) Une période indéfinie.

(c) Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 4½ ans.

(d) Et à recevoir 20 coups de fouets un mois après son incarcération et 20 autres 1 mois avant la fin de sa sentence.

* Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1889, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.)		COMMON JAILS.				
CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.	By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commitment.	Pardon or Commutation.				M	F
Perjury.....	15m's.	Oct. 15, '89	May 16, '90	Sentence reduced to nine months.....	30	Assizes, Cayuga.
Supplying poison to procure abortion....	12 "	June 13, '89	Oct. 12, '89	*	72	County, Chatham.
Assault	6 "	Feb. 12, '90	June 7, '90	*	73	" " "
"	3 "	June 14, '89	Feb. 27, '90	*	35	Police, Belleville.
Larceny.....	6 "	Mar. 21, '90	May 27, '90	Sentence reduced to three months.....	28	County, Ottawa.
"	4 "	Feb. 11, '90	Apr. 5, '90	At expiration of three months.....	39	" " Barrie.
"	3 "	May 9, '90	July 21, '90	*	18	Police, Chatham.
Vagrancy.....	6 "	Sep. 24, '89	Dec. 3, '89	*	38	Magistrate, London.
"	6 "	Nov. 2, '89	" 9, '89	*	14	Police, Lanark.
"	6 "	Oct. 18, '89	Jan. 13, '90	*	77	Magistrate, Centreville.
"	6 "	July 15, '90	July 28, '90	*	10	Police, London.
"	2 "	Apl. 1, '90	Apl. 21, '90	Died on April 16, '90	b	" " "
"	3 "	Dec. 23, '89	Jan. 28, '90	*	40	Committed at his request
"	3 "	" 23, '89	" 28, '90	*	47	" " "
"	3 "	" 11, '89	" 28, '90	*	41	" " "
"	3 "	" 11, '89	" 28, '90	*	56	" " "
"	3 "	" 19, '89	" 28, '90	*	30	" " "
"	3 "	" 14, '89	" 28, '90	*	40	" " "
"	3 "	" 2, '89	" 28, '90	*	42	" " "
"	3 "	" 14, '89	" 28, '90	*	28	" " "
Selling liquor to Indians.....	c	Jan. 29, '90	Mar. 14, '90	Imprisonment remitted.....	39	Magistrate, Port Elgin.
Selling liquor.....	d	Nov. 7, '89	Dec. 23, '89	*	24	Police, Brantford.
(Province of Quebec.)		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.				
Manslaughter ..	4 yrs.	Oct. 13, '88	Mar. 27, '90	*	26	Queen's B., Sweetsburg.
Burglary	7 "	June 17, '87	June 24, '90	*	36	" " Montreal.
"	7 "	" 17, '87	" 24, '90	*	22	" " "
Stealing a money letter from a Post letter bag.....	5 "	Sep. 13, '87	Sep. 13, '90	*	30	Special Sess., Sweetsburg
Forgery	4 "	" 29, '88	Jan. 3, '90	Sentence reduced to 2 years.....	33	Queen's B., Montreal.
Stealing from the person	4 "	June 14, '88	Dec. 19, '89	*	20	" " "
Larceny.....	3 "	Jan. 19, '88	Apl. 5, '90	*	32	Sess. of Peace "
(Province of Quebec.)		BOYS' REFORMATORY—SHERBROOKE.				
Housebreaking.	5 yrs.	July 28, '89	July 12, '90	*	9	Sess. of Peace, Montreal.

(a) And not to exceed 5 years Reformatory for boys.

(b) Age not given.

(c) \$50 fine and 2 months imprisonment.

(d) Fined \$50 and cost.

* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.)						PRISONS COMMUNES.		
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par. quelle cour mis en jugement.	
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F		
Parjure	15m's.	15 oct. '89	16 mai '90	Sentence réduite à 9				
Procurant de la poison dans le but de pro- duire l'avortement.	12 "	13 juin '89	12 oct. '89	*	30		Assises, Cayuga.	
Voies de fait	6 "	12 fév. '90	7 juin '90	*	72		Comté, Chatham.	
"	3 "	14 juin '89	27 fév. '90	*	35		Police, Belleville.	
Larcin	6 "	21 mars '90	27 mai '90	Sentence réduite à 3				
"	4 "	11 fév. '90	5 avril '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 mois.	28		Comté, Ottawa.	
"	3 "	9 mai '90	21 juil. '90	*	39		" Barrie.	
Vagabondage	6 "	24 sept. '89	3 déc. '89	*	18		Police, Chatham.	
"	6 "	2 nov. '89	9 " '89	*	38		Magistrat, London.	
"	6 "	18 oct. '89	13 janv. '90	*	14		Police, Lanark.	
"	65 "	15 juil. '90	28 juil. '90	*	77		Magistrat, Centreville.	
"	2 "	1 avril '90	21 avril '90	Mort le 16 avril 1890.	10		Police, London.	
"	3 "	23 déc. '89	28 janv. '90	*	b		" "	
"	3 "	23 " '89	28 " '90	*	40		Emprisonn. sur demande.	
"	3 "	11 " '89	28 " '90	*	47		" "	
"	3 "	11 " '89	28 " '90	*	41		" "	
"	3 "	19 " '89	28 " '90	*	56		" "	
"	3 "	14 " '89	28 " '90	*	30		" "	
"	3 "	2 " '89	28 " '90	*	40		" "	
"	3 "	2 " '89	28 " '90	*	42		" "	
"	3 "	14 " '89	28 " '90	*	28		" "	
Vente de boisson aux Sauvages	c	29 janv. '90	14 mars '90	Emprisonnement remis				
Vente de boisson	d	7 nov. '89	23 déc. '89	*	39		Magistrat, Port Elgin...	
					24		Police, Brantford.	

(Province de Québec.)						PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.		
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par. quelle cour mis en jugement.	
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F		
Homicide non prém.	4 ans.	13 oct. '88	27 mars '90	*	26		B. Reine, Sweetsburg.	
Vol de nuit	7 "	17 juin '87	24 juin '90	*	36		" Montreal.	
"	7 "	17 " '87	24 " '90	*	22		" "	
Vol d'une lettre d'ar- gent dans un sac de la malle	5 "	13 sept. '87	13 sept. '90	*	30		Sessions, Sweetsburg.	
Faux	4 "	29 " '88	3 janv. '90	Sentence réduite à 2				
				ans.	33		B. Reine, Montreal.	
Vol sur la personne ..	4 "	14 juin '88	19 déc. '89	*	20		" "	
Larcin	3 "	19 janv. '88	5 avril '90	*	32		Sessions "	

(Province de Québec.)						ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME POUR LES GARÇONS—SHERBROOKE.		
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par. quelle cour mis en jugement.	
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F		
Bris de maison	5 ans.	28 juil. '89	12 juil. '90	*	9		Sessions, Montreal.	

(a) Et ne devant pas excéder 5 ans d'école de réforme pour les garçons.
 (b) Age non donné.
 (c) \$50 d'amende et 2 mois d'emprisonnement.
 (d) \$50 d'amende et les frais.
 * Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1890, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

		DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
CRIME.	Sen-tence.	Sentence or Commi-tal.	Pardon or Com-muta-tion.		M	F	
				<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i> COMMON JAILS.			
Felonious wounding..	23m's	Nov.14,'89	June27,'90	*	22		Queen's B., Montreal.
Wounding	12 "	Aug. 5,'89	May 1,'90	*	23		Magistrate, Sorel.
Causing greivous bodily harm	9 "	Mar.20,'90	June 7,'90	*	22		Sess. of Peace, Montreal.
Assault	12 "	" 26,'89	Dec. 27,'89	*	31		Assizes, Arthabaskaville.
"	6 "	Oct. 8,'89	Feb. 14,'90	*	31		" Sherbrooke.
Breaking into dwelling and stealing therefrom.....	23 "	Dec. 5,'89	Sep. 27,'90	*	24		Sess. of Peace, Montreal.
Larceny (2 cases).....	12 "	July 17,'89	Jan. 3,'90	*	32		Police, Montreal.
"	12 "	" 8,'89	Mar.13,'90	*	27		Assizes, Joliette.
"	6 "	Dec. 4,'89	Feb. 17,'90	*	27		Police, Montreal.
Vagrancy.....	6 "	Mar.21,'90	June 7,'90	*	24		" "
"	3 "	Jan. 20,'90	" 7,'90	*	44		Recorder "
"	3 "	June 6,'90	July 21,'90	*	20		" "
Drunkenness and bad conduct.....	66 "	Dec. 26,'88	Mar.13,'90	Broke jail 14th Jan., 1889, but surrendered himself 4th Nov., 1889.	18		Magistrate, St. Johns, Q.
Drunkenness.....	2 "	Mar.24,'90	May 1,'90	*	31		Recorder, Montreal.

		DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
CRIME.	Sen-tence.	Sentence or Commi-tal.	Pardon or Com-muta-tion.		M	F	
				<i>(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.			
Manslaughter.....	Life..	July 4,'83	Nov.28,'89	*	73		Supreme, Summerside, P.E.I.
Rape.....	"	Oct. 7,'85	Dec. 13,'89	When he shall have served 7 years with remission.	49		Assizes, Annapolis, N.S.
Attempted rape.....	2 yrs.	July 23,'89	Jan. 18,'90	When he shall have served one year..	21		" Dorchester, N.B.
Felonious, shooting and wounding.....	20 "	Oct. 5,'84	Feb. 4,'90	When he shall have served 12 years with remission.....	30		" Fredericton, "
Felonious shooting and wounding.....	20 "	" 5,'84	" 4,'90	When he shall have served 12 years with remission.....	39		" " "
Forgery.....	5 "	" 25,'88	Apr. 11,'90	Sentence reduced to four years.	38		Assizes, Halifax, N.S.
"	5 "	June 2,'87	" 15,'90	*	61		Supreme, Port Hood, N.S.
"	4 "	Feb. 8,'89	Mar.27,'90	When he shall have served 2 years with remission.....	37		" Charlottet'n, P.E.I.
Embezzlemens (1st.) And attarance of forged receipt for money (2nd.)...	2 " } 3 " }	Apr. 16,'88	Mar.13,'90	When he shall, with remission, have served two years and a half.	27		Supreme, Halifax, N.S.
Stealing money letters	5 "	Sep. 27,'87	Feb. 8,'90	*	19		Assizes, Digby, N.S.
Receiving stolen goods	6 "	June 27,'87	" 4,'90	*	30		Supreme, Pictou, N.S.
Larceny.....	3 "	Oct. 11,'89	Apr. 23,'90	*	25		" Amherst, N.S.
"	2 1/2 "	" 17,'87	Oct. 4,'89	*	56		" Halifax, N.S.
"	2 "	July 18,'88	Nov.21,'89	*	27		" Dorchester, N.B.

(a) And \$10 or 3 additional months. (b) And \$50 or 3 additional months.
* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

<i>(Province de Québec.)</i> PRISONS COMMUNES.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Blessures avec intent.	23m's.	14 nov. '89	27 juin '90	*	22	B. Reine, Montréal.	
"	12 "	5 août '89	1 mai '90	*	23	Magistrat, Sorel.	
Causant des blessures corporelles graves....	9 "	20 mars '90	7 juin '90	*	22	Sessions, Montréal.	
Voies de fait.....	12 "	26 " '89	27 déc. '89	*	31	Assises, Arthabaskaville.	
"	6 "	8 oct. '89	14 fév. '90	*	31	" Sherbrooke.	
Bris de maison et vol.	23 "	5 déc. '89	27 sept. '90	*	24	Sessions, Montréal.	
Larcin (2 indiet.)....	12 "	17 juill. '89	3 janv. '90	*	32	Police	
"	12 "	8 " '89	13 mars '90	*	27	Assises, Joliette.	
"	6 "	4 déc. '89	17 fév. '90	*	27	Police, Montréal.	
Vagabondage.....	6 "	21 mars '90	7 juin '90	*	24	"	
"	a3 "	20 janv. '90	7 " '90	*	44	Recorder "	
"	3 "	6 juin '90	21 juill. '90	*	26	" "	
Ivresse et mauvaise conduite.....	66 "	26 déc. '88	13 mars '90	S'est évadé le 14 jan- vier 1889 et s'est livré le 4 novembre 1889	18	Magistrat, St. Jean, Que.	
Ivresse.....	2 "	24 mars '90	1 mai '90	*	31	Recorder, Montréal.	
<i>(Ile du Prince-Edouard, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i> PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER.							
Homicide non prém.	A vie.	4 juill. '83	28 nov. '89	*	73	Suprême, Summerside, I. du P.-E.	
Viol.....	"	7 oct. '85	13 déc. '89	A être libéré après avoir servi 7 ans avec remission....	49	Assises, Annapolis, N.-E.	
Tentative de viol....	2 ans.	23 juill. '89	18 janv. '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 1 an....	21	" Dorchester, N.-B.	
Blessures avec inten- tion.....	20 "	5 oct. '84	4 fév. '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 12 ans avec remission....	30	" Fredericton, N.-B.	
Blessures avec inten- tion.....	20 "	5 " '84	4 " '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 12 ans avec remission....	39	" " "	
Faux.....	5 "	25 " '88	11 avril '90	Sentence réduite à 4 ans.....	38	" Halifax, N.-E.	
"	5 "	2 juin '87	15 " '90	*	61	Suprême, Port Hood, N.E.	
"	4 "	8 fév. '89	27 mars '90	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans avec remission....	37	" Charlottetown, I. du P.-E.	
Détournement (1er). Circulation de faux regus d'argent (2em.)	2 " } 3 " }	16 avril '88	13 mars '90	{ A être libéré après avoir servi 2½ ans avec remis- sion.....	27	Suprême, Halifax, N.-E.	
Vol de lettres d'argent	5 "	27 sept. '87	8 fév. '90	*	19	Assises, Digby, N.-E.	
Recel.....	6 "	27 juill. '87	4 " '90	*	30	Suprême, Pictou, N.-E.	
Larcin.....	3 "	11 oct. '89	23 avril '90	*	25	" Amherst, N.-E.	
"	2½ "	17 " '87	4 oct. '89	*	56	" Halifax, N.-E.	
"	2 "	18 juill. '88	21 nov. '89	*	27	" Dorchester, N.-B.	
(a) Et \$10 d'amende ou 3 autres mois. (b) Et \$50 d'amende ou 3 autres mois, * Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.							

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1890, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

		COMMON JAILS.				
		<i>(Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.)</i>				
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex	By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.				M	F
Indecent assault.....	1 yr..	Oct. 3, '89	July 28, '90	25 lashes remitted...	29	Supreme, Truro.
Assault	15 mos	" 3 '88	Nov. 9, '89	*	16	" Pictou.
"	3 "	Dec. 24, '89	Jan. 24, '90	*	27	County, Halifax.
Larceny	12 "	Mar. 27, '89	Oct. 22, '89	*	26	Supreme "
"	12 "	Oct. 9, '89	Jan. 13, '90	*	19	Assizes "
"	12 "	" 9 '89	" 13, '90	*	23	" "
"	12 "	" 9, '89	" 13, '90	*	20	" "
"	6 "	Aug. 13, '89	Dec. 11, '89	*	24	Police "
"	6 "	Jan. 17, '90	May 6, '90	*	27	Magistrate "
"	6 "	" 17, '90	June 7, '90	*	27	Police "
Violation of Customs Laws.....	66 "	Dec. 24, '89	Apr 15, '90	Imprisonment remit- ted.....	58	Supreme "
Violation of Customs Laws.....	3 "	" 24, '89	" 15, '90	Imprisonment remit- ted.....	70	" "
Violation of Canada Temperance Act....	2 "	Nov. 20, '89	Dec. 9, '89	*	64	Police, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.				
		<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i>				
Murder.....	} d Life..	Sep. 23, '85	Sep. 3, '90	*	} 68 ..	} Magistrates with J. P. and jury, Battleford.
Murder .....							42 ..
Wounding with intent to kill.....	5 yrs.	May 25, '87	" 12, '90	*	38	Supreme, Regina.
Arson	14 "	Sep. 22, '85	Oct. 1, '89	*	34	" Battleford.
"	10 "	" 22, '85	June 24, '90	*	31	Speedy Trial "
Horse stealing.....	3 "	Oct. 24, '88	Sep. 26, '90	*	27	Supreme, Fort McLeod.
Treason felony.....	6 "	" 21, '85	June 24, '90	*	54	Speedy Trial, Battleford.
Larceny.....	6 "	Sep. 23, '88	" 24, '90	*	41	" "
Bringing stolen goods into Canada..	5 "	July 7, '86	July 12, '90	Remission time lost in hospital allowed	35	Magistrate, Medicine Hat
Wounding with intent	14 "	Nov. 7, '82	Mar. 22, '90	*	38	Assizes, Winnipeg.

(a) And 50 lashes.
 (b) An \$600 fine.
 (c) And \$300 fine.
 (d) Death sentence previously commuted.
 * No reason given for pardon or commutation.

TABLE VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

		DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
CRIME.	Sen-tence.	Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Pardon ou commutation.		H	F	
(Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
Attentat à la pudeur.	1 an.	3 oct. '89	28 juil. '90	25 coups de fouet remis	29		Suprême, Truro.
Voies de fait	15 m's	3 " '88	9 nov. '89	*	16		" Picton.
"	3 "	24 déc. '89	24 janv. '90	*	27		Comté Halifax.
Larcin	12 "	27 mars '89	22 oct. '89	*	26		Suprême "
"	12 "	9 oct. '89	13 janv. '90	*	19		Assises "
"	12 "	9 " '89	13 " '90	*	23		" "
"	12 "	9 " '89	13 " '90	*	20		" "
"	6 "	13 août '89	11 déc. '89	*	24		Police "
"	6 "	17 janv. '90	6 mai '90	*	27		Magistrat "
"	6 "	17 " '90	7 juin '90	*	27		Police "
Violation de la loi des douanes	66 "	24 déc. '89	15 avril '90	Emprisonnement remis	58		Suprême "
Violation de la loi des douanes	63 "	24 " '89	15 " '90	Emprisonnement remis	70		" "
Contravention à l'acte de tempérance du Canada	2 "	20 nov. '89	9 déc. '89	*	64		Police, Charlottetown, I. du P.-E.
(Province de Manitoba.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.							
Meurtre	} d	A vie.	23 sept. '85	3 sept. '90	*	{	Magistrat avec le juge de paix et le juré, Battleford.
Meurtre								68
Blessures avec intention de tuer	5 ans	25 mai '87	12 sept. '90	*	38		Suprême, Régina.
Incendie	14 "	22 sept. '85	1 oct. '89	*	34		" Battleford.
"	10 "	22 " '85	24 juin '90	*	31		Comté "
Vol de chevaux	3 "	24 oct. '88	26 sept. '90	*	27		Suprême, Fort McLeod.
Trahison-félonie	6 "	21 " '85	24 juin '90	*	54		Comté, Battleford.
Larcin	6 "	23 sept. '88	24 " '90	*	41		" "
Effets volés apportés en Canada	5 "	7 juil. '86	12 juil. '90	Rémission du temps passé à l'hôpital	35		Magistrat, Medicine Hat.
Blessant av. intention	14 "	7 nov. '82	22 mars '90	*	38		Assises, Winnipeg.

(a) Et 50 coups de fouet.

(b) Et \$600 d'amende.

(c) Et \$300 d'amende.

(d) La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.

* Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1890, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—NEW-WESTMINSTER.						
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M F	By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committ- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.			
Manslaughter.....	14 yrs.	Dec. 4, '82	Apr. 21, '90	*	48 ..	Assizes, Victoria.
“	2 “	June 4, '89	Oct. 12, '89	*	35 ..	“ Nanaimo.
Shooting with intent to murder	4 “	Dec. 6, '87	June 7, '90	*	18 ..	“ “
Shooting with intent to murder.....	4 “	“ 6, '87	Feb. 4, '90	*	19 ..	“ “
Attempt to commit buggery	7 “	June 4, '88	Mar. 27, '90	*	19 ..	“ Kamloops.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	4 “	July 27, '88	“ 27, '90	*	17 ..	County “
Uttering forged paper	5 “	Nov. 14, '88	June 7, '90	*	32 ..	Assizes, New Westm'ter.
Forgery.....	2 “	Jan. 30, '90	May 16, '90	*	18 ..	Supreme, Victoria.
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i> COMMON JAILS.						
Larceny.....	9 m's.	May —, '89	Oct. 24, '89	*	19 ..	Police, New Westm'ter.
“	1 “	Sep. 20, '89	“ 12, '89	*	17 ..	“ Vancouver.
<i>(The Territories.)</i> POLICE GUARD ROOM—LETHBRIDGE.						
Having liquor in his possession	a.....	Dec. 21, '89	Apr. 23, '90	*	60 ..	Superintendent, N.W.M. Police, Lethbridge.
DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.						
Murder.....	Death	Sep. 27, '89	Jan. 2, '90	Life imprisonment, Kingston Peniten- tary.	29 ..	Assizes, Chatham, Ont.
(a) Fine \$100 or 6 months.						
* No reason given for pardon or commutation.						

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1890, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—NEW-WESTMINSTER.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Homicide non prém.	14 ans.	4 déc. '82	21 avril '90	*	48		Assises, Victoria.
“ “	2 “	4 juin '89	12 oct. '89	*	35		“ Nanaïmo.
Usage d'armes à feu avec intent. de tuer.	4 “	6 déc. '87	7 juin '90	*	18		“ “
Usage d'armes à feu avec intent. de tuer.	4 “	6 “ '87	4 fév. '90	*	19		“ “
Tentative de bestia- lité	7 “	4 juin '88	27 mars '90	*	19		“ Kamloops.
Voies de fait avec in- tention de viol.....	4 “	27 juill. '88	27 “ '90	*	17		Comté “
Circulation de faux papiers.....	5 “	14 nov. '88	7 juin '90	*	32		Assises, New Westm'ter.
Faux.....	2 “	30 janv. '90	16 mai '90	*	18		Suprême, Victoria.

(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Larcin.....	9 m's.	— mai '89	24 oct. '89	*	19		Police, New Westm'ter.
“	1 “	20 sept. '89	12 “ '89	*	17		“ Vancouver.

(Les Territoires.) POSTE DE POLICE—LETHBRIDGE.

Ayant de la boisson en sa possession....	a....	21 déc. '89	23 avril '90	*	60		Surintendant de la police montée, Lethbridge.
---	-------	-------------	--------------	---------	----	--	--

SENTENCE DE MORT COMMUÉE DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1890.

Meurtre.....	Mort.	27 sept. '89	2 janv. '90	A vie, pénitencier de Kingston.	29		Assises, Chatham, Ont.
--------------	-------	--------------	-------------	------------------------------------	----	--	------------------------

(a) \$100 d'amende ou 6 mois.

* Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

	Pages	30 and following to	33
Abduction	22	"	25
Abortion and attempt to procure abortion.....	98	"	101
Arson	34	"	41
Assaults, aggravated	42	"	49
" and battery	18	"	21
" indecent	38	"	41
" on and obstructing peace officer.....	30	"	33
" on females	6	"	9
Attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years.....	14	"	17
" at rape	122	"	125
" to commit suicide.....	2	"	5
" to murder	30	"	33
Bigamy.....	66	"	69
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	50	"	57
Burglary and having burglar's tools	110	"	113
Carrying unlawful weapons	26	"	29
Concealing the birth of infants.....	122	"	125
Conspiracy	26	"	29
Deserting child.....	82	"	89
Embezzlement.....	22	"	25
Endangering safety of passengers on railways.....	118	"	121
Escape and attempt to escape from prison.....	90	"	97
False pretences.....	82	"	85
Feloniously receiving.....	118	"	121
Forcible entry	102	"	109
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	86	"	93
Fraud.....	110	"	113
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	114	"	117
Highway obstructing.....	70	"	73
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	54	"	61
House and shopbreaking.....	118	"	121
Indecent exposure of the person.....	114	"	117
Keeping and frequenting disorderly houses.....	70	"	81
Larceny.....	62	"	65
" from dwelling houses	66	"	69
" from the person	46	"	53
Libel	102	"	105
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.....	2	"	9
Manslaughter	2	"	5
Murder	106	"	113
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	14	"	17
Rape	26	"	29
Refusing to provide for family	114	"	117
Revenue laws, offences against.....	118	"	121
Riot and assault.....	62	"	65
Robbery and demanding with menaces.....	46	"	49
Seduction	6	"	13
Shooting, stabbing, wounding.....	22	"	25
Sodomy and bestiality.....	110	"	113
Stealing registered letters and other mail matter	122	"	125
Various other misdemeanors.....	94	"	101
" offences against property without violence.....	50	"	53
" " the person.....	58	"	61
Warehouse and freight car breaking.....			

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

	Pages	42 et suivantes à	49
Agression avec voies de fait	18	"	21
Attentat à la pudeur	22	"	25
Avortement et tentative d'avortement	30	"	33
Bigamie	54	"	61
Bris de maisons et de magasins	58	"	61
Bris d'entrepôts et de wagons de fret	122	"	125
Conspiration	114	"	117
Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat	94	"	101
" divers sans violence contre la propriété	26	"	29
Désertion d'enfants	82	"	89
Détournement	122	"	125
Divers autres délits	102	"	105
Dommages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux, etc.	66	"	69
Effets volés apportés en Canada	118	"	121
Emeute et voies de fait	30	"	33
Enlèvement	118	"	121
Entrée forcée	118	"	121
Evasion et tentative d'évasion	22	"	25
Exposant au péril les passagers sur les chemins de fer	118	"	121
Exposition indécente de la personne	102	"	109
Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie	90	"	97
Faux prétextes	86	"	93
Fraude	2	"	9
Homicide non prémédité	98	"	101
Incendie par malveillance	110	"	113
Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu	70	"	81
Larcin	46	"	53
Libelle	2	"	5
Meurtre	114	"	117
Obstruant la voie publique	50	"	53
Outrages divers contre la personne	106	"	113
Parjure et subornation de parjure	110	"	113
Port d'armes illégal	82	"	85
Recel	26	"	29
Refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille	46	"	49
Séduction	22	"	25
Sodomie et bestialité	26	"	29
Suppression d'enfants	114	"	117
Tenant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre	2	"	5
Tentative de meurtre	122	"	125
" de suicide	14	"	17
" de viol	6	"	9
" et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge	6	"	13
Usage d'armes avec intention	14	"	17
Viol	38	"	41
Voies de fait et faisant obstacle à un officier de la paix	34	"	41
" graves et lésions corporelles	30	"	33
" sur femmes	50	"	57
Vol avec effraction et ayant en possession des outils de voleur	62	"	65
" dans des maisons habitées	70	"	73
" de chevaux, bétail et moutons	110	"	113
" de lettres chargées et autres matières postales	62	"	65
" et demandes avec menaces	66	"	69
" sur la personne			

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

	Pages
Algoma, Ont	161
Amnapolis, N.S.—N.-E.	140
Antigonish, N.S.—N.-E.	140
Arthabaska, Que	153
Beauce, Que	153
Bedford, Que	154
Bonaventure, Que	154
Brant, Ont	161
British Columbia—Col-Britannique (Province)	182, 183 and 186
Bruce, Ont	162
Canada, Grand Totals—Grands Totaux	187
Cape Breton, N.S.—N.-E.	141
Carleton, N.B.	148
Carleton, Ont.	162
Charlotte, N.B.	148
Clintan, B.C.—Col.-B	182
Colchester, N.S.—N.-E.	141
Cumberland, N.S.—N.-E.	142
Digby, N.S.—N.-E.	142
Dufferin, Ont	163
Elgin, Ont	163
Essex, Ont	164
Frontenac, Ont	164
Gaspé, Que	155
Gloucester, N.B.	149
Grey, Ont	165
Guysborough, N.S.—N.-E.	143
Haldimand, Ont.	165
Halifax, N.S.—N.-E.	143
Halton, Ont	166
Hants, N.S.—N.-E.	144
Hastings, Ont	166
Huron, Ont	167
Iberville, Que	155
Inverness, N.S.—N.-E.	144
Joliette, Que	156
Kamouraska, Que	156
Kent, N.B	149
Kent, Ont	167
King's, N.S.—N.-E.	145
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	138
Lambton, Ont	168
Lanark, Ont	168
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	169
Lennox and Addington, Ont	169
Lincoln, Ont	170
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.-E.	145
Manitoba, Central—Centre	180
“ Eastern—Est	181
“ (Province)	180, 181 and 186
“ Western—Ouest	181

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

	Pages
Middlesex, Ont.....	170
Montmagny, Que.....	" 157
Montreal, Que.....	" 157
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick (Province)	" 148 to—à 152 and 184
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.....	" 182
Norfolk, Ont.....	" 171
Northumberland, N.B.....	" 150
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.....	" 171
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse (Province).....	" 140 to—à 147 and 184
Ontario, Ont.....	" 172
" (Province)	" 161 to—à 180 and 185
Ottawa, Que.....	" 158
Oxford, Ont.....	" 172
Peel, Ont.....	" 173
Perth, Ont.....	" 173
Peterborough, Ont.....	" 174
Pictou, N.S.—N.-E.....	" 146
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	" 174
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard (Province)	" 138, 139 and 183
Prince Edward, Ont.....	" 175
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	" 138
Quebec.....	" 158
" (Province).....	" 153 to—à 160 and 185
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	" 139
Renfrew, Ont.....	" 175
Richelieu, Que.....	" 159
Rimouski, Que.....	" 159
St. Francis, Que.....	" 160
St. John, N.B.....	" 150
Shelburne, N.S.—N.-E.....	" 146
Simcoe, Ont.....	" 176
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ont.....	" 176
Territories—Territoires.....	" 187
Three Rivers—Trois-Rivières.....	" 160
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	" 177
Victoria, B.C.—Col.-B.....	" 183
Victoria, N.B.....	" 151
Victoria, Ont.....	" 177
Waterloo, Ont.....	" 178
Welland, Ont.....	" 178
Wellington, Ont.....	" 179
Wentworth, Ont.....	" 179
Westmoreland, N.B.....	" 151
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.-E.....	" 147
York, N.B.....	" 152
York, Ont.....	" 180

REPORT

OF THE

HONORARY COMMISSIONER

(MR. ADAM BROWN.)

REPRESENTING CANADA

AT THE

JAMAICA EXHIBITION,

HELD AT

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

INDEX.

SUBJECT.	PAGE
Awards	9
Bacon	9, 12
Baking	8
Bermuda	14
Butter	9, 12
Cable	14
Cattle	12
Cheese	9, 12
Coal	13
Coffee	13
Countries represented at Exhibition	8
Departmental Exhibits	10
Exhibition Buildings	6
Expenditure	10
Fish	13
Flour	8, 11
Fruits	10, 13
Grain	10
Hams	9, 12
Jamaica	7, 8, 11
Lime Light Views	9
Lumber	12
Parcel Post	14
Photographs	10
Potatoes	10
Representatives of Canadian Firms	8
Schedules :—	
A.—Exhibits	15
B.—Circular	27
C.—List of Exhibits receiving Awards	28
D.—Number of Awards to Countries	32
E.—Report on Exhibits	34
1.—Letter of the Hon. G. E. Foster	40
2.—Jamaican Imports	43
3.—Western Hemisphere Trade	54
4.—Jamaican Exports	63
5.—Jamaican Imports, 1889; Export and Import Duties	64
6.—Bermuda	68
Sheep	12
Shooks	13
Steamers	14
Trade	9, 11, 12, 15
Visitors during Exhibition	8

ADDITIONS AND ADDENDA.

LIST OF FURTHER AWARDS MADE TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, WHICH WAS NOT RECEIVED UNTIL THE REPORT HAD BEEN PRINTED.

D. H. signifies diploma of honour ; G, gold medal ; S, silver medal ; H. M., honourable mention.

Name.	Place.	Exhibits.	Award.
Archibald, W.C.	Wolfville, N.S.	Statuary.	G.
Beauchamp, Mrs. W	Montreal, Que.	Sisal hemp.	H. M.
Canada Shipping Co.	do	Framed pictures	H. M.
<i>Canada Shoe and Leather Journal</i>	Toronto, Ont.	Pamphlets.	H. M.
Daves Brewing and Malting Co.	do	Ales and porter	S.
De la Borderie, P. G., & Co.	St. Malo, Man	Creamery butter	G.
Downs, Misses Annie and Mary.	Halifax, N.S.	Bark pictures	H. M.
Parquharson, D., & Son	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Farina	H. M.
Harris, Wm.	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	Dried fish	S.
Harris, J., & Co.	St. John, N.B.	Blue prints of railway carriages	H. M.
Hyndman, C. A.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Black Twist tobacco	H. M.
Jardine, Richard	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	Cod-liver oil	H. M.
Lawson, J. C.	Stanhope, P.E.I.	Map of Prince Edward Island.	H. M.
Lewis, Mrs. Anna	Truro, N.S.	Pictures and drawings.	H. M.
Lucas, Mrs. G. H	Hammond Plains, N.S.	Mats.	H. M.
Martin, Saml	Bay View, P.E.I.	Sheaf Tartarian oats.	H. M.
Melliday, Frank	St. John, N.B.	Plaster models and mouldings	S.
McCarthy, Hamilton R. C. A.	Toronto, Ont.	Statuette	D. H.
McKay, Jno.	Bowmanville, Ont.	Barley and peas	S.
McKay, John	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	White oats	H. M.
McLeish, E. H., & Co.	Montreal, Que.	Indian curiosities.	H. M.
McLeod, J. D.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Oatmeal barley.	S.
Munn, Stewart.	Quebec Government.	Boneless fish	G.
Newberry, Fenton D.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Oats and canned lobsters	S.
Ontario Business College.	Belleville, Ont.	College circulars	H. M.
Ontario Veterinary College	Toronto, Ont	do	H. M.
Peters, John, & Co.	Halifax, N.S.	Woodenware	H. M.
Rogers, David	Summerside, P.E.I.	White oats.	H. M.
Rowe, John	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Chicory	H. M.
Spicer, John	Caughnawaga, Que.	Indian bead-work	H. M.
Twining, Mrs. A. L.	Halifax, N.S.	Tomato Chow Chow	H. M.
Turpel, J. J.	do	Rhubarb wine	H. M.
Waterous Engine Works Co. (Ld.)	Brantford, Ont.	Bound books and advertising matter.	H. M.
Wisener, J. J.	Monaghan, P.E.I.	Oatmeal	S.
Wright, A. N.	Summerside, P.E.I.	White oats and oatmeal.	S.

ADDENDA.

On page 9 of the Report, in "Awards," and in "Awards to Countries," Schedule "D," page 32, the number of awards to countries should read as follows:—

Diplomas of honour.....	17
Gold medals.....	94
Silver medals.....	78
Bronze medals.....	15
Honourable mentions.....	87



EXHIBITION BUILDING ; KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

510 feet in length, 81 feet in breadth, Dome 114 feet high.

REPORT
OF THE
HONORARY COMMISSIONER
REPRESENTING
CANADA AT THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

To the Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with instructions received on 18th July, 1890, to represent the Dominion of Canada as Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition, I entered upon my duties at once, visiting the leading centres of trade in Canada, and calling upon the principal millers and manufacturers for the purpose of inducing them to send exhibits of such of the productions of Canada as I felt were likely to find a market in Jamaica and the British West Indies generally.

I addressed meetings in the leading cities of the Dominion, convened by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, submitting to them such information as I had gathered as to what articles were suitable to send, and placing in their possession valuable statistics in relation to the trade of the island prepared by Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician.

I visited the leading cities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and corresponded with Manitoba and British Columbia, meeting everywhere warm sympathy with the object in view; the result being that a very important lot of exhibits were sent to Jamaica, a catalogue of which will be found in schedule marked "A". After completing my work in Canada in the securing of exhibits, I arranged with the railway companies that freight on all was to be paid one way, and such exhibits as were returned to be carried free of charge. The arrangements with the steamship companies at Halifax differed from the railway arrangement in the respect that returned exhibits were to be at half rate.

The date of the sailing of the steamer from Halifax not suiting my engagements, I proceeded to Jamaica *via* New York, taking the steamer *Hondo* from that port, and arrived in Kingston on the 25th January, 1891, when I found the Canadian Court in a forward condition and ready for the opening of the Exhibition; which ceremony

took place at noon on the 27th January, 1891, when Prince George of Wales, attended by a brilliant retinue, opened the Exhibition; an event anxiously looked forward to by people of all classes in Jamaica. His Royal Highness was pleased to convey to me his delight at the splendid display made by Canada, and expressed his deep interest in the prosperity of the country. The Exhibition continued open until the 2nd of May, 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, BY WOLFRED NELSON,
M.D., OF MONTREAL, STAFF CORRESPONDENT
MONTREAL GAZETTE.

“As seen from the bay it bore a resemblance to a semi-Moorish building, and, in certain details, to the well known Crystal Palace at Sydenham, London. Its size, appearance and huge dome make it a prominent landmark.

That same afternoon I made it my first visit. Its great size, extent and classic proportions grew on me as I neared it. The approaches are pretty and convenient—tram and carriage ways on both sides. Opposite the main entrance—the latter in its arm of building making a cross—are two flag-staffs. One bears the flag of Old England and on the other floats the Royal Standard, the latter a souvenir of the opening day, January 27th when H. R. H. Prince George of Wales opened the Jamaica Exhibition with great *éclat*.

Within the entrance, to the right and left, are offices of the managerial department and facing one the turnstiles, guards, &c., and just beyond the full beauty of the scene meets one. The main building is 510 feet long by a breadth of 81. It is cruciform in shape. Over the central section rises the Moorish dome so familiar to all travellers on the Spanish Main and in Spain. It is 114 feet high, and the minarets are 74 feet high. Once within, the long central aisles or passage ways are seen extending 510 feet. They run due east and west, and between them, or in the exact centre of the long axis of the building, are the exhibits from almost everywhere. On the right and left of these aisles under the vast galleries, are the side courts, or alcoves, likewise filled to repletion with exhibits. Over the latter are the galleries or balconies, likewise extending due east and west for 510 feet; end galleries connect them, giving an all-around promenade, either on their inner or outer aspects. From within, a magnificent view is obtained. Looking outwards, are the grounds and Exhibition buildings; they are backed by the Blue Mountains. These balconies have added greatly to the space for exhibits and wall space. Literally there was not a foot to spare. The wall exhibits alone occupied thousands of feet. Over the central portion rises the arch, making the roof. Its centre is about seventy feet above the main floor. Apart from the great dome, at the ends and sides of the main building (for there are several) there are several pretty minarets of the true Spanish type, or, to be strictly accurate, of the Moorish type left in Spain, and since reproduced everywhere. From them, and flag-staffs innumerable, floated the flags of the great nations of the earth. By night the minarets were illuminated by powerful electric lights, as was the building within, when the combined effect from the lamps, coloured glass, &c., was indescribably fairy-like and grand. The building without was painted in tints pleasing to the eye, and that added to its effectiveness. Its lines are beautifully proportioned, the whole blending in a lasting picture of architectural grace and Asiatic luxury. The view from the front of the building was attractive, and there mental photographs without number could be made by simply looking in one direction or the other.

Now for a very brief and imperfect sketch of the interior: On a perfect tropic morning I took a chair and sat me down on the eastern balcony, near the office of

the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Adam Brown. Below me, on a scroll extending across the point of the gallery, one reads :—

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Over that eastern gallery floated a chaste banner, inspiring to all Canadians. On a field of pure white were the arms of the Dominion; and below, the following inscription :

CANADA.

Britain's Premier Colony Welcomes the Grandson of Britain's Sovereign.

This proud and accurate inscription was supported by the flags of Great Britain and the Dominion, bannerets, festoons of flowers, &c., an effective background to the whole being the glass end of the eastern balcony. Sitting there, below and beyond me was the following vista or scene—but I must anticipate my effort at description by stating that it will end in a mere attempt: my doing justice to that fairy-like and poetic picture is simply impossible. No mere word-painting can convey an accurate idea of the beauty of the scene, in the early and clear light of a tropical morning. Below, was the main floor, extending, as I have already stated, over five hundred feet. The aisles below that were broad—they narrowed into mere lines in the far distance. The whole central part was divided into courts, as they are termed in exhibition parlance, and allotted to various countries. Those near were the Dominion of Canada, Scotland, Italy, Germany, the British West Indies, &c.

The whole was intersected at short intervals of space by passageways connecting with the main aisles, flanking the central exhibits. Equi-distant from my viewing ground and the western end was the short arm of the cross—to which I have already referred—or the miniature cruciform feature of the building. There, in the exact centre in the Jamaica court, graceful palms in all their exuberant tropical health and beauty formed a fitting *entourage* to two fine oil paintings of Our Gracious Queen and that great and good man, the late Prince Consort.

On the particular day to which I refer a part of the floral exhibition was in the central part or Jamaican court. The variety was endless and beautiful; a real tropical flower-show alone would repay a visit to Jamaica. There was a surfeit of Dame Nature's choicest offerings, clad in tints and hues all her own.

On the right and left of the central aisles, or the long axis of the building, are the sides extending under the galleries. By a series of graceful arches the space seemed to resolve itself into distinct alcoves or courts. The heads of the columns forming them were covered with flags, bannerets and scrolls, and over many of them were festoons of artificial flowers. All the courts were crowded with exhibits, so great had been the demand for space.

Above all these, and on the level where I sat attempting to make a fair mental photograph of the beautiful vistas about me, were the galleries, likewise broken into courts or alcoves by the same happy arches of the true Spanish type. Their columns and capitals were also decorated. Not a single harsh or inartistic effect was anywhere discernible.

The building is built wholly of wood and glass. It is painted within of light tints. Huge flags, bannerets, scrolls, &c., hung from the roof, Chinese lanterns and electric lights by night flashed everywhere, and a thousand and one things produced an artistic picture. It was a poem of the true tropical variety, ever varying, ever pleasant to the eye and senses—a wealth of colour on which the eyes rested gladly and contentedly. In short, it was one of those things that have to be seen to have justice done them, and when seen, are to be studied and impressed on one's inner "memory of memories," a beautiful picture to be carried away into the great and busy life beyond :

'A thing of beauty and a joy forever.'

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

The Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude, and about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England,

100 miles west of St. Domingo, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, 540 miles from Colon, and 2,050 miles by way of Bermuda from Halifax.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica, and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles, and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:—

Surrey.	Square miles.	Middlesex.	Square miles.	Cornwall.	Square miles.
Kingston	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Catherine	450	St. Elizabeth	471
St. Andrew	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Mary	229	Trelawny	332 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Thomas	280	Clarendon	467	St. James	227 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portland	310 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Ann	464	Hanover	166
		Manchester	310	Westmoreland	308 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	767 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total	1,920	Total	1,505 $\frac{3}{4}$

The harbor of Kingston is one of the finest and best in the world.

The population of Jamaica is estimated at 650,000.

The following countries were represented at the Exhibition:—England, Canada, Scotland, India, Demerara, Islands of Bermuda, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Island of Grand Cayman, The Bahamas, United States, Greece, Republic of Colombia, Hayti, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Surinam, (Dutch Guiana,) France, Austria and Hungary.

Upwards of 304,000 people passed the turnstiles between the opening day and the close.

A view of a portion of the Canadian Court in the main building accompanies this report.

The location of the Canadian Court was by far the best in the building.

About thirty gentlemen, representing various exhibitors, went over from Canada, and with but few exceptions, all were very successful in their efforts to establish trade. In addition to considerable correspondence with merchants in Jamaica, drawing their attention to Canada, I issued a circular, marked "B" in this report, which was sent to 2,000 dealers in the island, and which, I am glad to say, was responded to by the personal visits of very many of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed; and business was done with them.

FLOUR.

An idea had prevailed in Jamaica, and to a considerable extent in Canada, that Canadian flour would not keep in the tropics. My duty was to seek to dispel this idea. I took with me from Toronto an experienced baker, Mr. J. B. Richardson, and purchased one of Hubbard's Portable Ovens, in order that the flour should be baked on the ground, and practical proof given of its keeping qualities. The flour was stored for sixty days before it was baked, and that, too, without any precautions being taken to lower the temperature. The bread was then judiciously distributed to the crowds who visited the Exhibition. The universal verdict was that the bread was the finest that had ever been seen in Jamaica. Baking was continued until the 23rd of April from flour which had arrived in Kingston on the 23rd of December. The last day's baking was principally of hard wheat flour from Manitoba and the Terri-

tories, manufactured at mills in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and was as sweet and good as the first baking. At least one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of bread were given to the people. Flour from the following mills was exhibited and used:—

W. W. Ogilvie.....	Montreal.
Ira Gould & Sons.....	Montreal.
Lake of the Woods Milling Company.....	Keewatin.
Todd Milling Company.....	Galt.
James Goldie.....	Guelph.
Whitlaw & Baird.....	Paris.
Walker, Harper & Co.....	Norwich.

and the product of several mills in Manitoba sent by the Government of that Province. All this flour was generously contributed by the various millers and the Government of Manitoba. In addition to this, I purchased some flour to be sure that we would have enough, but such not being required it was sold to customers, who were very eager for it.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—In order that there should be a perfectly fair exhibit of these important products, both were purchased in the open market in Montreal from the following firms:—Bell Simpson & Co., Kirkpatrick & Cookson, Duckett Hodge & Co., A. A. Ayer & Co., Hodgson Brothers. In addition to the above, cheese was sent by L. C. Archibald of Antigonish, N.S., F. W. Fearman of Hamilton, Ont., and the Quebec Provincial Government. The cheese was pronounced by the judges to be better than, and the butter equal to, any that had been imported into Jamaica. The supply of both articles has hitherto been obtained from the United States.

BACON AND HAMS—A similar verdict was given in respect to bacon and hams.

AWARDS.—The awards to the Canadian exhibits, which appear in schedule marked "C," reached me on my return to Canada. By reference to schedule marked "D," it will be seen that Canada has carried off 16 Diplomas of Honour, 91 Gold Medals, 70 Silver Medals, 15 Bronze Medals, and 14 Honourable Mentions; thus securing the proud position of receiving a larger number of awards than any other country represented at the Exhibition, except Jamaica. The Diplomas of awards will shortly be sent to the successful exhibitors. So soon as proper information is received exhibitors will be informed where and how they can get the medals, should they desire to purchase them.

A careful report on each exhibit has been made and appended hereto marked "E," from which information can be gathered as to the prospect for trade.

TRADE.—It is gratifying to be able to say that already a very considerable amount of trade with Canada has resulted from the exhibits sent to the Exhibition. Apart from the representatives who went from Canada to look after the exhibits, many of whom had from 15 to 20 to attend to, several principals of firms visited the Exhibition in the interests of their industries, and became satisfied that, with proper attention, a remunerative business could be done. Several parties who went to Jamaica to represent exhibits have made arrangements to open up business connections, and are being represented in Jamaica and Canada. At the time of writing I have letters from quite a number of exhibitors expressing gratification at the orders they are receiving.

I found a strong sympathetic feeling on the part of the people of Jamaica in the efforts Canada was making to extend her trade. The following Local Governments sent valuable exhibits at their own expense, quite independent of the individual exhibits from their Provinces, viz.: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, all of whom have received Diplomas of Honour.

LIME-LIGHT VIEWS.—A prominent feature of the Exhibition was the nightly display of lime-light views of Canada—from Halifax, N.S., to Victoria, B.C.—by Messrs. Halley and Granville, of Montreal. These gentlemen carried letters from me to the various cities and towns of Canada, collecting funds sufficient to bear the expense of this additional attraction. His Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from England who were guests at "King's House," took a trip across the Dominion, as shown on the canvas; and having made the journey myself, I became

the conductor on this occasion. His Excellency was pleased to convey the thanks of himself and his guests for the pleasure they had received in witnessing the evidence of Canada's greatness and prosperity in the railway system of the country, the cities, the manufactories, and the grand scenery through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.—The display made by the several Local Governments was exceedingly creditable, and tended in no small degree to add to the attraction of the Canadian Court.

By permission of the various Governments, very valuable presents were made to institutions in Jamaica. The C.P.R. Co. also authorized me to present to the various institutions and leading citizens the entire set of the magnificent photographs of their line through the Rocky Mountains.

POTATOES.—The potatoes sent from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and from the various Local Governments, were greatly appreciated. Those sent from the Central Experimental Farm were, by your authority, presented to the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, and were planted in all altitudes on the island. When I was leaving Jamaica, Mr. Fawcett, Director of Gardens and Plantations, informed me that all were doing well. A few potatoes were given to a prominent agriculturist at Gordontown, which he planted on the day the exhibition was opened; and I had the pleasure of bringing back with me a bag of excellent new potatoes grown from that seed. When it is ascertained which of the kinds are most suited to Jamaica, orders will be sent to Canada for seed potatoes to be grown on the island; when Jamaica will be able to export new potatoes to Canada in April or May before ours are in the market, thus becoming of advantage to Canada in buying the seed, and also in furnishing us with the product at the time we require them, without any interference with our crops later on. The other samples were placed in the hands of societies and leading agriculturists.

APPLES.—The exhibit of apples from the Nova Scotia Government was greatly prized. To the extent of the wants of the island the trade will be ours.

GRAIN.—The exhibit of samples of grain from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Ontario and other Governments, was a source of great attraction and served materially to magnify the importance of Canada as a wheat-producing country capable of supplying the wants of the tropics with flour.

OTHER EXHIBITS.—The exhibit from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of beautiful stuffed fish from the museum at Ottawa, excited a great deal of attention, and added much to the beauty of the Court. The views of the Public Buildings at Ottawa astonished everyone. By the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, these were presented to leading institutions, as a token of Canada's good-will and interest in the re-awakening of Jamaica. Complete statements of account will be furnished the Department on the return of Mr. Dimock, the Superintendent of the Canadian Court, who remained behind me to attend to the closing up of everything. Arrangements were made before I left the island that all the returned exhibits would be on board the steamer "Alpha" leaving the end of May. I am glad to know by a letter from the Superintendent that the proportion of returned exhibits is small; and had exhibitors adhered to the counsel given them regarding style of goods to be sent out, there would have been none at all to send back; but in some cases exhibitors in their anxiety to place their manufactures on the market, sent out articles that were unsuitable.

EXPENDITURE.—My endeavour has been from the time I received my commission to confine expenditure to the lowest possible point consistent with the importance of Canada's products and industries being properly represented. I was therefore generous as to the extent of exhibits sent.

JAMAICAN COURTESY.—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., received me with great kindness, and throughout my stay in the island was unceasing in his interest in the Canadian Court. I am indebted for valuable services to every member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition; and to the General Manager, who at all times was ready to accede to requests made in the interests of the Canadian Court.

CANADIAN OFFICERS.—The appointment of Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, N.S., as Superintendent of the Canadian Court, was a very happy one. It affords me pleasure to state that he performed his duties in a most creditable manner. Early and late in his attendance, courteous and obliging to all with whom he came in contact, he enables me to bear testimony to his unceasing vigilance and untiring energy in placing the Canadian Court in a position of incomparable excellence. In the interest of Canada, I felt that it would be important to visit the leading points in the island and address meetings. I had every confidence in leaving matters in Mr. Dimock's hands, knowing that while absent every interest would be attended to. I had good audiences at all the meetings, and in some places very large ones. All seemed most anxious to hear about the resources of Canada.

The Commissioner representing the Province of Quebec, Mr. Auguste Dupuis, rendered very efficient services. For about two months he was in constant attendance in the interests of the Quebec Government exhibit, and evinced generally the deepest interest in the success of the Canadian Court. It gratifies me to be able to testify to his zeal, industry and devotion to the charge entrusted to him. Mr. L. Theriault, M.P.P., represented the Province of New Brunswick in a most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of the attention given to the exhibits from the Government of Ontario by Mr. E. J. Forbes, of Toronto.

I cannot close this portion of my Report without expressing my appreciation of the extreme kindness and attention which I received from all with whom I came in contact in Jamaica. The hospitality of the people was unbounded. I found no inconvenience whatever from the climate; indeed, the reverse. I will not attempt to give any description of this lovely island, where every temperature but that of cold can be had. Many parts of it are like "glimpses of Paradise," and "there is hardly a spot in the island where the eye will not rest upon some view which fills it with a sense of the fulness of beauty." Good hotels are being built in different parts of the island, and where such are not to be had comfortable quarters can be obtained by those in search of health or recreation.

TRADE ASPECTS.

Flour.—The baking of Canadian flour at the Jamaica Exhibition, and distribution of samples of bread to the general public, settled the question of the former's keeping qualities. The people were informed that the flour had been sixty days in the island before being baked; and subsequently, that the flour baked at the close of the Exhibition had been four months in the island. It was perfectly sweet, and made as good bread as had been produced at the beginning. Public opinion, in view of this, and the undoubted unsurpassable quality of the bread, became very outspoken in favour of Canadian flour. All things being equal as to price, there can be no doubt whatever that the great bulk of the flour required in Jamaica can be sold by Canadian millers, and what has been proven as to the keeping qualities in Jamaica holds good for all tropical countries. The field thus becomes very large.

Great care should be taken that the quality of the flour exported should always be kept up to the mark, and prove as good as that which was sent to the Exhibition. There need be no difficulty in this, as Canadian mills have now the most approved system of grinding in the world.

During the wet season in the tropics, shipments of this important article should be made in such quantities as will prevent any accumulation, and such as can be consumed within 30 or 45 days after arrival, and thus avoid any possibility of detriment in consequence of climatic influences.

The barrels containing the flour should be bound with hickory hoops. The reason for this is, that when empty they bring a better price for packing fruit than barrels with flat hoops. This should be particularly attended to. A good market.

can be found for heavy oats, and also for split peas. There is a moderate demand for oatmeal, which, with attention, could be largely increased. Half-barrels would be the best shape in which to ship. The letter addressed by the Hon. G. E. Foster to the Millers' Association will be found appended hereto, marked Schedule "1."

Cheese.—The impression made by the exhibit of Canadian cheese was most encouraging. The size of cheese best suited to the tropics is from 30 to 40 lbs. weight. It is not necessary to canvas the boxes if they are strong and well nailed. Stilton shaped cheese are also well liked, but good factory in the weights I have stated are best suited for the market.

Butter.—The same high opinion was given of Canadian butter. The best quality should be in firkins of 60 lbs. net, and in 1-lb. tins. Some dealers prefer the larger proportion of the former than the latter. In the cheaper class of butter, shipments should be made chiefly in 5 and 10 lb. tins, and about 5 per cent. of the shipment in 25 lb. tins. The butter shipped by Isaac Wenger, of Ayton, which was wrapped in butter-paper and tinned, was approved of. Tins should be carefully packed in cases containing 100 lbs. each.

Hams and Bacon.—The exhibits of hams and bacon were very highly commended. They should be "canvassed and packed in cases."

Lumber.—A large and profitable trade can, if properly attended to, be done in lumber. Most of the supplies have hitherto been obtained from the United States, the large proportion of which is supplied to that country by Canada, and culled there and sent to different tropical countries, Jamaica and other British West India Islands amongst the rest. There is a good demand for white pine. The quantity of spruce sold is small; but there is a good market for pitch pine. I took every opportunity to furnish statistics, in my speeches and interviews with dealers, to show the magnitude of Canada's lumber trade and exports to the United States, which, I trust, will have the effect of causing dealers to look to Canada for very much of the lumber required. A matter of great importance, in connection with the development of trade, is the question of freight. Efforts are being made in the direction of having through bills of lading made from all points in Canada to Jamaica and other British West India Islands; pending completion of which shippers should see that in all their export entries, the country for which the goods are destined should be particularly stated, so that in shipments made *via* the United States proper credit will be given in the public records in this connection; otherwise, shipments made will simply appear as exports to the United States. The same observations apply to shipments from Jamaica to Canada. I have seen the Railway Companies and Steamship proprietors, and placed before them to what extent it is necessary that each should shrink in freights; so as to place goods in Jamaica and other British West India Islands on as favorable terms as *via* New York. The steamship company have for some months carried goods from Halifax to Kingston, Jamaica, at the same rates as charged from New York. I arranged this in Halifax before going to Jamaica.

TRADE.

There is a strong desire on the part of the people of Jamaica to deal with Canada in every article that we can furnish and they can use. Assurances have been given me on all hands that where Canadian products and manufactures can be laid down as cheaply as they can from the United States, the trade will come this way.

It was no part of my mission to discuss reciprocal trade arrangements.

Although a very deep interest was excited by the utterances of the Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, on the occasion of his recent visit to the West Indies, yet I found an indisposition in the meantime to discuss the question of reciprocal trade. A feeling, however, prevails that the time will very speedily arrive when such can and will be discussed.

Cattle and Sheep.—I believe there is a good market in Jamaica, Bermuda and other islands for Canadian cattle and sheep. Every Atlas steamer from New York brings a certain number of sheep to Kingston, Jamaica, and dealers are anxious to

see what can be done with Canada. It would be well worth the while of those interested to give consideration to this. While at Bermuda I found that arrangements had been made to bring cattle by each trip of the "*Alpha*," orders for which had been sent to Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Fruit.—In addition to the important staples of the country which Canada uses, such as coffee, sugar, rum, pimento, ginger, &c., Canada ought to get its wants in foreign fruit, such as oranges, pineapples, cocoanuts and bananas, supplied direct from Jamaica, the quality of all of which cannot be surpassed; and there should be no reason in the world why Canada should not get her fruit direct, instead of purchasing in New York and Boston and paying American profits. Parties in Canada, to whom I sent Jamaica oranges and pineapples, are unanimous in their opinion as to the excellence of these fruits; making valuable suggestions, however, as to the style of grading, packing, etc. The fruit trade of Jamaica is yet comparatively in its infancy, but is growing rapidly. In ten years the volume of exports has increased from £40,000 stg. to £337,000 stg.

Coffee.—Some considerable business has been done in the past with Canada in Jamaica coffee by one or two Canadian firms. The business could be very largely extended, greatly to the advantage of consumers in this country. At my suggestion, a large firm in Jamaica made a trial shipment by the "*Alpha*," on which I was a passenger. The coffee was sold on the day of its arrival in Toronto at satisfactory prices to both buyer and seller. Regular shipments will be sure to follow.

Shooks.—Canada does not appear to have sold shooks or staves and headings to Jamaica, such being hitherto mainly obtained in the United States. Producers of these may find it to their interest to test the venture of shipments.

Fish.—The principal supply of fish required by Jamaica has been drawn from Canada. At the Exhibition, some of the highest grades of Canadian fish shown there attracted great attention. Many inquiries were made respecting this fish, and I find that a market can be had to no inconsiderable extent for this quality at higher prices than they have been in the habit of paying for the cheaper sorts.*

Coal.—I devoted a good deal of time in obtaining information as to the possibilities of Canada supplying Jamaica with coal. Being a large coaling port, this question is one of great importance. Canadian coal has been tested and approved of. The question of freight, however, has prevented business, the difficulty being return cargoes. On my arrival in Halifax, I conversed with Cunard & Company, who are largely interested in the coal business, and, gathering from them that now coal freights can be done better, I placed them in communication with parties in Jamaica; which I hope may result in Canadian coal finding its way there.

OTHER ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT.

Besides the articles I have enumerated which Jamaica can export, there are very many articles which the island can produce, so soon as they see a market. I brought with me a good many samples of island products which, as opportunity presents, I shall distribute among the trade. A reference to the special report made on every exhibit will show at a glance the articles in which trade can be done—and is being done by Canada with Jamaica—apart from flour, butter, cheese, hams and bacon; such as carriages, furniture, organs, pianos, tinware, light tweeds (notably Halifax), boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, suitable sorts of ploughs, axes, locks and hinges, light saddlery, woodenware, mattresses, canned meats, eggs, cordage, refrigerators, baking powders, certain kinds of canned goods, patent medicines, leather belting, fruit jars, trunks and valises, shirts, spades, shovels, picks, doors and sashes, blinds, ventilated barrels, ale, whiskey, shoe-lasts, certain kinds of soap, metallic shingles, school desks, office furniture, light weight cottons, strong rowing boats, wall paper, hard quick-drying varnish, rocking chairs, cooking stoves and a variety of other articles. Quite a large trade is now being done in many of the above articles. The market which has been opened to Canada through the Exhibition at Jamaica, applies to all tropical countries.

*Mr. Wm. Fauvel, M.P., manager of the firm of Le Boutillier Bros. & Co., Paspebiac, Q., whose exhibit of fish received a Diploma of Honour, has been in Norway studying the Norwegian fisheries curing, &c.

PARCEL POST.

When in Jamaica I had a conference with the Post Office authorities in relation to a parcel post between Jamaica and Canada, communicating the result to the Honourable the Postmaster General of Canada. I am glad to say that the matter is in so forward a state that it only now requires completion of details in Jamaica to make it a fixed fact. In connection with this, I desire to say that it is of the utmost importance that the Post Office authorities in Canada should be informed of the dates of sailing of steamers to the West Indies a sufficiently long time ahead to admit of mail matter being forwarded from the various post offices of the Dominion in time to catch the steamers. Hitherto, the announcements to the Post Office authorities in Canada have not only been irregular, but insufficient time has been given to make the announcements effective. The Bank of Nova Scotia has a branch in Kingston, Jamaica. The manager, Mr. Stavert, is most attentive to all Canadians.

STEAMERS.

I regard it as of the utmost importance that everything that can be done should be done to popularize a passenger route between St. John and Halifax and the British West Indies. Many improvements could be made in the vessels doing that service at present. The "Alpha," upon which I was a passenger, is a staunch, good sea-boat, well officered, inspiring confidence among the passengers. The table and attendance were excellent. But to attract Canadians to that route, there must be the comforts and conveniences required for a tropical voyage. It is but right that I should say that I understand Pickford & Black, agents of the line, are moving in that direction. I found serious complaints in regard to the irregularity of sailing in the past in the steamer from St. John. Certainty as to dates of sailing is essential. It is but fair to say that the vessel now on the route is likely to be reliable in the dates of her arrival and departure. To hold the trade, the service from Halifax to Jamaica should be fortnightly.

An important question in connection with fruit is that of transit. The steamers from Jamaica to Halifax require better ventilation for fruit than they have at present; and besides, the vessels plying from Halifax and Jamaica should make the voyage in less time than taken now. The voyage should be reduced to a minimum—say, certainly, not over eight days at the very outside, and proper arrangements should be made with the railway companies to forward the fruit as far west as Ontario in a very much shorter time than freight is carried by the ordinary freight trains. In winter the cars carrying the fruit should be heated.*

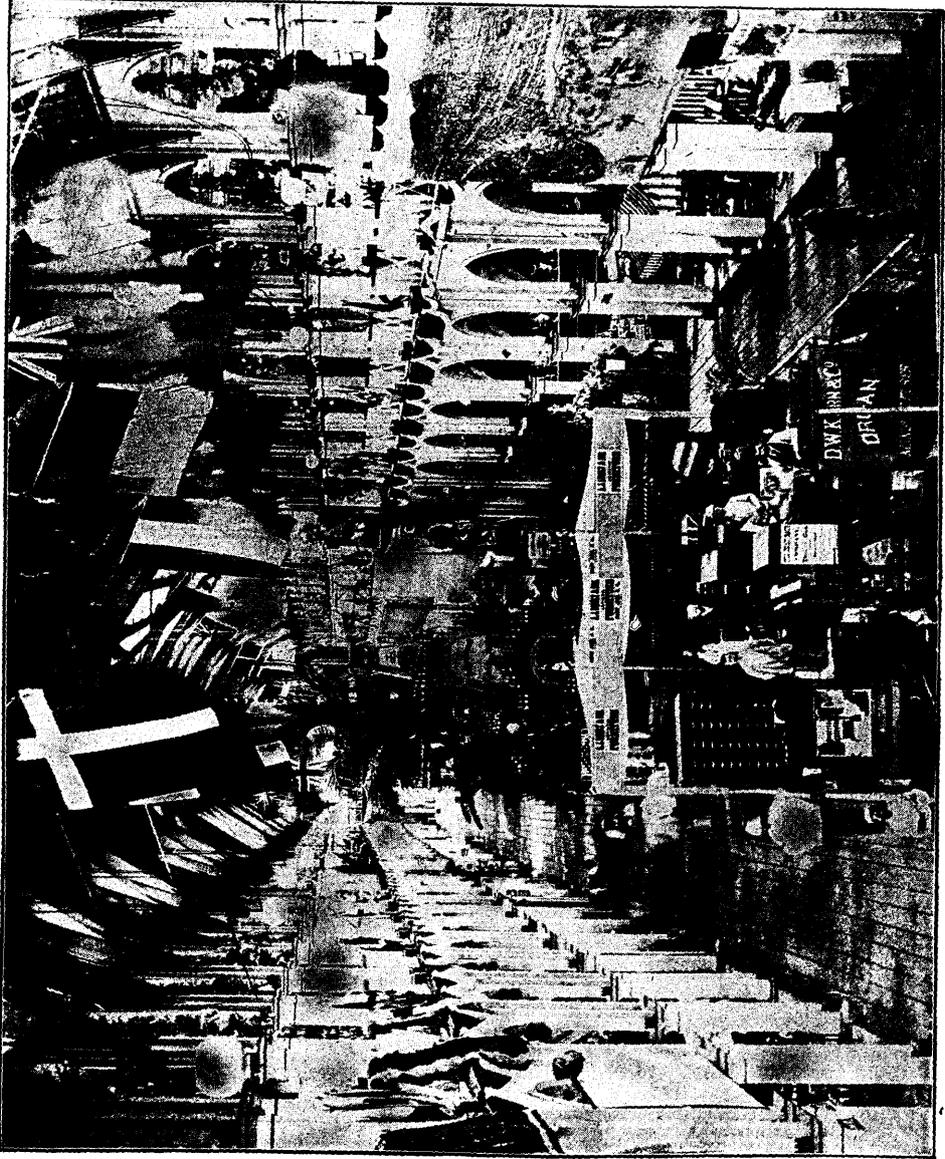
Cable.—The Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company are interesting themselves in the extension of cable communication to all the British West India islands. It is hoped that success will attend the effort, as it is of the greatest consequence to have cable communication at very much reduced rates from those charged now.

The awakening of the people of Jamaica cannot but lead to great results; the education of the eye taught by the Exhibition will tend to elevate the masses and inspire everyone with new energy. Articles capable of production hitherto neglected will be cultivated or manufactured, adding to the commerce of the island and making it a more important field for Canadian trade.

BERMUDA.

On my passage from Jamaica home, the steamer remained in Hamilton, Bermuda, the best part of a day. I had the honour of an interview with His Excellency the Governor, General John Newdegate Newdegate, who received me with marked kindness, and expressed his warm sympathy in the extension of Canadian trade. I called upon leading dealers and brought with me samples of flour suited to their wants, which I have distributed among millers since my return, and I have reports in some cases stating that they can compete easily. I append statistics relative to the West Indian and South American trade, which cannot fail to

* The railway companies have been seen in regard to rapid transit. They are quite alive to the importance of it, and will meet the requirements.



A PORTION OF CANADIAN COURT, MAIN BUILDING.

be of interest, (Schedules 2 and 3;) also tables of Jamaica exports and imports and import duties, marked Schedules 4 and 5; and Bermuda customs duties Schedule 6. The distance from Halifax to Bermuda is 750 miles, and from Bermuda to Jamaica 1,300 miles.

The prominent part taken by Canada in the Exhibition at Jamaica tended in no small degree to its success. It was a new revelation to the people of Jamaica as to the resources of our country. Their desire is to deal with people to whom they are so closely allied, instead of with a foreign power, if we are able to offer them the same inducements. Canada has shown her ability to do this in the articles I have enumerated, and I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Senator Macdonald in relation to the West India trade:—"Our destiny was in our own hands and not in the hands of any foreign power, however near or however great; and realizing this fully, I felt that if in working it out we were but true to those great underlying principles of truth and righteousness, which are the guarantees, not only of a nation's prosperity but of a nation's stability—if we were but true to our country and true to ourselves, nothing could stand in the way of our progress, nothing could by any possibility retard our development.

"Are we doing all the trade with these West Indies which we can do, and which we ought to do? The answer is—'We are not.' If not, is it possible to increase it? We say to you to-day: 'Go up and get your fullest share of the West Indian trade, the share which is yours by proximity to them, the share that is yours by affinity with them, the share that, from their interest and ours, they desire you to have.'"

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM BROWN.

SCHEDULE A.

FOR AWARDS *See* SCHEDULE C.

FOR REPORT ON EXHIBITS *See* SCHEDULE E.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION EXHIBITS.

CANADA.

1. ARCHIBALD, W. C., Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Statuary:—Subjects, Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in London, G.B.
2. AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amherst, Nova Scotia. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)—Collection of 180 different styles of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
3. ANGLO-AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wittenburg, Nova Scotia.—Inside Shutters for Windows, Venetian Blinds, Rustics, Window Fasteners.
4. ARCHIBALD, A. A., Truro, Nova Scotia. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)—Open Business Buggy. Top Buggy.
5. ARCHIBALD, L. C., Antigonish, Nova Scotia.—Cheddar Cheese. Creamery Butter.
6. ARSENAULT, JOSEPH O., Wellington, Prince Edward Island.—Canned Lobsters.
7. AURORA AGRICULTURAL WORKS, (J. Fleury & Sons), Aurora, Ontario.—Ploughs. Straw Cutter and Feed Box.
8. Ayr AMERICAN PLOUGH WORKS, (William Hilborn), Ayr, Ontario.—"Bettschene" Root Cultivator. "Advance" Steel Jointer Plough. "Dominion" Steel Sod Plow. "No. 1 A" General Purpose Plough.—(Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
9. AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, Ottawa, Ontario.—Refrigerators. (Agent, E. B. Richardson, Canadian Court.)

10. BAER, W. T. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Electric Goods, including Belts, Lung Shields, Abdominal Supporters, Knee Caps, Shoulder Pads, &c. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
11. BARBER & ELLIS Co., THE, Toronto, Ontario.—Books and Stationery. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
12. BARTHOLOMEW, HENRY, Vannessa, Ontario.—Evaporated Vegetables.
13. BEAUCHAMP, MRS. W., Montreal, Quebec.—Sisal Hemp.
14. BELL, J. & T., Montreal, Quebec.—Boots and Shoes. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
15. BELL ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, LTD., Guelph, Ontario.—Four Upright Pianos. Six Cabinet Organs. (Agent, D. Allan, Canadian Court.)
16. BERTRAM, PETER, Dundas, Ontario.—Axes. (Agent, R. Pirie, Canadian Court.)
17. BIGELOW, J. E. & Co., Truro, Nova Scotia.—Aerated waters. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
18. BIGNEY BROTHERS, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Tinware. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
19. BISHOP, WILLIAM, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Marble Headstone with Granite Sockets. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
20. BORBRIDGE, S. & H., Ottawa, Ontario.—Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Portman-teaus, Valises. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
21. BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Wooden Goods, Washboards, Croquet Balls, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Step Ladders, Diamond Mops, Children's Waggon and Carts, Toys, Kitchen Woodenware, &c.—(Agent, C. R. Dench, Canadian Court.)
22. BRANTFORD BOX Co., THE, Brantford, Ontario.—Paper and Cigar Boxes. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
23. BRAS D'OR LIME Co., (A. Milne Fraser, Secy.), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Two Casks Lime.
24. BRAS D'OR MARBLE COMPANY, (A. Milne Fraser, Secy.), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Samples of Marble from Cape Breton Marble Quarries.
25. BREITHAAPT LEATHER COMPANY, Berlin, Ontario.—Sole, Upper and Harness Leather. (Agent A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
26. BRITISH AMERICA STARCH COMPANY, Brantford, Ontario.—Varieties of Starch.
27. BROWN, GEORGE H., Belleville, Ontario.—Carriages: Kensington, Gladstone, Top Phaeton and Cart.
28. BROWNE, R. M., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Folding Umbrella Stand.
29. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Fruit Syrups, Puttner's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, Simpson's Liniment, Orange Quinine Wine, Flavouring Essences, Perfumery, Wine of Rennet, &c., &c. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
30. BURNS, JOHN, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Family Range and Grate. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
31. CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto, Ontario.—Photographic Background Scenery—Interior, Exterior, Ante-Room, Conservatory, &c. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
32. CANADA VENEER COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Wooden Tooth Picks. Samples of Veneering. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
33. CANADA SHIPPING Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Framed Pictures—"S. S. Ontario."
34. CANADA MEAT PACKING Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Cured Meats. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
35. CANADA SHOE & LEATHER JOURNAL, Toronto, Ontario.—Pamphlets.
36. CANADA BUNG AND SPILE FACTORY, (G. L. Dickinson, Manotick, Ontario.) Chest. Samples of Bungs.
37. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Montreal, Quebec.—Door of British Columbia Woods. Framed Photographs of Rocky Mountain Scenery through which the C. P. R. passes. *Four Thousand Copies*—"The New Highway to the Orient."

38. CANADIAN OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY, Preston, Ontario.—Single and Double School Desks and Seats. Walnut Library Secretary. (Agents, A. W. Gardener & Co., Kingston.)
39. CANADIAN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Iron Bedsteads combined with Wire Mattresses. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
40. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, Ottawa, Ontario.—
Department of Agriculture—Cereals in ear and cleaned. Grains in bottles, 80 varieties. Beans 20 varieties. 50 varieties potatoes, as follows:—

NAMES of Varieties of Potatoes sent to Jamaica Exhibition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lee's Favourite. | 26. Onion, Early. |
| 2. Brownell's Best. | 27. From International Seed Co. |
| 3. White Star. | 28. Alexander Prolific. |
| 4. Dakota Red. | 29. King of the Russets. |
| 5. Early Sunrise. | 30. Blue Bell. |
| 6. Halton Seedling. | 31. Ohio Gunner. |
| 7. Burpee's Seedling. | 32. Telephone. |
| 8. Early Maine. | 33. New Badger State. |
| 9. May Queen, Early. | 34. Carter's Surprise. |
| 10. Early Albino. | 35. Select Magnum Bonum. |
| 11. Bliss' Triumph. | 36. Rural Blush. |
| 12. Empire State. | 37. Ruby. |
| 13. Crown Jewel. | 38. Sugar. |
| 14. Early Ohio. | 39. Burpee's Superior. |
| 15. Holborn Abundance. | 40. Member of Parliament. |
| 16. Imperator. | 41. Manhattan. |
| 17. Adirondack. | 42. Dumfrie's Early White. |
| 18. White Sprout. | 43. Richter's Improved. |
| 19. Ruper Eating Crane. | 44. Great Eastern. |
| 20. Snowflake. | 45. First Crop Ash Leaf. |
| 21. Vanguard. | 46. Rose's New Giant. |
| 22. King of the Earlyies. | 47. Beauty of Beauties. |
| 23. Thorburn's Paragon. | 48. Vermont. |
| 24. Clark's No. 1. | 49. Compton's Surprise. |
| 25. Sharpe's Seedling. | 50. Early Rose. |

14 varieties field roots.

41. Creamery Butter, through Bell, Simpson & Co., Montreal.
White and Colored Cheese, through Kirpatrick & Cookson, Duckett Hodge & Co., A. A. Ayer & Co., Hodgson Brothers, Montreal.
42. *Department of Marine and Fisheries*—Stuffed Fish, Canadian and Signal Flags.
43. *Department of Public Works*—Shields-Coats-of-Arms of the different Provinces of the Dominion. Seven framed Photographs of Departmental and Parliament Buildings in the city of Ottawa constructed on the design of Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect.
44. *Department of Railways and Canals*—Five Railway Maps of Canada on rollers and 50 ditto on sheets.
45. *Post Office Department*—Full exhibit of Postal Service of Canada, consisting of Mail Bags, Street Letter Box, "Hasp Seal" Lock. Specimens of dated Stamps, Seals and Locks. Stamping Pads, Parcel Scales and Weights. Also Letter Carrier's Summer Helmet, Cloth Cap and Cover, Fur Cap, Fur Collar, Overcoat, Cloth Tunic, Cloth Trousers, Serge Tunic, Serge Trousers, Waterproof Coat, Oilskin Cape, Chamois Vest, Waist-belt, Leggings, Lamp, Button Brush and Waterproof Satchel.
46. *Library of Parliament*—Photographs of Library.
47. CARLTON, C. C., Souris, Prince Edward Island.—Canned Lobsters. Kit Mess Mackerel.
48. COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO., Toronto, Ontario.—Mouldings, Frames, &c. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
49. COCKSHUTT PLOUGH COMPANY, Brantford, Ontario.—Riding Plough, Clipper Plow, Diamond Point Cultivator. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)

50. COCHRAN, C. S., Hamilton, Ontario.—Photographs.
51. COOK HARDWARE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Cook's Sash Supporter and Lock in Window Frame. Carver's Friend. Mower's Friend and Scythe Stone. Emery Wheels. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
52. COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DE CONDUITES, Three Rivers, Quebec.—Iron Water Pipes.
53. CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LTD., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Cordage, Clothes Lines, Spun yarns. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
54. COPP BROTHERS, Hamilton, Ontario.—Cooking Stoves, Ranges for Coal or Wood, Pots, Spiders. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
55. COOMBS, H. F., St. John, New Brunswick.—Pictures of Canadian Towns.
56. CRAIG & KENT, (Felt Hat Works), Truro, Nova Scotia.—Soft Wool Hats. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
57. CROSSKILL, JAMES C. & SON, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Fruit-Syrups. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
58. CURRIE, ARCHIBALD, Souris, Prince Edward Island.—Boneless Fish.
59. CURTS & MALCOLM, Toronto, Ontario.—Malcolm's Climax Refrigerators.
60. DALLEY, F. F., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.—Syrups, Dalley's Mixtures. Baking Powder. Harness Oil and Soap. Shoe Dressing. Spanish Blacking.
61. DAVIES BREWING AND MALTING Co., Toronto, Ontario.—"Gilt Edge" Pale Ale. Porter. Lager Beer.
62. DAVIES, DANIEL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Dried Codfish, Hake and Haddock.
63. DAVIS, S., & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.—Cigars.
64. DE LA BORDERIE, P. G., & Co., St. Malo, Manitoba.—Creamery Butter.
65. DELHI FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING Co., Delhi, Ontario.—Canned Beans, Peas, Corn, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Tomatoes, Pumpkin, &c. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
66. DEWITT, W. N., & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Doors and Sashes.
67. DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Wood Split Pulleys.
68. DOMINION PAINT COMPANY, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—Marine Paints. Copper Paint.
69. DOMINION TYPE COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.—Printing Type. (Agent, R. G. Starke, Canadian Court.)
70. DOUGHTY, A. G., Montreal, Quebec.—Two Copies "Idylls of the King" engraved in Shorthand with seven Illustrations. Two original Water Color Drawings, from which Plates have been reproduced in separate forms. Frame containing Plates and Samples of Work.
71. DUFFERIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, Salmon River, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Gold Specimens in Quartz.
72. DOWNS, MISSES ANNIE & MARY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Birch Bark Pictures. (in Art Gallery.)
73. DRUMBO CHEMICAL LIGHT COMPANY, Drumbo, Ontario.—Matches.
74. EARLE, THOMAS, M. P., British Columbia, (through Lucas, Park & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.)—Canned Salmon. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
75. EMPIRE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Ten thousand Copies of *Empire* Newspaper.
76. EXCELSIOR BOILER CLEANER AND LUBRICANT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Excelsior Cleaner and Lubricant. (Agent, W. F. Wells, Canadian Court.)
77. FARQUHARSON, DONALD & SON, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Farina Manufactured from Potatoes.
78. FEARMAN, F. W., Hamilton, Ontario.—Breakfast Bacon, Hams and Cheese.
79. FITCH EDSON Co., Etchemin, Quebec.—Match Splints. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
80. FORREST & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Canned Lobsters. Canned Salmon.

81. FOSTER, S. R., & SONS, St. John, New Brunswick.—Octagon case containing Nails and Tacks.
82. FULLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Trenton, Ontario.—Canopy, Hammocks. (Agent, G. W. Dench, 14 Elletson Road, Kingston, Jamaica.)
83. FULTON, G. O., Truro, Nova Scotia.—Gold Conglomerate Rock from Exhibitor's Gold areas at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County, Nova Scotia.
84. GALE, GEORGE, & SONS, Waterville, Quebec.—Combination Iron Bedsteads, Tait Combined Hospital Bed, Camp Bed, Combined Crib. (Agents, R. D. Turner, Canadian Court, and Martin and Spicer, Kingston.)
85. GANANOQUE CARRIAGE COMPANY, Gananoque, Ontario.—Carriages, Phaeton complete, Park Phaeton, Open Buggy, Top Buggy, Cart, Gladstone. (Agents, C. W. Taylor, Canadian Court, and J. W. Middleton & Co., 23 King St., Kingston.)
86. GARDNER, R. & SON, (Novelty Works), Montreal, Quebec.—Biscuit Machinery. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
87. GATES, C., SONS & Co., Middleton, Nova Scotia.—Proprietary Medicines.
88. GOLDIE, JAMES, Guelph, Ontario.—Flour.
89. GOULD, IRA, & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.—Flour.
90. GRANT, JAMES E., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Herrings, Hams, Beef, Mutton and Cranberries.
91. GRAY, YOUNG AND SPARLING, Co. THE, Blyth, Ontario.—Salt.
92. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec.—Map of Grand Trunk Railway System, Photograph of Suspension Bridge on Niagara River.
93. GREENING, THE B., WIRE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Wire Rope, Perforated Sheet Metal, Wire Cloth. Wire Fence and other Staples. Iron, Wire and Wood combined. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
94. HALLÉY BROS. & GRANVILLE, Montreal.—Lime Light Views of Canadian Cities and Scenery.
95. HALIFAX SHOVEL COMPANY, LTD., Halifax, Nova Scotia, (E. L. Fennerty, Managing Director).—Shovels, Cone Shovels, Scoops and Spades.
96. HAMBLEN, J. B., & Co., Pictou, Nova Scotia.—Canned Lobsters.
97. HAMILTON GLASS COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Crown Fruit Jars.
98. HAMILTON, J. S., & Co., Brantford, Ontario.—Wines: Dry Catawba, Isabella, St. Augustine, Sweet Catawba, P. I. Claret, from Grapes of Canadian growth. (Agents, J. S. Hamilton, B. T., Canadian Court, and H. W. Cody, 125 Harbour St., Kingston.)
99. HAMILTON WHIP COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario, (T. D. Murphy, Secretary).—General assortment of Whips, Stocks and Lashes. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
100. HARLOW, J. C., Shelburne, Nova Scotia.—Trunks: Wood—Leather covered and Tin covered. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
101. HARRIS, WILLIAM, Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.—Dried Codfish. Dried Hake. Canned Lobsters.
102. HARRIS, J., & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Blue Prints of Railway Carriages.)
103. HART, LEVI, & SON, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Pickled Herring. Pickled Salmon. Dried Codfish. (Agent, F. W. Hart, Canadian Court.)
104. HENDERSON & POTTS, (Nova Scotia Paint Works), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—White Lead Paint. White Zinc Paint. Colored Paints. Handy Colours Marble Line Tins. Varnishes. Shoe Blacking. (Agent, Duncan Grant Canadian Court.)
105. HILBURN, MRS., Berlin, Ontario.—Flour-sifter.
106. HOCHELAGA COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Cottons:—Greys, Cantons, Ducks, Drills. Bleached and Prints.
107. HOPPER, R. & SONS, Truro, Nova Scotia.—30 Pairs Lasts—different sizes and styles.—(T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)

108. HOWE, J. & J. D., St. John, New Brunswick.—Common Chairs. (Agent, S. B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
109. HUBBARD PORTABLE OVEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Portable Ovens.
110. HYNDMAN, CHAS. A., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Two-rowed Barley Malt.
111. HYSLOP, CAUFIELD & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—White Dressed Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Cottonade and Denim Overalls, Pants, Jackets, and Jumpers. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
112. HICKEY & NICHOLSON, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Black Twist Tobacco.
113. IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LTD., Petrolia, Ontario.—Petroleum Products. Oils, Greases and Wax Candles. (Agent W. F. Wells, Canadian Court.)
114. IVES, H. R., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Hardware.
115. JARDINE, A. B., & Co., Hespeler, Ontario.—Hardware.
116. JARDINE, ALEX., & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Baking Powder and Spices. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
117. JARDINE, RICHARD, Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.—Cod Liver Oil.
118. JENNISON, C., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.—Gypsum.
119. JOHNSON FLUID BEEF COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.—Fluid Beef. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
120. JONES, D. F., THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Gananoque, Ontario.—Assortment of Shovels, Scoops, and Spades. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
121. JONES, JOHN L., Toronto, Ontario.—Picture Frame of Wood Engraving Proofs—one Drawing on Wood and one Finished Wood Engraving. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
122. KARN, D. W., & Co., Woodstock, Ontario.—Pianos. Organs. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
123. KAUFMAN, G., Berlin, Ontario.—Doors. Sashes. Blinds.
124. KELLY, JOHN, & Co., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Nine Barrels (different varieties) Potatoes.
125. KEMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Assortment of Stamped Tinware. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
126. KERR'S VEGETABLE EVAPORATING COMPANY, Kentville, Nova Scotia. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.) Evaporated Vegetables.
127. KNOWLES & KNOTT, Brantford, Ontario.—Refrigerator. Bicycles. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
128. KRAFT, E. L., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.—Single Carriage Harness, Oak-tanned Leather. Ladies' Fine Quilted Riding Saddle, hog's skin seat and safe, with Bridle and Martingale, complete. Gentleman's Riding Saddle, with Bridle and Breastplate. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
129. KRAMMER, L. L., Weissenberg, Ontario.—12 Copy Books.
130. K. D. C. COMPANY, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. (Agent, Frank Rice, Canadian Court) "K. D. C."
131. LABATT, JOHN, London, Ontario.—India Pale Ale. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
132. LAGER BEER BREWING COMPANY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Lager Beer. (Agents, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court, and Simon & Co., Kingston.)
133. LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Keewatin, Ontario.—Patent Flour, ("5 Roses"). Strong Baker's Flour "Keewatin."—(Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
134. LAWRY, THOMAS, & SON, Hamilton, Ontario.—Bacon. Ham. Lard. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
137. LAWSON, JAMES C., Stanhope, Prince Edward Island.—Map of Prince Edward Island.

138. LEAMAN, J. A., & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Canned Beef. Canned Sausages. (Agent, Henriques & Co., Kingston.)
139. LEBOUTILLIER BROS. Co., Paspébiac, Quebec.—Tub Small Dry Codfish. Case Large Dry Codfish.
140. LACHANCE, S., Montreal, Quebec.—Patent Medicines. (Agent, A. Gelinas, Canadian Court.)
141. LEWIS, J., & SONS, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Men's, Women's, Boys' and Child's Plain Lasts. Men's Lasts, iron bottom. Men's Lasts, iron heel and toe. Moccasin Lasts. Compressed Machine Peg Wood. Wood Tops for corked. Mineral Water Bottles. Shoe Shanks. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
142. LEWIS, MRS. ANNA, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Birch Bark Pictures. Pencil Drawing. Water Color Painting. Crayon Drawing. (In Art Gallery.)
143. LOGAN, WM., St. John, New Brunswick.—Soap. (Agent, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
144. LONDON SOAP COMPANY, London, Ontario.—Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
145. LORDLY, A. J., & SON, St. John, New Brunswick.—Furniture—Mahogany Sideboard, Oak Dining Table, Chairs and Arm Chairs, Cherry Dressing Case, Fancy Parlor Tables, Oak Secretary, Oak Hall Stand, &c. (Agent, Stirling B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
146. LUCAS, MRS. GEORGE H., Hammond's Plains, Nova Scotia. (A Native of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.)—Mats, with "Jamaica Exhibition, 1891," and "H. R. H. Prince George," worked in wool.
147. MALONE, THOMAS, JR., Three Rivers, Quebec.—Patent Fire Kindlers.
148. MANITOBA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Barrels and Bags of Flour. Butter. Samples of Soil. Lithographs. Maps of Manitoba for distribution.
149. MARTIN, SAMUEL, Bay View, Prince Edward Island.—Sheaf Tartarian Oats.
150. MARSH, W. A., & Co., Quebec, Province of Quebec.—Boots and Shoes. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
151. MAXWELL, DAVID, St. Mary's, Ontario.—Mowing Machine. Straw Cutter.
152. METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Model Dwelling, covered with metallic shingles and siding. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
153. MILLAR, THOMAS DIPPIC, Ingersoll, Ontario.—Millar's Royal Paragon Cheese in Jars.
154. MILLS AND McDUGALL, Montreal, Quebec.—Canadian Tweeds. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
155. MELLIDAY, FRANK, St. John, New Brunswick.—Plaster Models and Mouldings.
156. MISENER, GEORGE A., Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—School Desks and Seats.
157. MONTMORENCY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Montmorency Falls, Quebec.—Sheeting and Drilling.
158. MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY, (Louis Simpson, Manager), Valleyfield, Quebec.—Silesias, Sateens, Cambrics, Canton Flannels, Dress Goods. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
159. MONTREAL, CITY OF, Montreal, Quebec.—Large Painting of City and Photographic Views.
160. MORRICE, D., SONS & Co., Montreal, Quebec. Agents and Exhibitors for—
 (1) The Trent Valley Woollen Manufacturing Company, Campbellford, Ontario.
 (2) Mr. Jonathan Ellis, Port Dover, Ontario.
 (3) The Strathroy Knitting Company, Strathroy, Ontario.
 (4) The Coaticook Knitting Company, Coaticook, Quebec.
 (5) The Penman Manufacturing Company, Paris, Ontario.
 (6) The St. Croix Cotton Mills, Milltown, New Brunswick.
161. MOSELEY, HENRY, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—Lapstreak Boat, Smooth Seam Boat, Eight Pairs of Oars, Six Models of Vessels. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)

162. McARTHUR, COLIN, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Collection of Wall Paper. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
163. MacCARTHY, HAMILTON, R. C. A., Toronto, Ontario.—Statuette—Parting of Paul and Virginia.
164. McCASKILL, D. A., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Hard Drying Varnish. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
165. McCURDY, MRS. W. E., Baddeck, C. B., Nova Scotia.—Pyramids of Raw Gypsum Rock. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
166. McDONALD, JOHN F., Hopewell, Nova Scotia.—Rocking Chairs. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
167. McDougall, C. B., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Whiskey. (Agents, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court, and J. Wray & Nephew, Kingston.)
168. McKAY, JOHN, Bowmanville, Ontario.—Pot Barley, Pearl Barley, Split Peas. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
169. McKAY, JOHN, Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.—Cranberries.
170. McKENZIE, GEORGE, Thorndale, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats.
171. McLAREN, W. D., Montreal, Quebec. Baking Powder. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
172. McLAREN, J. C. BELTING COMPANY. THE Montreal, Quebec.—Sweat Collars. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
173. McCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, London, Ontario.—Stoves, Oil Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Goods. Stamped and Japanned Tinware. Sundry small Goods. (Agent, W. A. Gunn, Canadian Court.)
174. McLEISH, E. H., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Native Indian Curiosities. (Agent, A. Gélinas, Canadian Court.)
175. McLEOD, J. D., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Oatmeal. Pearl Barley. Farina.
176. MUNN, STEWART Montreal, Quebec.—Boneless Fish.
177. NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Ridgetown, Ontario.—Washing Machine.
178. NELSON, H. A., & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.—Brooms and Whisks (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
179. NEWBERRY, FENTON T., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats. Black Oats. Canned Lobsters.
180. NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Trophy of Native Woods. Office in Panels, Native Woods. (Agent, Lévis Thériault, M.P.P., Canadian Court.)
181. NEW ROCKLAND SLATE COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.—Slate Wash Board. Slate Black Board, Roofing Slate.
182. NOVA SCOTIA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Grey Sheeting. Sheets. Shop Twines. Colored and assorted Twines. Assorted Yarns. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
183. NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—

MINERALS.

1 Bag Ground Gypsum.

1 " Crude "

1 Box, containing samples Crude Gypsum, Satin Spar, Fibrous Gypsum, etc., from the Works of the Mabou Gypsum Co., Inverness County, C.B. Materials used in the Manufacture of Fertilizers and Plaster Work.

3. Samples Free Stone, Grey, Light-grey, and Red, dressed on each face, Cumberland County—one cubic foot each sample.

1 Sample of Dressed Granite, Halifax County.

1 Box containing round, run of mine, and slack Coal, Sydney Mines, C.B.

1 Box containing round, run of mine, nut Coal, Victoria Mines, Low Point, Barasois, and Lingan Coal Co., C.B.

1 Box containing Collection Illustrative of the Economic Minerals of the Province.

1 Box containing Cabinet Specimens of Ores, Fluxes, Iron, (Bar-Pig, &c.) Londonderry Iron Co., Londonderry.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

183½ *Potatoes* :—

Prairie Rose, Chenango, Jennie Lind, Dakota Red, Early Ohio, Kings Land, Irving's Blue, Prolific, Beauty of Hebron, Garnet Chili, Burbank, Rural New Yorker, American Giant, Late Rose, Peerless, Early Rose.

Turnips :—

Bangholm Purple Top Swede, Laing's Improved Swede, Carter's Elephant Swede, Sutton's Pedigree Green Top Swede, Hazzard Improved Green Top Swede, White Jersey Navet Stap Leaf, Yellow Aberdeen, Early Flat Purple Top, Grey Stone, Extra Early Purple Top Murich.

Mangel Wurtzel :—

White Sugar Beet, Green Top, Ward's Ovoid Yellow Wurtzel, Golden Tankard, Long Red Evan's Mammoth, Long Red Norbiton Giant, Yellow Globe Berkshire Prize.

Beets :—

Early Turnip Rooted Blood, Long Smooth Blood, Black Egyptian Blood, Bastians Rooted.

Carrots :—

Steel's Improved Short White, Long Orange, James' Intermediate, Half Long Stump Rooted, Early French Horn, Guerand or Ox Heart.

Parsnips :—

Improved Hollow Crown, Student.

Onions :—

Yellow Danvers, Large Red Whethersfield.

Cabbages :—

Drum Quintal, Winning Stads, Savoy Large Drumhead, Dark Red Dutch.

FRUITS.

184. *Apples* :—

Nonpareil, Golden Russet, Cooper's Russeting, Fallawater, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Stark, Ben Davis, Wagner, Mann, King of Tompkins, Pennock, Swazie Pommegrise, Pommegrise, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim, R. J. Greening, Spitzenburg, Clyde Beauty, Jewett's Fine Red, Yellow Belle Fleur, Gloria Mundi, Bethel, Esopsis Spitzenburg, English Nonpareil, Peck's Pleasant, Danver's Winter Sweet, Talman's Sweet, English Golden Russet, Cornish Aromatic, English Russet, Crine's Golden, Broadwell.

Pears :—

Winter Pears, Vicar of Wakefield.

185. OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario. (The Grayhill Manufacturing Company, Waterloo, Ontario.)—Complete assortment of Office Furniture and Specialties. (Agent, E. Maybee, Canadian Court.)
186. OGILVIE, A. W., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Flour.
187. OLAND, S., SONS & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Bottled Ale. Bottled Stout Kilderkin's Ale and Stout. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
188. O'MULLEN, P. & J., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Porter. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
189. ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ontario.—Circulars of College.
190. ONTARIO CANNING COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Canned Apples, Tomatoes, Corn and Peas.
191. ONTARIO CANOE COMPANY, Peterborough.—Skiff and Oars. Cedar Rib Canoe and Paddles. Cedar Board Canoe and Paddles. Folding Canoe and Paddles.

192. ONTARIO COTTON COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Shirtings. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
193. ONTARIO ROLLING MILLS, Hamilton, Ontario.—Samples of Nails.
194. ONTARIO STRAW GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND AMERICAN FELT HAT COMPANY (LIMITED), Toronto, Ontario.—Fancy Straw Hats. Mahogany Straw Hats. Assorted Straw Braid Black Felt Hats. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
195. ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Toronto, Ontario. (Agent, E. J. Forbes, Canadian Court.)

From Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

- 200 varieties grain in the head, with straw in bunches, being the first year's crop grown from imported seed.
- 225 varieties grain in the head, with straw in bunches, being crop grown second year after importing the seed.
- 240 glass jars of grain.

From the Education Department.

Framed photographs of Toronto University; Trinity College, Toronto; Ottawa Ladies' College; Ontario Agricultural College; Ontario Institution for the Blind; Collegiate Institute, Toronto; Public and High School, Napanee; Central School, Brantford; Central School, Goderich; Public School, Mitchell; Primary School, Ottawa; Ryerson School, Toronto; and Prize Drill Competition, Toronto.

A complete set of the authorized School Books for use in Public Schools, High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario; Educational Reports, &c.

- 195½. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario.—Catalogues of College Course.
196. O'Shaughnessey, R., & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Collection of Trunks, Salmon and Trout Fishing Rods. Fishing Baskets.
197. OWEN SOUND, CITY OF, Owen Sound, Ontario.—Views of City.
198. PATRIQUIN, CHARLES A., Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—Harness. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland.)
199. PEACOCK, WILLIAM, Montreal, Quebec.—Cane-Handle Cricket Bats. Cane-Handle Base Ball Bats.
200. PENDER, JAMES & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Horse Shoe Nails.
201. PETERS, JOHN & Co., Halifax, N.S.—Wooden Ware—Indurated Ware manufactured by the Eddy Manufacturing Company, Hull, Quebec.
202. PETERBOROUGH LOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Peterborough, Ontario.—Locks and Builders' Hardware. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
203. PINEO & CLARK, Berwick, Nova Scotia.—School Desks. (Agent, W. Taylor, Canadian Court.)
204. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Trophy. Dairy Produce. Vegetables. Grains. Canned Fish.
205. PUGSLEY, DINGMAN & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Electric Soap. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
206. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Quebec.—Trophy of the Woods of the Province. 22 samples of Hard and Soft Wood. 10 bundles Shingles. 4 bales of Hay. 360 pounds Cheesc. 2 barrels of Apples. 12 cases Potatoes, Early Rose, Prolific, Garnet, Chili, and Columbia. 14 cases minerals. 1 brl. Phosphate. 1 brl. Cement. 1 case Peas, "Marrowfat."
- (*From School of Agriculture, St. Anne de la Pocatière*)—4 Cases Potatoes, Charter Oak, Rural Blush, Early Vermont, Early Sunrise, Early Ohio, Imperial, Canada Yellow, Chili, Progress, Empire State, Dakota Red, Stray Beauty, Columbia. 1 case Oats. 2 cases Vegetables. 1 bag Wheat, Wheat in Sheaves.

- (*From School of Agriculture of L'Assomption*)—1 case Butter. 2 cases Oats, Wheat, Barley, Beans, Rye and Onions. 1 case Potatoes.
- (*From Co. L'Islet Horticultural Society*)—3 cases Potatoes—Prolific, Garnet Chili, Early Rose. 2 cases Apples—English Golden Russet and Northern Spy. 5 cases Grain.
- (*From J. B. Laliberté, Quebec*)—Large assortment of Furs.
- (*From S. A. Fisher, Knowiton*)—1 case Butter in glass and in tin.
- (*From Stewart Munn & Co., Montreal*)—Boneless Fish.
- (*From Canada Galvanizing and Steel Roofing Co., Montreal*)—Steel Shingles.
- (*From Danville Slate Company, Danville*)—School Slates.
- (*From the William Johnson Co., Montreal*)—Calcined Magnetic Purple Oxide of Iron, Crude Native Oxide of Iron Paint, Liquid Paint.
- (*From P. Vallière, Quebec*)—Chairs. (Agent, Auguste Dupuis, Canadian Court.)
207. RALSTON, ROBERT, & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.—Ralston's Blacking. Matchless Stove Polish. Stove Dressing. Horse and Cattle Food. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
208. READ, W. M., Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Harness. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
209. RECLINING AND HAMMOCK CHAIRS COMPANY, Parkhill, Ontario.—Leather, Brussels and Duck Reclining Chairs. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
210. RHODES, CURRY & Co. Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Counter. School Desks. Red Cedar and Pine Doors. Sashes. Newel Posts. Balusters. Mouldings. Wainscoting. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
211. RICHARDS, T. MEDLEY, Edmundston, New Brunswick.—Stuffed Caribou Head.
212. ROBIN, CHARLES, & Co., Paspébiac, Quebec.—Dry Cured Codfish (Medium.)
213. ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal, Quebec.—Single and Double Leather Belting—3, 4, 6 and 26 inches. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
214. ROGERS, DAVID, Summerside, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats.
215. ROLLAND, J. B., & FILS, Montreal, Quebec.—Paper. (Agent, A. Gelinas, Canadian Court.)
216. ROSCHMAN, RICHARD, Waterloo, Ontario.—Vegetable Ivory Buttons. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
217. ROWE, JOHN, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Raw and Manufactured Chicory.
218. SANFORD, W. E., MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Ready-made Clothing. (Agent, R. Pirie, Canadian Court.)
219. SHOREY, H., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Ready-made Clothing. (Agent, J. A. Noonan, Canadian Court.)
220. SILVER, JOHN, & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Oxford Homespun Tweeds. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
221. SLATER, G. T., & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.—Boots and Shoes. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
222. SLAWSON, C. H., & Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.—Canadian Stilton Cheese.
223. SPLICER, JOHN, Tekanakensen, Caughnawaga, Quebec.—Iroquois Indian Beadwork.
224. SLIPP, JOHN E., Sussex Vale, New Brunswick—Butter in tins. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
225. SMALL, E. A., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Clothing. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
226. SMART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brockville, Ontario.—Lawn Mowers. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
227. SMITH, J. GODFREY, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Syrups. Tonic Bitters. Cough Cures. Perfumery. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
228. STARK, THE CHARLES, Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Watches. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)

229. STILL, J. H., St. Thomas, Ontario.—Full assortment Woodenware. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
230. STORMONT COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cornwall, Ontario.—Cottonade. Tartan. Shirtings. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
231. TAYLOR, J. & J., Toronto, Ontario.—Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
232. TAYLOR, JOHN, & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Soap.
233. TAYLOR, SCOTT, & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Wash-Boards. Brooms. Whisks. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
234. TEES, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Railroad Roll Top Black Walnut Desk. Winnipeg Roll Top Oak Desk. (Agent, E. J. Forbes, Canadian Court.)
235. TEMPLE, E. M., Montreal, Quebec.—Method of design.
236. TESSIER, P. & L., St. John's, Newfoundland, (through William Hare of Halifax, Nova Scotia.)—Cases Large and Small Cured Codfish. (Agents, Lascelles, DeMercado & Co., Kingston.)
237. THACKRAY, ROBERT, Ottawa, Ontario.—Hardwood Doors, Pine Doors, Sashes, Venetian Blinds.
238. TODD MILLING COMPANY, Galt, Ontario.—Family Patent Flour ("Our Country"). Pure Patent Flour ("Menota"). Manitoba's Bakers' Patent Flour ("Amulet"). Winter Wheat Bakers' Patent Flour ("Phoenix Square").
239. TWINING, MRS. ADA L., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Tomato Chow Chow.
240. TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING COMPANY, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Condensed Milk. (Agents, G. Eustace Burke & Bro., Kingston.)
241. TURPEL, J. J., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Rhubarb Wine. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
242. UNION FURNITURE & MERCHANDISE COMPANY, Bass River, Nova Scotia.—Different styles Chairs, Swiss Bedsteads, Rails and Slats, Cradle. (Agents, Alex. Berry & Son, 109 Harbour Street, Kingston, and S. B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
243. VENTILATED BARREL COMPANY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ventilated Barrels. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
244. VICTORIA WHEEL WORKS, (Robert Scott,) Galt, Ontario.—Standard Wheels, Rims, Hubs, Spokes (second growth). (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
245. WALKER, HARPER, & Co., Norwich, Ontario.—Flour—"Golden Star" and "Golden Sheaf." Rolled Oats. Standard Oatmeal. Horse Feed.
246. WALKER, HIRAM, & SONS, Walkerville, Ontario.—Club Whiskey. (Agent, J. Hunter McNish, Kingston.)
247. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., Brantford, Ontario.—Frames with Engravings, bound Books and other advertising matter. (Agent, J. S. Hamilton, Canadian Court.)
248. WATSON, JOHN C., Montreal, Quebec.—Samples of Wall Paper. (Agents, Hepburn, McCarthy & Co., Kingston.)
249. WATSON & MALCOLM, Kincardine, Ontario.—Furniture. (Agent, S. B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
250. WATTS, A., & Co., Brantford, Ontario.—Electro-Magic and other Soaps. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
251. WHITLAW, BAIRD & Co., Paris, Ontario.—Flour, "Magyar," "The Star" and "Bridal Rose."
252. WILMOT SPA SPRINGS COMPANY, LTD., Middleton, Nova Scotia.—Ginger Ale, Aerated Spa Springs Waters. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
253. WISENER, JAMES J., Monaghan, Prince Edward Island.—Oatmeal.
254. WENGER, ISAAC, Ayton, Ontario.—Creamery Butter.
255. WOODBURN, "SARVEN WHEEL" COMPANY OF CANADA, St. Catharines, Ontario.—Sarven Patent Wheels. Wood Hub Wheels. Shell Band Wheels. Compressed Band Hub Wheels. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
256. WRIGHT, A. M., Summerside, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats. Oatmeal.

257. YARMOUTH DUCK AND YARN COMPANY, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Cotton Duck. Sail Twine. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)

Had the articles sent by the several Provincial Governments been catalogued in detail, the number of Canadian exhibits would have exceeded 500, but each separate Government is placed as one exhibit, the articles being grouped.

— — —

SCHEDULE B.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION, CANADIAN COURT,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 25th February, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—When you visit the exhibition I extend to you a cordial invitation to look through the Canadian Court in the main building, and in the Canadian annex.

Mr. W. D. Dimock, the Superintendent of the Canadian Court, is to be found at his office at the north-eastern corner of the gallery at all times, and either he or I will be glad to give every information as to exhibits.

There are a great many representatives of exhibitors here who will quote prices of goods and take orders.

If you have not already seen this wonderful exhibition representing the products of the world, you will be well repaid by a visit. Canada hopes largely to extend her trade with Jamaica, and with that end in view desires all to see her productions.

You will have an opportunity of seeing and tasting the bread baked from Canadian flour, which is furnished daily without any charge, and is baked on the grounds.

Yours truly,

ADAM BROWN,

Honorary Commissioner.

SCHEDULE "C."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, JAMAICA, 1891—OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

D.H. signifies "Diploma of Honour"; G., "Gold Medal"; S., "Silver Medal"; B., "Bronze Medal"; H.M., "Honourable Mention."

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company.	Boots, shoes and slippers	S
Archibald, A. A.	Buggy	S
Archibald, L. C.	Cheddar cheese, creamery butter.	S
Arsenault, Joseph O.	Canned lobsters.	G
Aurora Agricultural Works	Ploughs and straw cutter.	S
Ayr American Plough Works	Ploughs	S
Automatic Refrigerator Company	Refrigerators	S
Barber Ellis Company, The	Books and stationery.	G
Bartholomew, Henry	Evaporated vegetables	G
Bell, J. & T.	Boots and shoes.	S
Bell Organ and Piano Company (Ltd.)	Organs and pianos	G
Bertram, Peter	Axes	G
Bigelow, J. E., & Co.	Aerated waters	S
Bigney Brothers.	Tinware	B
Bishop, William.	Marble headstones	S
Borbridge, S. & H.	Harness, saddles	S
Brandon Manufacturing Company.	Wooden goods	S
Brantford Box Company, The	Paper and cigar boxes	S
Breithaupt Leather Company	Leather.	S
British America Starch Company	Starch	G
Brown, George H.	Carriages.	S
Browne, R. M.	Folding umbrella stand.	B
	Fruit syrups.	B
Brown & Webb.	Emulsion of cod liver oil.	B
	Orange quinine wine	H M
Burns, John, & Co	Family range.	S
Campbell & Son	Photographic background.	G
Canada Veneer Company	Wooden tooth picks.	S
Canada Meat Packing Company.	Cured meats.	G
Canada Bung and Spile Factory	Bungs	B
Canadian Pacific Railway	Doors of British Columbia woods. Framed photographs of Rocky Mountain scenery.	G
Canadian Office and School Furniture Company	School desks and seats.	G
Canadian Wire Mattress Company	Iron bedsteads.	S
Canadian Government—		
Department of Agriculture.	Cereals. Grains. Beans. Cheese. Butter.	D H
Department of Marine and Fisheries.	Fish. Canadian and signal flags	D H
Department of Public Works	Shields' photographs of departmental and parliament buildings.	D H
Department of Railways and Canals.	Railway maps, Canada.	D H
Post Office Department.	Full exhibit of postal service, Canada.	D H
Carlton, C. C.	Canned lobsters.	S
Coaticook Knitting Company	Under shirts.	S
Cobban Manufacturing Company	Moulding frames.	S
Cockshutt Plow Company	Cultivator	S
Cochran, C. S.	Photographs.	G
Cook Hardware Company.	Sash supporter and lock in window frame	S
Compagnie Canadienne de Conduites.	Iron water pipes.	S
Condensed Milk and Canning Company.	Condensed milk.	S
Consumers' Cordage Company, Limited	Cordage	G
Copp Brothers	Cooking stoves.	G
Coombs, H. F.	Pictures of Canadian towns	H M
Craig & Kent.	Soft felt hats.	S
Currie, Archibald.	Boneless fish.	S
Dalley, F. F., & Co.	Blacking. Oil and soap	G
	Syrups. Dalley's mixtures. Baking powder.	
	Shoe dressing.	H M

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Davis, S., & Sons.....	Cigars.....	G
Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Company.....	Canned goods.....	S
DeWitt, W. N., & Co.	Doors and sashes.....	H M
Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company.....	Wood split pulleys.....	S
Dominion Type Company.....	Printing type.....	G
Doughty, A. G.....	Two copies "Idylls of the King".....	S
Dufferin Gold Mining Company.....	Gold specimens.....	H M
Drumbo Chemical Light Company.....	Matches.....	G
Earle, Thomas, M.P.....	Canned salmon.....	G
Ellis, John, & Co.....	Merino shirts.....	S
Empire Publishing Company.....	Empire newspaper.....	H M
Excelsior Boiler Cleaner and Lubricant Manu- facturing Company.....	Excelsior cleaner and lubricant.....	B
Fearman, F. W.....	Breakfast bacon. Hams and cheese.....	G
Fitch Edson Company.....	Match splints.....	S
Forrest & Co.....	Canned lobsters. Canned salmon.....	G
Foster, S. R., & Sons.....	Nails and tacks.....	G
Fuller Manufacturing Company.....	Canopy hammocks.....	S
Gale & Sons, Geo.....	Bedsteads.....	G
Gananoque Carriage Company.....	Carriages.....	D H
Gardner, R., & Son.....	Biscuit machinery.....	G
Gates, C., Sons & Co.....	Proprietary medicines.....	H M
Goldie, James.....	Flour.....	G
Goold Bicycle Company.....	Bicycle.....	G
Gould, Ira, & Sons.....	Flour.....	G
Grant, James E.....	Canned goods.....	G
Gray, Young & Sparling Company, The.....	Salt.....	G
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.....	Map of Grand Trunk Railway system. Photograph of Suspension Bridge on Niagara River.....	D H
Greening Wire Company, The B.....	Wire rope. Perforated sheet metal wire cloth.....	G
Hart, Levi, & Son.....	Dried fish.....	B
Halley Bros. & Granville.....	Lime Light views.....	S
Halifax Shovel Company (Ltd).....	Shovels and spades.....	S
Hamblet, J. B., & Co.....	Canned lobsters.....	S
Hamilton Glass Company.....	Fruit jars.....	G
Hamilton, J. S., & Co.....	Wines.....	G
Hamilton Whip Company.....	Whips, stocks and lashes.....	B
Harlow, J. C.....	Trunks.....	G
Henderson & Potts.....	Paints, varnishes, shoe blacking.....	G
Hochelega Cotton Manufacturing Company.....	Cottons.....	G
Hopper, R., & Sons.....	Lasts.....	G
Howe, J., & J. D.....	Common chairs.....	B
Hubbard Portable Oven Manufacturing Com- pany.....	Portable ovens.....	G
Hyslop, Caulfield & Co.....	Shirts.....	S
Imperial Oil Company (Ltd).....	Petroleum goods.....	S
Ives & Co., H. R.....	Hardware.....	S
Jardine & Co., Alex.....	Baking powder and spices.....	G
Jardine, A. B., & Co.....	Tools.....	G
Johnson Fluid Beef Company.....	Fluid beef.....	G
Jones, D. F., The Manufacturing Company.....	Shovels, scoops and spades.....	S
Jones, John L.....	Wood engraving proofs.....	G
Karn, D. W., & Co.....	Pianos, organs.....	G
Kauffman, G.....	Doors, sashes, blinds.....	G
Kelly, John & Co.....	Potatoes.....	G
Kemp Manufacturing Company.....	Stamped tinware.....	G
Kerr's Vegetable Evaporating Co.....	Evaporated vegetables.....	G
Knowles & Nott.....	Refrigerator.....	S
Kraft, E. L., & Co.....	Harness.....	G
K. D. C. Company.....	"K. D. C.".....	S
Labatt, John.....	India pale ale.....	G
Lake of the Woods Milling Company.....	Flour.....	G
Lawry, Thomas, & Son.....	Bacon, ham, lard.....	S
Leaman, J. A., & Co.....	Canned beef.....	S
LeBoutillier Bros. Company.....	Tub small dry codfish. Case large dry codfish.....	D H
Lachance, S.....	Patent medicines.....	B

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Lewis, J., & Sons.....	Lasts	G
Logan, Wm.....	Soap	S
London Soap Company.....	Soaps	G
Lordly, A. J., & Son.....	Furniture	G
	Mahogany sideboard. Oak dining table.....	G
	Oak secretary. Oak hall stand	G
Malcolm, J. G.....	Refrigerator.....	S
Malone, Thomas, jr.....	Fire kindlers.....	H M
Manitoba Provincial Government.....	Barrels and bags of flour. Butter. Samples of soil. Lithographs. Map of Manitoba for distribution.....	D H
Marsh, W. A. & Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	S
Maxwell, David.....	Mowing machines. Straw cutter	B
Metallic Roofing Company.....	Metallic shingles and siding	G
Miller, Thomas Dippic.....	Millar's Royal Paragon Cheese in jars.....	H M
Mills & McDougal.....	Tweeds	G
Montmorency Cotton Manufacturing Company.....	Sheeting and drilling	S
Montreal Cotton Company.....	Cambrics	G
Montreal, City of.....	Large painting of city and photographic views.....	G
Moseley, Henry.....	Boats.....	G
McArthur, Colin & Co.....	Wall paper	G
McCaskill & Co., D. A.....	Drying varnish.....	G
McCurdy, Mrs. W. E.....	Gypsum	B
McDonald, John F.....	Rocking chairs.....	S
McDougall, C. B.....	Whiskey.....	S
McKinnon.....	Dash and hardwood dash boards.....	S
McLaren Belting Co., J. C.....	Belting.....	S
McLaren, W. D.....	Baking powder.....	S
McClary, Manufacturing Company.....	Stoves.....	S
National Supply Company.....	Washing machine.....	G
Nelson & Sons, H. A.....	Brooms and whisks.....	S
New Brunswick Government.....	Trophy of native woods.....	D H
New Rockland Slate Company.....	Slate	G
Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company.....	Grey sheeting.....	S
Nova Scotia Provincial Government.....	Mineral collections.....	D H
Office Specialia Manufacturing Company.....	Office furniture and specialties.....	D H
Ogilvie, A. W., & Co.....	Flour.....	G
Oland, S., Sons & Co.....	Ale	H M
Ontario Canning Company.....	Canned vegetables.....	G
Ontario Canoe Company.....	Skiff, canoes and paddles.....	D H
Ontario Cotton Company.....	Shirts.....	S
Ontario Rolling Mills.....	Nails.....	D H
Ontario Straw Goods Manufacturing Company and American Felt Hat Company (Limited).....	Felt hats.....	G
Ontario Provincial Government.....	Grains. Educational works, &c.....	D H
O'Shaughnessy, R., & Co.....	Trunks.....	B
Owen Sound, City of.....	Views of city.....	S
Patriquin, Charles A.....	Harness	B
Peacock, Wm.....	Bats.....	S
Penman Manufacturing Company.....	Hosiery	S
Pender, James, & Co.....	Horse shoe nails.....	G
Peterborough Lock Manufacturing Company.....	Locks	G
Pineo & Clark.....	School desks	S
Prince Edward Island Provincial Government, Charlottetown.....	P.E.I. Trophy, dairy produce, vegetables, grains, canned fish.....	D H
Pugsley, Dingman & Co.....	Electric soap.....	G
Quebec Provincial Government.....	For general exhibit.....	D H
Ralston, Robert, & Co.....	Horse and cattle food.....	G
Read, W. M.....	Harness	G
Reclining and Hammock Chair Company.....	Reclining chairs	G
Rhodes, Curry & Co.....	Doors, sashes, newel posts.....	G
Richards, T. Medley.....	Stuffed Caribou head.....	S
Robin, Charles, & Co.....	Dry cured codfish.....	G
Robin & Sadler.....	Leather belting.....	G
Roschman, Richard.....	Vegetable ivory buttons.....	S
Rolland & Fils, J. B.....	Paper.....	G

SCHEDULE C—*Concluded.*

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Sanford, W. E., Manufacturing Company...	Ready-made clothing.	G
St. Croix Cotton Mills	Cottons	S
Shorey, H., & Co.	Ready-made clothing.	S
Silver, John, & Co.	Oxford homespun tweeds	S
Slater, G. T., & Sons.	Boots and shoes.	G
Slawson, C. H., & Co.	Canadian Stilton cheese.	H M
Slipp, John E.	Butter, in tins	H M
Small, E. A., & Co.	Clothing.	S
Smart Manufacturing Company.	Lawn mowers	S
Smith, J. Godfrey	Cough cures.	H M
Still, J. H.	Woodenware	S
Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Cottonade shirtings.	S
Strathroy Knitting Company	Merinos	S
Taylor, J. & J.	Fire and burglar-proof safes.	G
Taylor, John, & Co.	Soap	D H
Tees & Co.	Desks	S
Temple, E. M.	Method of Design.	H M
Tessier, P. & L.	Cured codfish.	S
Thackray, Robert.	Doors, pine sashes, blinds	S
Todd Milling Company	Flour	G
Trent Valley Woollen Company	Tweeds and flannels.	G
Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company	Condensed milk	S
Union Furniture and Merchandize Company.	Household furniture.	B
Ventilated Barrel Company.	Ventilated barrels.	G
Victoria Wheel Works	Wheels, rims, hubs, spokes.	G
Walker, Harper & Co.	Flour	G
Walker, Hiram, & Sons.	Club whiskey.	G
Watson, John C.	Wall paper.	G
Watson & Malcolm.	Furniture.	G
Watts, A., & Co.	Soaps	G
Whitlaw, Baird & Co.	Flour	G
Wilmot Spa Springs Company (Limited).	Ærated Spa Springs waters.	S
Wenger, Isaac	Creamery butter.	G
Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company of Canada.	Wheels.	S
Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company	Cotton duck, sail twine.	S
Yarmouth Woollen Mill Company.	Tweeds	S

Diplomas of Honour.....	16
Gold Medals	91
Silver Medals.....	70
Bronze Medals.....	15
Honourable Mentions.....	14

SCHEDULE D.
AWARDS TO COUNTRIES.

<i>Canada.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	91	Gold Medal.....	1
Silver Medals.....	70	Honourable Mention.....	1
Bronze Medals.....	15	<i>Italian Section.</i>	
Honourable Mention.....	14	Gold Medals.....	16
Diplomas of Honour.....	16	Silver Medals.....	4
Others yet to be received.		Diplomas of Honour.....	5
<i>Scottish Section.</i>		Bronze Medal.....	1
Gold Medals.....	19	<i>German Section.</i>	
Silver Medals.....	6	Gold Medals.....	21
Honourable Mention.....	1	Silver Medals.....	11
Diplomas of Honour.....	5	Diplomas of Honour.....	2
Bronze Medal.....	3	Bronze Medals.....	3
<i>Belgium.</i>		<i>Barbados Section.</i>	
Gold Medal.....	1	Gold Medals.....	14
<i>Bermuda.</i>		Silver Medals.....	28
Gold Medal.....	1	Diplomas of Honour.....	2
<i>Colombia, Republic of.</i>		Honourable Mention.....	5
Gold Medal.....	1	Bronze Medals.....	18
<i>Demerara.</i>		<i>Bahamas Section.</i>	
Silver Medal.....	1	Silver Medals.....	9
Bronze Medal.....	1	Bronze Medals.....	3
<i>Greece.</i>		Diplomas of Honour.....	1
Silver Medal.....	1	Honourable Mention.....	4
<i>Hayti.</i>		<i>St. Vincent Section.</i>	
Silver Medal.....	1	Gold Medals.....	23
<i>India.</i>		Silver Medals.....	13
Gold Medal.....	1	Diplomas of Honour.....	4
Silver Medal.....	1	Honourable Mention.....	4
Bronze Medal.....	2	Bronze Medals.....	6
<i>Norway.</i>		<i>St. Lucia.</i>	
Gold Medal.....	1	Gold Medals.....	2
<i>Russia.</i>		Silver Medals.....	4
Gold Medal.....	1	Bronze Medal.....	3
<i>St. Kitts.</i>		<i>Surinam (Dutch Guiana).</i>	
Bronze Medal.....	1	Gold Medals.....	4
<i>St. Thomas.</i>		Silver Medal.....	1
Gold Medal.....	1	Honourable Mention.....	2
<i>Trinidad.</i>		Bronze Medal.....	1
Silver Medal.....	1	<i>Jamaica Section.</i>	
Bronze Medal.....	2	Gold Medals.....	107
Honourable Mention.....	3	Silver Medals.....	114
		Honourable Mention.....	35
		Diplomas of Honour.....	25
		Bronze Medals.....	63
		<i>Turks and Caicos Islands Section.</i>	
		Silver Medals.....	1
		Honourable Mention.....	2
		Diplomas of Honour.....	1
		Bronze Medal.....	1

SCHEDULE D.—*Concluded.*AWARDS TO COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

<i>Island of Grand Cayman Section.</i>		<i>Austro-Hungarian Section.</i>	
Diplomas of Honour.	7	Gold Medals.	24
		Diplomas of Honour.	7
		Silver Medals.	7
<i>English Section.</i>		<i>United States of America Section.</i>	
Gold Medals.	93	Gold Medals.	41
Silver Medals.	17	Silver Medals.	19
Diplomas of Honour.	19	Diplomas of Honour.	6
Honourable Mention.	4	Honourable Mention.	7
Bronze Medals.	7	Bronze Medals.	6
<i>French Section.</i>		<i>Lascelles, DeMercado & Co.'s Pavillion.</i>	
Gold Medals.	15	Gold Medals.	18
Diplomas of Honour.	7	Silver Medals.	11
Bronze Medals.	6	Bronze Medals.	4
Silver Medals.	7	Honourable Mention.	1

SCHEDULE "E."

REPORT ON EXHIBITS.

SEE SCHEDULE "A."

- No. 1.—No demand for statuary. Much admired.
- 2.—Goods highly thought of, regarded as a little too expensive. However, good trade could be made by a traveller.
- 3.—Good demand, but must be made in any lengths and style required.
- 4.—Exhibit will be sold. Good demand for the cheaper buggy. Builders, however, required to attend to the styles wanted.
- 5.—First-class. Exhibit sold at invoice prices. Grand opening.
- 6.—Demand for cheaper kinds. Exhibit partly sold.. A demand for ploughs of the right sort.
- 7.—Exhibit principally sold and demand for ploughs of the right sort. Not much enquiry for straw-cutters.
- 8.—Fair demand for such ploughs, as are suitable to the country, of the lighter sorts.
- 9.—Very highly thought of. Cheaper lines in the most demand, prefer metal instead of wood shelves.
- 10.—No demand.
- 11.—Greatly appreciated, but considered somewhat too high for the market.
- 12.—Distributed samples. Exhibit, however, was not in very good condition; believe a trade could be made.
- 13.—Presented to Sir Henry Blake.
- 14.—Exhibit greatly admired. Mr. John Fulton makes a report direct to exhibitors.
- 15.—Placed in the hands of a resident agent by whom no report has been made as to sales and orders. Instruments appreciated.
- 16.—A limited business can be done in the meantime and a good trade when the people thoroughly understand them.
- 17.—Manufactured in Jamaica cheaper than we can sell them.
- 18.—Good demand for tinware; no details with this exhibit.
- 19.—First-rate opening. Traveller should be sent to the Island.
- 20.—Light harness, saddles, portmanteaus and valises find a good market. Heavy sets not wanted.
- 21.—Exhibit sold, prices appear all right.
- 22.—Very little enquiry.
- 23.— do do
- 24.—No demand. Gave samples to the Institute of Jamaica.
- 25.—A cheaper leather would find a more ready sale. Exhibit disposed of.
- 26.—Highly thought of, but prices higher than they have been paying. Starch for local wants made there.
- 27.—Rather expensive for the trade, and not just the style wanted. Goods regarded as first-class.
- 28.—No sale.
- 29.—Goods similar to portion of this exhibit put up in the Island.
- 30.—But little enquiry.
- 31.—Exhibit sold, and trade can be done.
- 32.—Presented to societies.
- 33.—Exhibit sold, considered first-class.
- 35.—Distributed.
- 36.—No demand.
- 37.—Regarded as the perfection of photographic art. By permission of the Canadian Pacific Railway, photographs were presented to leading men and institutions. 4,000 copies of "The new Highway to the Orient" were distributed.

- 38.—Exhibit sold. School furniture admired beyond all others. If prices were reduced a little, business would result.
- 39.—Goods were destroyed in transit.
- 40.—Greatly appreciated. Distributed the grains among various institutions. Potatoes and roots were presented to the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations. Potatoes have been planted in various altitudes and were all doing well. When it is known which are the most suitable varieties there should be large sales by Canada, and Jamaica exports new potatoes in April and May.
- 41.—A 1, disposed of satisfactorily. The highest encomiums were passed on both cheese and butter.
- 42.—Used for decoration of Court and returned to Canada; greatly admired. The photographs of Departmental and Parliament Buildings were presented to the various leading Institutions.
- 44.—Distributed among the leading Institutions, the largest to the Collegiate Institute.
- 45.—Was greatly admired. Presented to the Government, from whom a handsome acknowledgment was received.
- 46.—Presented to Lady Blake.
- 47.—Lower priced goods wanted.
- 48.—Had too little information; trade can be done.
- 49.—Portion of the exhibit sold. Ploughs were too heavy for the horses in Jamaica. Business can be done in ploughs and cultivators if they are made to suit the wants of the country.
- 50.—Received very high praise.
- 51.—Exhibit left with Emmanuel Lyons & Son. A demand for all the exhibit.
- 52.—Unfortunately had no details. Exhibit handed to Government Engineer in the hopes of future business. Goods a little too high. Exhibit sold. Manilla preferred. Heavier hawser wanted.
- 54.—Fair demand.
- 55.—Praised for the novelty of the thing.
- 56.—Well thought of; exhibit sold. An agent would increase trade.
- 57.—Similar goods up in Jamaica at lower prices.
- 58.—Capital demand if properly boxed.
- 59.—Good sale. Refrigerators considered cheap.
- 60.—An active representative could do a good trade. Goods appreciated.
- 61.—Samples were too small. Beer appreciated. Prices a little high.
- 62.—Good market.
- 63.—Generously sent by Davis & Sons for the Commissioner to present visitors with a good Canadian cigar. Those presented to His Royal Highness and other distinguished people were pronounced excellent.
- 64.—A 1. The exhibit having been misdirected was a long time in reaching Jamaica, and consequently not in as fine a position as might be.
- 65.—Properly handled, a good trade can be done.
- 66.—Fair trade to be done; remunerative prices.
- 67.—Not wanted.
- 68.—Considered high.
- 69.—Printers are of opinion they can do better.
- 70.—Very much admired, but not wanted.
- 71.—Excited a great deal of attention and wonder.
- 72.—No demand.
- 73.—No market.
- 74.—A 1. Exhibit sold. Oregon salmon of a commoner description finds a market here, but the excellence of this fish is bound to tell and create a market.
- 75.—Distributed.
- 76.—

- 77.—No demand.
- 78.—Very highly thought of. Regarded as the best they have had.
- 79.—No demand.
- 80.—Cheaper quality wanted.
- 81.—No prices were given. Plenty enquiries, but unable to give information.
- 82.—Goods in hands of agent.
- 83.—Very much admired.
- 84.—Exhibit sold.
- 85.—Exhibits sold. Permanent agents appointed, goods liked, good value, large business being done in them.
- 86.—Not wanted.
- 87.—Exhibit sold, fair demand, requires a special agent.
- 88.—Splendid. Kept sweet for four months.
- 89.— do do do
- 90.—One of the exhibits of canned goods. Exhibit sold. If properly handled, believe a good trade could be done.
- 91.—Well thought of. Inquiries for it in quantity have been made and quotations written for.
- 92.—Presented to a public institution.
- 93.—Attracted a great deal of attention, a trade can be done.
- 94.—Exhibited every night gratuitously. Was a grand advertisement for Canada.
- 95.—A good demand for short "D" handles. Somewhat larger trade discount would insure business.
- 96.—Their price too high, lower priced goods in demand.
- 97.—An excellent business can be done if pushed.
- 98.—Exhibit readily sold. Permanent agents appointed.
- 99.—Greatly admired. A trade could be opened up with some slight abatement in prices.
- 100.—All sold. Good demand for Canadian trunks.
- 101.—Always a good demand for dry cod fish.
- 102.—Used for decoration.
- 103.—Large demand. Local agent appointed.
- 104.—Too high for market, exhibit sold.
- 105.—Useful. If sold by dealers cheap, would do well.
- 106.—Fabrics were too thick and too good; thinner and cheaper goods would sell.
- 107.—Exhibit sold. Orders sent for more. Good trade.
- 108.—Good trade done if properly pushed.
- 109.—Gave great satisfaction.
- 110.—Not wanted.
- 111.—Goods a little finer quality than required, still their excellence would command a trade if pushed.
- 112.—Arrived in bad order.
- 113.—Samples left with Emmanuel Lyons & Sons.
- 114.—No details given. Greatly admired, and constant enquiries made.
- 115.—Considered excellent work; somewhat too far advanced.
- 116.—Commanded attention, and with proper pushing would soon get into the market.
- 117.—No demand.
- 118.—Coals to Newcastle.
- 119.—Mr. John Fulton makes his report direct.
- 120.—Long handled shovels no use. Good demand for the other goods. Principal part of exhibit sold.
- 121.—Admired.
- 122.—Considerable sales have been made beyond the exhibit.
- 123.—Exhibit sold—good demand.

- 124.—Highly appreciated. Samples distributed for planting.
- 125.—Good demand for tinware.
- 126.—Exhibits sold; goods placed with local agent.
- 126½.—Good demand expected.
- 127.—Capital demand for cheap family chest. Bicycles too high.
- 128.—Goods greatly admired, but too expensive for Jamaica.
- 129.—Given away.
- 130.—Large demand.
- 131.—Exhibits sold. At a slight reduction in price the demand would be very large. Good demand.
- 132.—Very highly thought of.
- 133.—Very high praise given.
- 134.—Very fine—good demand for Canadian cured meat.
- 137.—Presented.
- 138.—Distributed a good many samples. Good trade can be done if prices a little lower.
- 139.—Very high praise given to these goods. Correspondence started between leading merchants and the shippers.
- 140.—Specialties like these are the better for being in the hands of a traveller.
- 141.—Good demand for lasts and bottle tops. Pushing agent would do a good business.
- 142.—Admired, but too expensive.
- 143.—Hard to say about business until dealers get a report on exhibit.
- 144.—Same as above.
- 145.—Exhibit sold, a good demand.
- 146.—No demand. Were sent as an exhibit.
- 147.—No enquiry—but the exhibit was considered first rate.
- 148.—Flour kept splendidly during the whole of the Exhibition.
- 149.—Very much admired.
- 150.—Came from Trinidad and was left with agent here.
- 151.—Exhibit sold. If it does the work expected a good demand will follow.
- 152.—Energetically attended to, a trade can be done.
- 153.—Pronounced very fine, but too good for the trade. The enterprising exhibitor generously allowed it to be distributed. H. R. H. and other distinguished people pronounced a high opinion on it.
- 154.—Mr. Fulton reports direct. Heavy fabrics, however, do not sell.
- 155.—No demand.
- 156.—Little expensive. Prices reduced a good demand would follow.
- 157.—Exhibit sold. But goods too good for Jamaica market; thinner and cheaper required.
- 158.—Mr. E. Burch reports direct.
- 159.—Greatly admired. Was quite a feature of the Exhibition.
- 160.—Mr. Fulton reports direct.
- 161.—Goods sold. Large demand for heavily built boats.
- 162.—Trade most promising, prices fair, goods admired, agents appointed.
- 163.—Highly appreciated. Statuettes placed in the Art Fair.
- 164.—Hard rapid drying varnish, which dried within two or three hours, in good demand.
- 165.—Not wanted.
- 166.—Ready sale.
- 167.—Highly thought of, ready sale.
- 168.—Split peas wanted. Agents expect to build up a trade for a whole list.
- 169.—No demand.
- 170.—Good market for heavy oats.
- 171.—Exhibit sold; when dealers understand the merits good trade may be expected.
- 172.—Too large for the horses here.

- 173.—Good trade in cooking stoves, cheap ranges and oil stoves. Demand for tinware.
- 174.—But little demand.
- 175.—Fair demand for pearl barley. Canadian oatmeal is liked.
- 176.—First-rate report; business can be done.
- 177.—People require to be educated to use it.
- 178.—Not much demand.
- 179.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 180.—Greatly admired.
- 181.—A market could be found for cheap school slates.
- 182.—Same report as to other cottons.
- 183.—Dealers would like very much to import coal. The exhibit greatly admired. The Commissioner is in communication to reduce freights. All the rest of the Nova Scotia exhibit very much admired. Potatoes distributed in different altitudes.
- 184.—The exhibit was most attractive, and there is no doubt that Canada can get the trade in apples.
- 185.—Business has been done in these excellent goods.
- 186.—Splendid, A 1, kept sweet for months.
- 187.—This firm has a high name here.
- 188.—This exhibit reached here in bad condition.
- 189.—Distributed.
- 190.—Highest praise was given to these goods. Commissioner distributed a large number of samples.
- 191.—Greatly admired but too light in weight.
- 192.—Judges favourably impressed with the quality, but goods are really too good.
- 193.—Highly thought of.
- 194.—No show for straw hats, but were greatly praised. Felt hats appreciated; prices considered fair.
- 195.—All the exhibits from the Ontario Government attracted a great deal of attention. Convention of school teachers were greatly interested in the educational part of the exhibit. Samples of grain have been distributed to the various educational institutions.
- 195½.—Distributed.
- 196.—Trunks sold, good demand; no enquiry for fishing rods.
- 197.—Distributed.
- 198.—Harness considered rather high.
- 199.—Too high. English imported.
- 200.—Exhibit placed in the hands of the agent.
- 201.—Trade can be done, but this exhibit reached us in very bad order.
- 202.—Greatly admired; any amount of enquiries; were without proper information, but undoubtedly a business can be done, some orders have been sent already.
- 203.—Style liked.
- 204.—Everything A 1. Highly thought of.
- 205.—The qualities of this soap greatly appreciated. A thorough business can be worked up.
- 206.—All through it was a splendid exhibit. Direct report made by Commissioner Dupuis.
- 207.—Goods well thought of.
- 208.—Prices considered too high.
- 209.—A trade has been opened up.
- 210.—Highly thought of, quite a business has been opened up in regard to it.
- 211.—Used for exhibition.
- 212.—Very highly thought of.

- 213.—Smaller widths find plenty of sale; prices right; large widths not required.
- 214.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 215.—Too high in comparison with others.
- 216.—Very much admired, but had no particulars.
- 217.—Not wanted.
- 218.—Pronounced to be A 1, as to quality, cut and workmanship.
- 219.—This firm has done considerable business already in the Islands. Exhibits sold.
- 220.—Splendid opening for Halifax tweeds.
- 221.—Goods considered extra fine—goods considered a little too high.
- 222.—A 1.
- 223.—Not wanted.
- 224.—First rate. Good demand.
- 225.—John Fulton makes report.
- 226.—Very little demand.
- 227.—Syrups too high. Other exhibits require special agents.
- 228.—Very little demand.
- 229.—Not wanted.
- 230.—Rather good for the market; should seek to imitate the weight of fabrics they require.
- 231.—Good prospects. Some sales made.
- 232.—Cheap kinds wanted.
- 233.—The exhibit was not very commanding.
- 234.—Fair trade can be done if properly pushed.
- 235.—Admired. If authorized by school authorities a good business might be done.
- 236.—Exhibits sold. Good market.
- 237.—Good trade is being done in this class of goods.
- 238.—Most excellent. Kept four months and was perfectly sweet.
- 239.—Not wanted.
- 240.—Placed in an agent's hands, and expect a good business will be done.
- 241.—Not wanted.
- 242.—A good demand if properly pushed.
- 243.—If the barrels, sent for exhibit, turn out well, large orders will be sent to Canada. A trial shipment of oranges has been made to New York in them.
- 244.—Well liked. Trade can be done.
- 245.—High report. Flour kept sweet. Higher grades will take better.
- 246.—A very large demand. Judges of the article have given it a very high character.
- 247.—Distributed.
- 248.—Good demand.
- 249.—Exhibit sold. Orders have been sent for more goods.
- 250.—Regarded as very fine, but cheaper soaps are wanted.
- 251.—A1. Highly reported on. Makes splendid bread, especially the Magyar brand.
- 252.—Not wanted, made in the island.
- 253.—Demand light. This is well thought of.
- 254.—A1. Well put up for the tropics.
- 255.—All right, good demand.
- 256.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 257.—Difficulty in placing order for these goods, being too good, but quality will tell in the end.

SCHEDULE "1."

OTTAWA, 12th January, 1891.

The Secretary of the
Ontario Millers' Association.

DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith, for the information of your meeting, a short statement, showing:

1. The imports of grain and grain products into British Guiana and the British West Indies (the Leeward Group, the Bahamas and Bermudas, &c.), from the United States and British North America, as given in the Island Blue-books for the last year.

2. A sample shipment of the same on a steamer of the Quebec line from New York to Trinidad.

3. The export value of flour shipped during 1889 from the United States to the West Indies and British Guiana.

From these you will see that this trade is at present a very large and important one, and that it is almost entirely monopolized by the United States.

Considering that Canada raises a surplus of wheat of at least as good a grade as that of the United States, and that her milling processes are just as excellent, while her sea-ports, open all the year round, lie toward the West Indies, which are at no very much, if any, greater distance from the source of supply in Canada than in the United States, there seems no good reason why this state of things should any longer continue. Heretofore Canada has not enjoyed the facilities of regular direct steamship communication with the various West India Islands, and to the lack of these on our part, while such facilities have been possessed by the United States, may be fairly ascribed, in greater part, the set of the trade from the ports of that country.

This defect has, however, now been remedied, and Canadian producers and merchants have now placed at their disposal regular monthly lines of steamships sailing from St. John and Halifax, which connect with British Guiana and all the British West India islands, with the Danish and French West Indies, and with Cuba, the principal of the Spanish islands. Connections are also made at some of these ports of call with Hayti.

There seems, therefore, no longer any sufficient reason why Canada should not claim and take her proper share of this trade.

If I may be allowed to suggest to the Association some points which I think are essential to be considered with this end in view:

1. Canada must offer flour of at least equal grade and quality to that which now commands the market. The market for the finest grades is comparatively limited, the bulk being of a good though cheaper quality. Just what is required and in what proportions for each island must be the subject of careful inquiry, which can best be made by an intelligent representative on the ground.

2. The flour offered must be guaranteed to keep for a period of about two months. The prejudice in favour of the present brands, (St. Lawrence mainly), and against Canadian flour, is stated in the oft-repeated assertion that these brands are known to keep, but the Canadian flour is not so proved. In fact, the common statement, which I cannot find to be based on actual trial, is that Canadian flour will not keep in the West Indian climate. It is for practical men, such as compose your Association, to look into this, and to disprove the statement and dissipate the prejudice by actual experiment. The Jamaica Exhibition affords a peculiarly convenient opportunity for doing this on a large scale, and I am glad to know that some steps have already been taken to that end.

3. Flour must be placed in the hands of the West Indian merchants at equal or lower prices than are now offered by United States houses. I have often been met with the assertion that Canada could not send flour to the West Indies and sell it as cheaply as the United States, and that when quotations have been asked for they proved the statement. With larger yield per acre, equal or lower rates of labour, and a complete system of direct transportation, such a statement should be disproved,

and with the cordial co-operation of the millers, the railways and the steamship lines, it would be seen that arrangements should be made to place Canadian flour in the West Indies on as good terms as it could be done by the United States.

4. I cannot lay too much stress on the importance in this, as in every other branch of trade, of sending men who understand the business to visit the islands, and by personal contact with the merchants to introduce their wares and make arrangements for their sale. Such a representative can inquire into all the conditions and circumstances, local and otherwise, which influence the trade, and can insure success where written correspondence would entirely fail.

I know that it is largely a work of supererogation for me to make these suggestions to a practical body of men like those to whom this will be read, but as the press of public business here made it impossible for me to have the pleasure of meeting with your Association, as I was so kindly invited to do, I could not well do less than convey to you a few points which, during my visit to the Island, struck me as being well worth consideration.

I hope, and I have no doubt, that the deliberations of your Association will result in an earnest, practical and successful attempt to take and keep for Canada a respectable portion of the large trade in flour which is now done mostly by the United States with the countries above mentioned.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. E. FOSTER.

IMPORTS of Flour, Cornmeal, Corn, Grain and Bread into the West Indies and British Guiana, for the year ended 1889, with rate of Duty.

Where Imported.	Kind of Imports.	From the United States.	From British North America.	Rate of Duty.
Barbadoes.....	Flour, bbls	73,536	3	4/2 per brl.
	Cornmeal.....	46,106	2	1/3 " brl.
	Corn and Grain, bus.....	9,609,325	135	0/3 " 100 lbs
	Bread.....	4,332,048		0/6 " 100 lbs
Grenada.....	Flour.....	17,774		4/0 " brl.
	Cornmeal, lbs.....	146,483		2/0 " 100 lbs
	Grain, bus.....	3,917		0/6 " bus.
	Bread, lbs.....	132,226		2/0 " 100 lbs
St. Lucia.....	Flour, bbls.....	10,727		4/2 " brl.
	Cornmeal, bbls.....	347		2/0 " brl.
	Corn, bus.....	1,189		1/6 " bus.
	Biscuits (fancy), lbs.....	1,585		4/0 " 100 lbs
	do (Common), lbs.....	438		2/0 " brl.
St. Vincent.....	Flour, bbls.....	3,529		4/0 " brl.
	Corn and Grain.....	3,335		0/4 " bus.
	Bread.....	1,239		1/0 " brl.
Trinidad.....	Flour, bbls.....	110,757		3/4 " brl.
	Cornmeal, bbls.....	7,081		2/0 " brl.
	Corn and Oats, bus.....	79,327	48,430	5/0 " bus.
	Bread, lbs.....	20,998		1/6 " brl.
Jamaica.....	Flour, bbls.....	151,765		8/0 " brl.
	Cornmeal.....	21,100		2/0 " bus.
	Corn, bus.....	108,584		0/4 " bus.
	Bread and Biscuits, lbs.....	1,536,981		6/0 " 100 lbs
British Guiana.....	Flour, bbls.....	163,291		4/2 " brl.
	Corn and Oatmeal, lbs.....	1,174,276		1/3 " 100 lbs
	Corn, bus.....	23,263		0/5 " bus.
	Bread, lbs.....	105,468		1/4 " 100 lbs

BREADSTUFFS shipped to the West Indies by the SS. "Caribbee," from New York,
7th November, 1890.

	Brls. Flour.	Brls. Meal.	Bags Corn.	Brls. Bread.
To St. Croix.....	271	58	20	23
St. Kitts.....	581	470	459	70
Antigua.....	35	225	810	55
Guadeloupe.....	800	.....	200	300
Martinique.....	725	.....	75	29
St. Vincent.....	100	.....	20	50
Barbados.....	350	.....	.....	69
Trinidad.....	505	.....	.....	190
	3,367	753	1,584	786

VALUE of wheat and wheat flour exported by the United States to British Guiana
and the West India Islands for the year 1889.

To the Danish West Indies.....	\$ 131,912
" the French ".....	557,764
" the British ".....	2,084,043
" British Guiana.....	540,132
" Hayti.....	787,919
" the Dutch West Indies.....	136,561
" San Domingo.....	202,678
" Cuba.....	1,190,529
" Porto Rico.....	638,210
	\$6,269,748

SCHEDULE "2."

JAMAICA—PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1887-88, AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS.

Articles.	Quantity.
Ale and beer	Gals. 210,000
Boots and shoes	Doz. prs. 20,000
Bread	Cwt. 12,000
Butter	do 6,000
Coal	Tons. 42,000
Cornmeal	Brls. 18,000
Cotton manufactures	\$ 1,350,000
Fish, dried	Cwt. 106,300
Fish, wet	Brls. 34,000
Flour, wheat	do 130,000
Haberdashery	\$ 375,000
Hardware	\$ 200,000
Linen manufactures	\$ 40,000
Lumber	Feet. 7,000,000
Pork	Brls. 7,000
Soap	\$ 100,000
The total value of imports about	\$ 7,500,000

FOOD-STUFFS, IMPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom	50,007	69,233	84,358
British Possessions	168,267	124,252	131,180
United States	319,831	301,526	321,877
Other countries	1,019	1,074	763
Totals	539,115	496,068	538,178

IMPORTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
From United Kingdom	14,957	13,042	15,122
British Possessions	8	13	12
United States	5,722	5,665	6,427
Other countries	350	308	307
Totals	21,039	19,030	21,868

CLOTHING, INCLUDING BOOTS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
From United Kingdom	337,550	356,080	519,730
British Possessions	1,203	604	180
United States	11,447	12,354	10,249
Other countries	984	795	933
Totals	351,186	369,833	531,091

LIQUORS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
From United Kingdom	44,091	71,640	58,386
British Possessions	175	3	4
United States	1,103	1,400	3,225
Other countries	2,073	629	649
Totals	47,443	73,673	62,214

TOBACCO, INCLUDING CIGARS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom.....	314	343	555
British Possessions.....			
United States.....	9,630	13,566	12,559
Other countries.....	1,292	1,089	1,376
Totals.....	11,236	14,999	14,491

HARDWARE—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	53,621	40,104	55,367
British Possessions.....	502	182	107
United States.....	14,328	6,154	8,272
Other countries.....	93	54	39
Totals.....	68,544	46,495	63,786

BUILDING MATERIAL—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	8,143	11,580	11,734
British Possessions.....	6,499	4,321	5,436
United States.....	34,591	25,260	30,601
Other countries.....	47	144	42
Totals.....	49,232	41,306	47,814

ESTATES, MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	12,541	8,242	11,673
British Possessions.....	1,598	225	14
United States.....	10,184	12,796	19,231
Other countries.....		1,120	50
Totals.....	24,324	22,383	30,969

OTHER MACHINERY AND TOOLS—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	13,070	10,404	3,904
British Possessions.....	11		
United States.....	1,592	1,824	8,548
Other countries.....	378	78	84
Totals.....	15,052	12,307	12,538

COALS AND COKE—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	37,145	25,614	38,571
British possessions.....	169		
United States.....	615	79	215
Other countries.....	351		10
Totals.....	38,277	25,693	38,796

BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL—IMPORTS OF.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom.....	2,275	7,754	9,908
British possessions.....	14	112	5
United States.....	1,206	944	1,097
Other countries.....	37	14	5
Totals.....	9,533	8,825	11,015

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

From United Kingdom.....	82,695	110,266	240,093
British possessions.....	4,403	12,578	22,484
United States.....	50,170	63,262	57,137
Other countries.....	13,350	5,594	3,126
Totals.....	150,618	191,701	322,840

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad is the largest of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, known as the Lesser Antilles. It is situated immediately opposite some of the numerous mouths of the River Orinoco and to the eastward of Venezuela. Its area is 1,754 square miles, or about 1,120,000 acres.

A recent assessment shows the following distribution :—

	Acres.
Alienated land.....	253,505
Not alienated land....	866,000

Of the 253,505 acres, the division is as follows :—

	Acres.
Cultivated in sugar cane	52,150
do in cocoa and coffee	21,279
do ground provisions	16,986
do cocoanuts	2,885
Pasture.....	6,103
Uncultivated land.....	154,102
	<hr/>
Total in crop	93,300
Not in crop.....	160,205
	<hr/>
	253,505

Twenty-six steamers (not including those from Canada) call at Trinidad from all parts of the world every month.

Population is estimated at 190,000.

The imports in 1886 amounted to £2,503,514, and the exports to £2,509,140, making a total trade of £5,012,654. Of this, however, £1,898,000 represents the value of gold from the Venezuelan mines, which passes through Trinidad.

The Imports of Trinidad.

From British East Indies	£ 58,282
do North America.....	58,159
do Guiana	29,199
do West Indies.....	125,064
France.....	105,371
Germany.....	25,932
Portugal and Colonies.....	3,622
United States of America.....	351,951
Danish West Indies.....	302
French do	1,358
Spanish do	6,897
South America (except Venezuela).....	5,030
*Venezuela	1,053,327
United Kingdom.....	752,000

*£852,324 of this represents gold passing through for the United Kingdom.

The Exports of Trinidad, Colonial Produce, 1886.

United Kingdom.....	£432,757
British North America.....	14,089
France.....	190,329
Germany.....	13,748

Portugal.....	4,022
United States of America.....	576,608
French West Indies.....	47,388
British do	3,965
South America.....	3,490

Principal Imports, 1886.

Cottons, linens and woollens.....	£	267,675
Fish, dried and pickled.....	lbs.	9,300,450
Flour	brls.	113,359
Hardware and machinery.....		94,276
Leather.....		42,783
Lumber, pitch and white pine, 7,752,200 feet... £		38,853
Meat, pickled and salted.....	lbs.	3,448,879
Rice	lbs.	18,465,110
Specie and bullion.....		960,007

Principal Exports.

Cocoa	lbs.	19,798,857
Molasses	gals.	2,220,288
Rum.....	gals.	39,395
Sugar, raw.....	cwt.	968,964
Specie and bullion.....	£	948,804
Coffee.....	lbs.	20,000
Cocoanuts.....	N°	9,013,200
Asphalt, épuré.....	tons.	5,406
do raw.....	tons.	30,255

Tonnage entered and cleared, sail.....	280,415
do do steam.....	915,661

Total..... 1,196,076

Of this 1,183,115 tons entered and cleared from port of Spain.

BARBADOS.

Area	166 sq. m.
Population.....	181,000
Public Revenue (1888).....	£ 162,713
Public Expenditure (1888).....	149,710
Customs Revenue.....	88,736
Public Debt.....	30,100
Exclusive of Coast- ing Trade	{ Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared tons
	{ Tonnage, British vessels. ... do
Foreign.....	do 1,126,335
Steam Tonnage.....	do 988,908
	do 137,427
	do 804,250
Total Imports.....	£ 1,058,491
Imports from Great Britain.....	428,818
Exports.....	1,074,584

To Great Britain.....	182,140
Exports of Raw Sugar..... cwt.	<u>1,237,387</u>

Imports of Principal Articles.

Butter, 583,825 lbs.; corn and grain, 221,423 bushels; Indian meal, 32,618 barrels; flour (wheat), 88,549 barrels; fish, 50,751 quintals; hardware and metals, £33,496; linens and cottons, £169,699; lumber, 9,193,241 feet; fertilizers, £23,330; salted meat, 3,078,957 lbs.; staves, 4,723,763.

Exports.—Fish, dried, 43,933 quintals; flour, 38,192 brls.; salted meat, 807,621 lbs.; molasses, 42,832 puncheons; rum, 9,165 gals.; raw sugar, 68,744 brls. (£687,437.)

Barbados did with British North America a trade of,—

Imports, 1888.....	£ 79,212
Exports, 1888.....	<u>158,705</u>

Total..... £237,917

Population, nine-tenths coloured and one-tenth white.

Out of a total acreage of 106,470 acres, 100,000 acres are devoted to canes.

Tobacco is indigenous. Roots valuable for starches yield a heavy return. Arrowroot produces about 10,000 lbs. to the acre, giving 2,000 lbs. of starch. Experiments have also been made with fibrous plants, such as cactus and silk grass.

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas Archipelago consists of a chain of islands lying off the coast of Florida. Though numbering several hundred, only about twenty of them are inhabited. The Turks and Caicos Islands, formerly included among the Bahamas, have, since 1848, been placed under the Governor of Jamaica.

The population of the Bahamas is about 50,000, one-fourth of whom are whites and the remainder descendants of emancipated slaves.

The principal woods produced are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, iron wood, mastic, ebony, brazilletto, logwood, satin wood, &c. The fruits are oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, bananas, plantains, melons, yams, potatoes, tomatoes, sugar cane, ginger, cocoanuts. Tobacco and cotton and fibrous plants grow readily. Ambergris is also found, and about £1,000 a year exported; also £3,000 of pearls. Sponge exports are about £60,000 a year. Sisal grass, a valuable fibre, grows splendidly. These articles are not developed as they might be, especially tobacco, cotton and fibrous plants generally.

These islands could be made of great importance to Canadian manufactures in providing material for ropes and binding twine factories, for cotton factories and for tobacco factories. The salt industry could be revived. The pineapple, both as a fruit and as yielding a good fibrous leaf, could be usefully developed by Canadian capital.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Area (square miles).....	109,000
Population (exclusive of aborigines).....	278,000
Public revenue.....	£ 461,941
Public expenditure.....	490,566
Customs revenue.....	247,860
Public debt.....	698,251
Tonnage entering and cleared	tons. 558,274
Tonnage, British vessels.	do 343,160
Tonnage steam vessels.....	do 279,584

Total imports.....	£1,586,056
Total imports from Great Britain.....	918,115
Total exports.....	2,024,733
Exports to United Kingdom.....	1,003,306
Raw sugar exported (cwt.).....	2,162,443

Principal Imports.

590,122 lbs. butter; 60,600 tons coal; 112,505 brls. flour; 71,695 cwt. dried fish; 9,976,372 feet lumber; £104,000 machinery; 19,217 lbs. malt liquor; £100,174 fertilizers; 470,100 gallons oil; 11,685 lbs. opium; 14,885 barrels pork; 14,500 gallons brandy.

Exports.

26,795 casks molasses; 14,095 puncheons rum; 120,600 hhds. raw sugar.

Trade with British North America:—

Imports from Canada.....	£84,741
Exports to Canada.....	30,427
	£115,168

Cotton, once an important article of export, has ceased to be cultivated.

The timbers and woods of British Guiana are second to none for utility and beauty. The colony is rich in gums, oils and medicinal barks possessing most useful qualities. Her fibres are also of great and varied use. Balaba should be looked after, as it is considered in some respects superior to caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

British Guiana is in a high state of cultivation.

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

As it was thought that the United States returns would possibly be a useful guide to Canadians, the following statement in detail of the exports of the United States to the British West Indies during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, is here presented:—

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 4,433
Cattle.....	125,250
Horses.....	28,295
Sheep.....	28,324
Hogs.....	103
Fowls.....	918
Bread and biscuits.....	297,480
Corn.....	188,879
Cornmeal.....	300,833
Oats.....	54,526
Oatmeal.....	153
Rye.....	352
Wheat.....	700
Wheat, flour*.....	2,083,433
Other breadstuffs.....	69,141
Apples, dried.....	1,103
do green.....	5,264

* In addition to the above, British Guiana received from the United States \$540,132 wheat flour, and British Honduras \$66,226. In barrels, the total going from the United States to the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana was 702,443 barrels.

Fruit, preserved.....	\$ 2,049
All other green, dried or ripe fruit.....	16,126
Hides and skins.....	1,166
Hops.....	2,434
Hay.....	29,625
Ice.....	35,495
Fertilizers.....	29,487
Fish of all kinds.....	96,064
Beef, canned.....	12,758
Fresh beef.....	424
Salt and pickled beef.....	200,964
Other cured beef.....	209
Tallow.....	5,339
Bacon.....	17,829
Hams.....	76,346
Pickled pork.....	605,261
Lard.....	231,012
Mutton.....	93
Oleomargarine (imitation butter).....	84,305
do (oil).....	2,155
Poultry and game.....	1,043
All other meat products.....	79,833
Butter (1,560,952 lbs.).....	272,620
Cheese.....	85,011
Milk.....	4,587
Beans and peas.....	66,164
Onions.....	7,969
Potatoes.....	11,540
Canned vegetables.....	14,354
All other vegetables, including pickles.....	18,039
Wood and manufactures of:	
(a) Boards, deals and planks.....	332,648
Joists and scantlings.....	28,470
Hoops and hoop poles.....	1,582
Laths.....	589
Palings, pickets and bed-slats.....	156
Shingles.....	45,067
Shooks (box), \$7,917; other shooks, \$170, 344.....	178,261
Staves and headings.....	129,154
All other lumber.....	7,819
(b) Timber, sawed, \$2,621; logs \$3,606.....	6,227
(c) Manufactures of wood:	
Doors, sashes and blinds.....	7,812
Mouldings and trimmings, &c.....	1,516
Empty hogsheads, barrels.....	3,315
Household furniture.....	52,692
Woodenware.....	5,478
All other manufactures of wood.....	27,763
Eggs.....	1,747
Coal, anthracite, \$5,895; bituminous, \$8,179.....	14,034
Art works.....	231
Bark extract for tanning.....	1,948
Blacking.....	4,388
Books and maps.....	12,662
Brass and manufactures of.....	1,195
Bricks, \$765; fire bricks, \$748.....	1,513
Brooms and brushes.....	4,146

Candles.....	\$ 11,078
Carriages, &c.....	79,510
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.....	79,843
Clocks and watches.....	5,210
Copper and manufactures.....	1,054
Cotton, coloured cloths (1,125,591 yards).....	88,784
do uncoloured cloths (647,167 yards).....	70,286
do wearing apparel.....	9,533
do all other manufactures.....	9,789
Fancy articles, perfumery, toys, &c.....	36,494
Hemp, Jute, &c., manufactures:—	
Bags.....	3,483
Cordage.....	39,061
Twine.....	2,650
All other.....	2,841
Glass and glassware.....	21,805
Glucose.....	12
Grease scrap.....	2,065
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	24,225
Glue.....	431
Hair, and manufactures of.....	239
Honey.....	49
India rubber, boots and shoes.....	1,063
do all other manufactures.....	4,297
Ink, printers'.....	2,099
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:—	
Cutlery.....	1,031
Fire arms.....	18,007
Locks, hinges and building hardware.....	21,052
Machinery, N.O.S.....	62,643
Cut nails.....	13,159
Tacks, wrought horseshoe nails, &c.....	7,379
Sheet iron.....	1,181
Saws and tools.....	15,511
Scales and balances.....	5,281
Sewing machines.....	12,105
Stationary engines.....	1,780
Boilers.....	1,041
Stoves and ranges.....	7,608
Wire.....	5,755
Telephone and telegraph instruments.....	9,683
All other iron and steel manufactures.....	23,063
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver.....	2,072
Lamps and chandeliers, &c.....	8,493
Lead and manufactures of.....	2,237
Leather:—	
(a) Buff, grain, splits and all finished upper.....	1,012
(b) Patent.....	1,304
(c) Sole.....	4,224
(d) All other.....	3,372
(e) Manufactures, boots and shoes (100,226 pairs).....	100,638
Harness and saddies.....	5,499
All other manufactures of leather.....	4,991
Lime and cement.....	971
Malt liquors in bottles.....	12,666
do not in bottles.....	3,199
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....	8,269

Matches	7,509
Musical instruments, organs	8,195
do do pianos	6,945
do do all other	812
Naval stores	3,213
Oakum	1,869
Oil cake and oil cake meal	176,423
Oil, lard	5,717
Oils, animal	626
Oils, illuminating, mineral	167,248
Oils, lubricating	6,875
Oils, vegetable, cotton-seed oil	34,261
do linseed	2,783
All other oils	1,451
Paints and painters' colours	9,284
Paper, hanging	234
do writing	3,042
do all other	27,908
Paraffine	246
Plated ware	2,667
Ricc	218
Salt	797
Seeds	1,250
Silk, manufactures	372
Soap, toilet	2,706
do other (726,903 lbs.)	30,681
Spices	537
Spirits:—	
Alcohol	994
Rum	820
Whiskey, bourbon	107,652
do rye	26,864
do all other	2,429
Spirits turpentine	3,402
Starch	3,730
Stationery, except paper	14,565
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures	9,901
Sugar:—	
Molasses and syrup	268
Refined sugar	141,464
Candy and confectionery	6,441
Tin and manufactures	21,818
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf	129,642
do cigars	871
do cigarettes	21,634
do all other	70,473
Trunks and valises	11,260
Umbrellas and parasols	187
Varnishes	3,282
Vinegar	2,240
Wax (bees)	108
Wine, in bottles	1,224
do not in bottles	1,481
Wood, fire	340
Wool, carpets	85
Flannels and blankets	359
Wearing apparel	3,070

All other woollen manufactures.....	1,789
Zinc manufactures.....	67
Coffee (ground).....	9,855
Nuts.....	2,556
Not elsewhere enumerated.....	<u>5,461</u>

Total value of domestic exports United States to British West Indies, \$8,197 693 of which carried in vessels not United States register, \$5,639,568.

In addition to above, the United States export to British West Indies \$190,413 of foreign merchandise, of which \$43,695 were wood and manufactures; \$59,699 beans and peas; \$23,672 fish; \$8,494 tea, and \$13,697 coffee.

SCHEDULE 3.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE.

EXPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED, IN 1889.	BREADSTUFFS.												
	Agricultural Implements.	Animals.	Art Works.	Bark, Extract of, for Tanning.	Billiard and Pool Tables.	Blacking.	Books, Maps, &c.	Brass, and Manufactures of.	Barley.	Bread and Biscuit.	Corn and Cornmeal.	Oats.	Rye and Rye Flour.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentine Republic.....	1,069,320	125,485	790			20,517	92,038	4,076	410	9,395		734	
Brazil.....	31,848	79,363	2,464	440		8,648	130,587	5,428	11,908	28,354		210	
Central States of America.....	5,874	19,502	2,307	4,148		2,600	44,288	4,419	19,054	11,426		224	35
Chili.....	115,187		3,300	3,870		7,012	19,060	2,213	165				
Danish West Indies.....	1,049	10,185	25	23		288	572	60	3,700	57,316		979	138
Ecuador.....	979		30			311	4,119	857	1,000				
French West Indies.....	354	125,965	10			85	1,102	1,195	48,423	3,027,810		1,847	362
do Guiana.....	4,033	307,050	32			4,388	12,062		327	38,361		315	
British West Indies.....	163	28,700	231	1,948		4,475	1,188	56	297,480	489,712		60,300	
do Guiana.....	282	561		40		195	215	28	8,715	34,417		2,343	
do Honduras.....	121	2,752	19	287		1,153	38,421	493	24,298	2,570		120	
Hayi.....	60,513	513,703	1,393	4,612		4,347	36,583	21,839	49,110	137,225		1,599	8
Mexico.....	16	28	250	102		195	2,548	1,080	21,964	129,996		3,220	245
Dutch West Indies.....			392			158			1,945	312		283	687
do Guiana.....	28	741										85	
Peru.....	10,286	10,232	1,111			3,185	9,481	703	720				
San Domingo.....	921	921	232	245		4,597	3,677	500	4,386	1,261		496	
Cuba.....	74,135	16,356	2,151	805		5,399	46,617	32,420	23,537	92,425		7,813	2,630
Porto Rico.....	5,238	5,238	480	91		1,420	2,367	1,956	17,766	5,769		408	
United States of Colombia.....	4,184	4,588	1,500	3,694		2,004	56,137	20,921	34,823	11,266		1,473	
Uruguay.....	125,382	3,100	72	550		999	2,276	751	495				
Venezuela.....	832	13,100	949	653		1,277	13,388	3,301	30,613	119,288		923	10
Totals.....	1,510,745	1,267,094	17,828	4,202	25,780	65,183	516,326	102,316	3,756	606,022	4,258,181	83,372	4,115

COUNTRIES.	BREADSTUFFS.		Bricks.	Brooms and Brushes.	Candles.	Carriages and Horse Cars.	Cars, Passengers, &c., for Steam Railways.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines.	Clocks and Watches.	COAL.		Cocoa and Chocolate.	Copper, and Manufactures of.
	Wheat and Wheat Flour.	All other Breadstuffs.								Anthracite.	Bituminous.		
Argentine Republic.....		952		4,872		160,893	538,394	151,771	58,475	370	600		212
Brazil.....	4,036,246	26,274	1,037	2,395	12,829	32,387	275,386	193,386	60,506		847	560	285
Central States of America.....	704,134	20,922	799	5,769	12,871	44,445	8,530	215,205	9,075	93	4,494	1,302	5,769
Chili.....	200,936	245		3,557		17,060	36,583	61,491	11,449	1,431	945		5,890
Danish West Indies.....	131,912	1,054	938	234	986	3,965		2,844	213	1,703	420	191	310
Ecuador.....	63,378	1,691	190	932	398	3,054	4,950	38,322	7,079				
French West Indies.....	557,764	1,236		88		13,315		3,733	373	1,433	81,810		
do Guana.....	25,240	1,015		105		173		144	32	153			
British West Indies.....	2,084,143	69,141	1,513	4,146	11,078	79,510		82,854	5,210	5,895	8,176	9,855	1,054
do Guiana.....	540,132	7,179	32	2,532	2,747	4,365		25,940	1,092	800		2,459	70
do Honduras.....	66,226	1,737		601	1,675	757		6,768	716				
Hayti.....	787,919	3,732	2,164	538	4,441	25,496		17,169	445	6,218			
Mexico.....	185,746	27,007	8,100	8,548	34,179	134,873	210,412	329,487	18,172	12,229	153,497	26,427	8,532
Dutch West Indies.....	136,561	3,256	4	359	1,000	4,346		6,317	3,918	2,561	10,053		75
do Guiana.....	55,866	115		177	188	312		1,607	98	137			
Peru.....	642	416	3	1,818	136	4,550		31,188	5,266				2,569
San Domingo.....	202,678	3,631	1,070	546	4,140	8,720		14,895	354	1,733	2,577	21	2,007
Cuba.....	1,190,329	19,093	4,822	5,851	7,939	67,282		223,684	17,399	100,590	480,590	221	13,692
Porto Rico.....	638,210	11,669	330	6,241	17,755	11,144		53,325	2,338	850	6,040	20	975
United States of Colombia.....	326,688	14,370	1,102	7,090	7,146	30,982		168,218	4,915	278	134,532	3,625	8,459
Uruguay.....	277,510	5,263		283	164	24,930		52,289	12,960		4,257		
Venezuela.....	795,212	42,543	285	2,751	11,173	24,197	10,720	137,257	9,512	4,862	7,014	28	5,206
Totals.....	13,006,682	262,511	22,489	59,433	124,039	636,716	1,113,561	1,817,894	229,597	141,250	895,852	44,765	55,105

COUNTRIES.	COTTON MANUFACTURES.				Fancy Articles.	Fertilizers.	Fish.	FLAX AND HEMP, MANUFACTURES OF.				Fruits.	Glass and Glassware.
	Coloured Cloths.	Uncoloured Cloths.	Wearing Apparel.	All Other.				Partenware.	Eggs.	Corbage.	Twine.			Other Flax, and Hemp.
Argentine Republic.....	36,848	495,337	1,966	32,743	26,529	1,023	51,887	33,146	144,552	961	1,000	60,112	
Brazil.....	412,247	190,611	5,934	22,302	68,244	1,036	17,184	8,220	14,819	5,821	7,191	23,930	
Central States of America.....	105,648	273,395	37,589	19,929	66,505	8,693	45,446	24,383	1,197	6,788	24,684	33,085	
Chili.....	38,052	530,174	2,289	5,795	22,182	175	32,288	37,096	302	248	754	12,838	
5 Danish West Indies.....	4,938	3,553	343	832	3,252	428	10,211	962	141	258	2,022	1,327	
6 Ecuador.....	8,905	13,051	4,454	2,912	26,580	190	5,963	5	1,184	3	474	6,277	
French West Indies.....	927	2,614	.....	371	448	64	15,321	2,957	38	4	1,076	1,181
do Guiana.....	354	409	5	215	.....	.....	28,450	48	119	2	729	12
British West Indies.....	88,784	70,286	9,533	9,789	38,504	1,355	96,064	39,061	2,650	2,841	44,461	21,805	
do Guiana.....	14,832	10,194	18	605	2,538	17	10,721	238	42	.....	8,366	957
do Honduras.....	16,644	20,313	114	878	4,491	61	10,338	2,096	982	322	2,555	1,045	
Haiti.....	426,506	105,253	2,262	2,690	7,555	799	462,491	3,638	703	1,831	3,138	8,819	
Mexico.....	461,675	198,904	54,635	163,658	31,945	8,913	35,704	23,786	667	24,473	51,091	76,838	
Dutch West Indies.....	32,237	15,310	3,003	110	2,148	105	10,553	8,310	336	228	1,705	1,649	
do Guiana.....	105	46	77	175	184	.....	38,561	320	.....	.....	202	50
Peru.....	16,043	87,461	1,628	1,971	32,365	248	6,409	25,207	218	1,185	721	10,549	
San Domingo.....	84,040	35,376	1,210	5,700	2,348	.....	73,879	7,446	649	523	2,608	4,334
Cuba.....	13,192	56,931	12,515	43,542	77,557	3,214	110,291	984,138	2,188	11,858	30,981	55,178	
Porto Rico.....	6,610	5,727	2,087	4,303	3,755	321	4,410	16,637	36	1,062	1,666	21,581	
United States of Colombia.....	123,569	74,404	23,422	27,012	36,936	3,194	125,186	68,131	4,985	5,862	20,923	35,389	
Uruguay.....	13,481	93,075	1,536	4,954	21,812	176	15,345	16,892	11,399	.....	7,421	2,023
Venezuela.....	272,962	176,558	4,787	12,834	15,091	5,078	35,018	104,186	11,013	2,974	13,588	21,164	
Totals.....	2,319,709	2,329,982	169,407	363,320	494,391	37,368	1,241,790	712,353	198,340	71,042	221,958	405,541	

COUNTRIES.	Glue.	Grease Scrap.	Gunpowder and other Explosives.	Hay.	Hides and Skins other than Fur.	Hops.	Ice.	India Rubber Manufactures.	Ink, Printers.	Instruments, Scientific, Tele- graph and Telephone.	Iron and Steel, and Manufac- tures.	Jewellery, and Manufactures of Gold and Silver.	Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., for Lights.	Lead, Manufactures of.
Argentine Republic	125	970	17,286	984	248	248	1,200	5,117	2,059	100,345	1,141,570	13,507	60,958	3,080
Brazil	129	863	11,806	925	248	248	1,200	7,721	5,049	53,487	915,752	61,020	27,040	34,038
Central States of America	464	7,132	116,243	1,948	637	3,475	495	25,464	1,840	41,840	7,843	7,482	12,843	7,955
Chili	23	5,702	30,125	86	93	36	2,472	8,107	432	12,896	405,970	250	9,405	5,868
Danish West Indies	25	293	86	51	13	533	2,472	205	28	765	18,867	137	741	95
Ecuador	15	5	3,007	3,444	162	11	3,172	3,925	431	4,276	133,765	19,106	3,340	866
French West Indies	431	2,065	24,225	562	1,166	2,443	989	159	2,099	9,683	3,289	2,072	480	237
do Guiana	31	27	768	6,659	6	6	12,848	3,300	100	70	21,137	2,072	8,493	2,237
British West Indies	467	225	88,608	2,056	72	115	1,642	178	36	87	16,525	900	937	56
do Guiana	1,147	103,623	295,021	20,036	2,861	1,222	4,683	45,208	14,063	66,932	2,214,234	17	3,526	2,468
Haiti	65	42	1,349	6,137	10	10	754	239	268	1,315	13,060	6,340	37,733	17,362
Mexico	1520	1,520	6,305	112	10	10	1,016	98	648	100	3,591	68	887	15
Dutch West Indies	164	1,263	64,632	253	30	100	4,559	4	445	16,975	140,490	1,695	8,233	1,000
do Guiana	6,167	28,067	14,064	25,296	255	394	811	811	445	592	191,991	487	2,850	2,246
Peru	1,080	239	3,128	25,296	255	394	244	27,804	6,976	21,058	1,998,018	5,537	28,326	7,634
San Domingo	371	4,524	36,036	4,454	7	1,347	18,090	2,704	1,750	2,045	107,912	9,451	6,225	2,363
Cuba	456	1,966	14,001	97	1,004	1,404	15,833	15,833	2,952	14,008	626,240	12,869	19,503	6,184
Porto Rico	1,080	239	3,128	25,296	255	394	244	2,444	2,457	2,839	187,889	1,891	17,575	1,998
United States of Colombia	456	1,966	14,001	97	1,004	1,404	15,833	2,444	2,952	42,409	442,440	19,883	15,902	9,534
Uruguay	11,166	158,698	738,840	102,928	6,694	11,500	84,075	166,406	44,740	395,378	9,827,301	175,061	269,618	106,347
Venezuela	456	1,966	14,001	97	1,004	1,404	15,833	2,444	2,952	42,409	442,440	19,883	15,902	9,534
Totals	11,166	158,698	738,840	102,928	6,694	11,500	84,075	166,406	44,740	395,378	9,827,301	175,061	269,618	106,347

COUNTRIES.	Leather and Manufactures.	Lime and Cement.	Malt Liqueur.	Marble and Stone, and Manufac- tures of.	Matches.	Musical Instruments.	Naval Stores.	Oakum.	Oil Cake and Meal.	Oils, Animal.	Oils, Mineral, Refined.	Oils, Vegetable.	Paints and Colours.	Paper, and Manufactures of.	Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.
Argentine Republic	30,664	2,068	5,978	4,296	456	25,240	25,981	1,059	.....	220	726,795	2,810	6,188	30,105	506
Brazil	13,391	717	14,169	4,516	456	7,890	66,361	2,005	.....	39,222	937,815	9,362	9,602	36,034	284
Central States of America	93,563	3,893	91,177	12,605	5,197	11,321	4,812	377	6	3,068	81,456	12,368	25,186	28,727	4,677
Chili	11,075	118	1,314	3,080	1,534	2,686	8,390	350	.....	57,369	235,809	896	2,952	27,661	.....
Danish West Indies	13,025	383	496	707	1,534	8,175	77	31	8,141	458	7,822	4,763	696	8,851	37
Ecuador	19,045	668	688	16,864	886	8,175	50	.....	.....	.....	609,606	100	485	8,845	72
French West Indies	1,095	62	6,812	192	1,378	13	734	3	3,528	155	41,722	713	25	465	.....
do Guiana	1,073	.....	1,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3,574	13	44	5	.....
British West Indies	118,493	971	15,865	8,269	7,509	15,882	3,213	1,869	176,425	6,342	174,203	38,485	9,284	28,184	246
do Guiana	11,289	.....	415	1,162	54	465	3,633	83	3,265	26,297	51,660	786	120	347	.....
do Honduras	11,272	92	4,851	2,883	1,481	50	623	267	.....	44	10,276	506	889	1,775	.....
Haiti	34,273	1,656	15,771	2,054	4,219	1,432	924	1,261	.....	5,184	32,915	4,246	6,000	3,494	.....
Mexico	88,633	18,905	182,058	10,168	1,981	14,737	6,702	617	.....	44,447	248,381	76,136	36,207	13,365	17,683
Dutch West Indies	7,985	16	704	1,218	1,876	329	368	398	18	571	13,948	702	877	1,825	257
do Guiana	105	.....	8,932	2,050	800	.....	55	60	.....	.....	14,769	.....	15	.....	.....
Peru	2,181	45	971	390	23	718	11,279	87	.....	6,011	57,172	985	489	6,117	24
San Domingo	23,518	2,780	7,493	453	75	460	4,913	211	.....	208	41,799	2,016	1,490	8,046	.....
Cuba	166,334	16,500	19,312	14,243	56	959	12,135	2,394	.....	2,122	107,532	3,725	20,733	198,461	.....
Porto Rico	10,345	514	6,382	4,693	38	1,153	1,969	440	20	320	97,872	2,180	3,149	43,387	295
United States of Colombia	65,182	4,337	34,445	3,123	12,540	5,917	5,182	3,488	687	15,759	89,490	10,679	19,646	32,933	.....
Uruguay	4,293	7,679	3,317	7,726	1,734	1,734	29,618	2,783	.....	784	273,425	880	1,103	6,584	.....
Venezuela	15,117	4,337	23,263	6,508	2,858	5,447	19,113	1,952	.....	1,343	121,749	16,817	11,694	17,301	11
Totals	740,936	65,011	445,466	104,600	42,961	104,682	205,612	19,943	192,090	209,324	3,979,910	180,068	152,723	500,502	24,092

PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	Plated Ware.	Beef Products.					Hog Products.					Mutton.	Oleomargarine and Oil.	Poultry.	All other Meat Pro-ducts.	
		Beef, Canned.	Beef, Fresh.	Beef, Pickled.	Beef, Other.	Tallow.	Bacon.	Hams.	Pork, Fresh.	Pork, Pickled.	Lard.					
Argentine Republic.	131,561	262				13	550									6,342
Brazil.	32,439	3,019		795	5,708	106	108,533	628		1,280						2,096
Central States of America.	5,836	4,500		17,580	6,143	62,752	9,142	12,621		30,547						11,322
Chili.	30,860	601		3,020				1,390		1,390						835
Danish West Indies.		207		4,063				6,965		24,401						1,193
Equador.	2,118							3,230								10
French West Indies.	1,141	171	25	84,391			3,108	19,952		64,705						10
do Guiana.	22	771		6,166			819			15,662						13
British West Indies.	2,667	12,758	420	200,964	209		17,859	76,346		605,261						20
do Guiana.	138	459		103,407			8,754	12,047		251,263						1,043
do Honduras.	291	781		6,346			2,810	4,462		53,254						3,269
Hayti.	310	380		41,676			69	26,793		609,557						10,773
Mexico.	9,012	2,280	1,600	319,670	59		9,649	31,644	103	252						18,615
Dutch West Indies.	1,193	1,058		12,726			468	3,507		3,761						5,014
do Guiana.		230		28,588			9,014	2,981		55,140						
Peru.	6,115	574		252			1,822	643		1,623						353
San Domingo.	311	9		2,659			1,449	8,734		24,661						3,978
Cuba.	10,639	122	367	4,392			278,842	295,148		59,943						17,932
Porto Rico.	3,668	82		2,612			47,728	24,336		217,549						8,218
United States of Colombia.	10,222	2,286		27,818	139		1,680	36,751		36,484						147,214
Uruguay.	25,688			1,195			33	600								474
Venezuela.	10,308	1,267		3,575			654	60,739		1,732						50
Totals	284,655	31,817	2,412	551,809	12,258	455,327	495,821	638,536	103	2,058,524	159	7,192	3,334	220,486		

COUNTRIES.	Dairy Products.		Salt.	Seeds.	Silk, Manufactures of.	Soap.	Spices, Ground or Prepared.	Spirits.	Starch.	Stationery.	Straw and Palm, Manufactures of.		SUGAR.		Tin, Manufactures of.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.	Tobacco, Manufactures of.	
	\$	%									\$	%	Refined Sugar.	Candy and Confectionery.				
Argentine Republic.....	14																	
Brazil.....	7,736	39		537	1,346	6,318		2,894	18,010	4,560	17	17	2,755	59	4,144	60,381	40,549	
Central States of America.....	39,901	3,740		496	25,556	39,638	88	84	557	10,790	3,326	9	935	105	5,866	5,111	5,052	
Chili.....	30	16		2,823	1,134	13,595	1,751	25,406	2,898	28,200	2,928		49,775	6,247	5,905	12,410	32,603	
Danish West Indies.....	25,508			63	5	2,404	36	1,593	12	6,478		379	8,373	75	2,499	317	8,096	
Ecuador.....	3,845			161	341	584	5	34,672	5,881	5,633	94		45	181	234	9,749	3,874	
French West Indies.....	134,926			63	286	286	6	1,780	30	5,639	9		365	284	234	71,147	252	
do Guiana.....	4,491								7	44	9		7,971	874	874	6,145	43	
British West Indies.....	362,218	797		1,250	372	33,387	537	136,945	3,730	14,565	9,901		141,464	21,318	21,318	126,642	92,978	
do Guana.....	31,765			7		8,320	68	137	432	789	79		1,620	1,046	1,046	42,133	5,612	
do Honduras.....	19,290	37		86		2,771	93	262	77	203			6,713	161	457	2,332	3,559	
Haiti.....	103,332	158		149		184,326	2,117	1,649	179	2,353	1,426		114,790	1,336	2,420	78,767	9,775	
Mexico.....	41,938	1,637		2,085	7,163	37,590	5,962	14,848	7,565	47,109	2,730		58,280	6,480	19,919	122,508	11,110	
Dutch West Indies.....	21,456			123		1,526	122		76	100	534		9,376	1,088	876	6,268	30,715	
do Guiana.....	3,205			26	34	134							371	41	41	5,904	168	
Peru.....	396			136				136	15	3,516				432	96	4,116		
San Domingo.....	26,050	607		123		9,149	327		19	2,375	602		23,520	1,311	786	188	90	
Cuba.....	47,182	209		1,920	460	4,717	249	475	60	13,290	6,373		206	19,735	19,686	270	59,658	
Porto Rico.....	24,721	129		129	21	171	35	68	1,048	5,962	286		772	3,617	3,617	1,026	739	
United States of Colombia.....	112,663	6,055		986	738	63,407	2,094	10,196	983	23,576	12,770		203,306	3,987	11,777	48,243	58,565	
Uruguay.....	219	20			120	539	70	449	12,785	1,487			13,017	1,340	1,340	27,549	3,231	
Venezuela.....	112,265			1,121	1,121	1,155	966	668	102	4,085	1,142		850	8,961	4,951	16,551	73,024	
Totals.....	1,122,721	13,315		12,502	38,421	410,617	14,526	232,262	54,466	182,494	44,572		694,561	60,850	108,984	646,441	443,809	

IMPORTS of the named Countries, from the United States, of Agricultural Products; Exports to the United States, 1889; also, Exports of Flour and Wheat by the United States.

COUNTRIES.	AGRICULTURAL.		TOTAL.		EXPORT OF FLOUR BY UNITED STATES.		EXPORT OF WHEAT BY UNITED STATES.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Barrels.	\$	Bushels.	\$
	Argentine Republic	304,101	5,198,741	8,376,077	5,454,618	678,972	3,651,908	415,507	384,337
Brazil	4,903,421	52,642,737	9,276,511	60,403,804	150,284	705,058	62,047	50,755
Central American States	1,299,288	7,948,493	4,146,511	8,414,019	2,967,254	2,622,625	225,207	200,147
Chili	341,763	103,492	2,967,254	607,931	27,087	131,910	2	2
Danish West Indies	335,959	513,785	673,942	695,005	13,936	63,578		
Ecuador	275,672	480,797	755,708	110,053	107,070	536,012	22,981	21,752
French West Indies	1,326,232	99,382	1,852,111	13,366	5,181	25,240		
do Guiana	82,943	14,579,986	140,768	15,985,562	444,317	2,083,433	610	709
British West Indies	5,539,461	180,524	8,197,693	211,465	119,012	540,132		
do Honduras	191,448	4,512,593	362,623	4,526,181	13,465	66,226		
do Guiana	1,231,151	2,948,295	3,975,461	3,757,443	154,636	787,919		
Mexico	1,955,406	671,627	10,886,288	21,233,601	32,114	183,318	2,280	2,428
Hayti	3,747,381	90,123	619,011	194,087	27,426	136,523	25	32
Dutch West Indies	365,121	171,700	119,012	460,243	11,212	56,666		
do Guiana	112,531	202,965	773,244	314,032	130	652		
Peru	390,845	1,285,873	1,150,651	1,454,261	37,646	202,678		
San Domingo	5,099,954	47,204,203	11,297,198	52,130,623	243,153	1,190,494	30	35
Cuba	1,327,026	3,672,274	2,175,488	3,707,373	129,946	638,210		
Porto Rico	984,115	3,669,996	3,728,961	4,263,519	61,603	326,688		
United States of Columbia	360,412	2,847,828	2,027,363	2,986,964	22,119	114,559	168,259	162,941
Uruguay	1,805,194	10,156,454	3,703,705	10,392,569	155,357	791,007	4,848	5,205
Venezuela	2,100	1,477	6,888	2,126				
Bolivia								
Totals	38,153,225	158,955,570	78,981,271	199,961,470	2,485,311	12,232,006	901,796	828,343

SCHEDULE 4.

EXPORTS.

GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of Jamaica in the Year ended 30th September, 1891.

Countries to which Exported.	VALUES—						Total.		
	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom.....	525,118	19	11	77,434	0	8	602,553	0	7
Dominion of Canada.....	36,755	17	10	157	18	0	36,913	15	7
United States of America.....	793,310	4	5	16,987	19	7	810,298	4	0
Mexico.....	2	0	0	2	15	0	4	15	0
France.....	39,359	15	5	69	2	0	39,428	17	5
Germany.....	39,501	9	10	35	4	2	39,536	14	0
Austria.....	11,349	6	11	7	0	0	11,356	6	11
Belgium.....	900	8	6	2	0	0	902	8	6
Italy.....	2,011	1	6				2,011	1	6
Holland.....	1,646	12	3				1,646	12	3
Russia.....	12,608	17	2	2	16	0	12,611	13	2
Sweden.....	3,107	11	9				3,107	11	9
Switzerland.....	1,096	17	6	2	0	0	1,098	17	6
British West Indies.....	13,799	13	8	4,287	0	3	18,086	13	11
Foreign West Indies.....	6	10	0	65	15	2	72	5	2
British Honduras.....	2,424	3	4	86	5	0	110	8	4
British Guiana.....	1,888	1	10	163	2	7	2,051	4	5
Foreign States.....	19,054	0	1	11,574	1	1	30,628	1	2
Republic of Hayti.....	106	17	9	2,287	14	3	2,394	12	0
Africa.....	11	6	0				11	6	0
Totals.....	1,501,659	15	8	113,164	13	9	1,614,824	9	5

SCHEDULE 5.

IMPORTS.

GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of Jamaica in the Year ending 30th September, 1889.

Countries.	Values of Imports.			Values Entered for Home Consumption.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom ..	884,444	14	11	859,041	14	8
United States of America ..	544,530	5	3	529,097	1	9
Canada ..	144,353	7	9	144,259	7	1
British West Indies ..	12,616	7	6	12,105	10	3
British East Indies ..	5,166	11	11	12,526	15	1
British Guiana ..	62	9	3	62	9	3
France ..	430	12	1	273	13	8
Germany ..	938	15	2	872	9	4
Haiti ..	1,120	17	10	761	17	10
Foreign West Indies ..	223	5	1	263	6	1
Foreign States ..	3,618	8	3	3,563	17	11
Danish West Indies ..	18	0	0	15	0	0
Central America ..	8	3	6	8	3	6
Mexico ..	63	3	8	68	3	8
Brazils ..	3	1	2	3	1	2
Totals ..	1,597,600	3	4	1,562,922	11	3
Rated ..	711,752	12	4	693,152	7	9
Ad valorem ..	697,706	10	7	680,743	5	4
Free, Army and Navy ..	3,571	4	3	4,457	2	0
Free per Tariff and Navy ..	184,569	16	2	184,569	16	2
Totals ..	1,597,600	3	4	1,562,922	11	3

J A M A I C A .

IMPORTS DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer and porter, per gallon	0	0	6
Bacon, per pound	0	0	2
Barley (not pearl barley), per bushel	0	0	4
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	15	0
Beef, dry, salted or cured, per pound	0	0	1
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4
Bread or biscuits, per 100 lbs	0	6	0
Butter, per pound	0	0	2
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2
do tallow, per pound	0	0	0 ³ / ₄
do wax or spermaceti, per pound	0	0	2
Cattle, neat, per head	0	10	0
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6
Cocoa, per 100 lbs	0	10	0
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100 lbs	1	0	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs	0	3	6
do smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂
do alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	2	6
do herrings do do	0	2	6
do do smoked, per pound	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂
do mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	4	6
do pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	4	6
do salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2
do do wet or salted, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	10	6
Flour, rye, per barrel of 196 lbs	0	8	0
do wheat do do	0	8	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0
Hams, per pound	0	0	2
Horses, mares and geldings, each	0	10	0
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3
Lard, per pound	0	0	0 ³ / ₄
Matches, lucifer and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	15	0
Meal (not wheat meal), per barrel of 196 lbs	0	2	0
Mules, each	0	10	0
Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
Oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Peas (not being split peas), per bushel	0	0	4
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	15	0
Rice, per 100 lbs	0	3	0
do undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Salt, per 100 lbs	0	1	0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Soap, per 100 lbs	0	5	6
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	10	0
do gin, per gallon	0	10	0
do rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	10	0
do whiskey, per gallon	0	10	0
Spirits of wine, alcohol and other spirits, cordials or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0
Sugar, refined, per pound	0	0	2
do unrefined, per 100 lbs	0	10	0
Tea, per pound	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	0	0	6
do unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
do Cigars, per pound	0	5	0
Tongues, dried, per pound	0	0	2
do salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	15	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	9
Wines, in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	2	6
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	13	0
Wood, for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	9	0
Wood, shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
Shingles, Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
On all goods, wares, merchandise and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
And after these rates, for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			

EXEMPTIONS.

Asses.	by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills.
Birds.	Molasses.
Books, printed, including maps.	Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals.
Bricks (not Bath bricks).	Patent fuel.
Bullion.	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron.
Carriages, carts and waggons used for agricultural purposes.	Pipes for conveying fluids.
Coals.	Plants, growing.
Coke.	Ploughs, plough harrows, cultivators, clod-crushers, horse-hoes, dibbles, sewing machines, also, sewing machines and parts thereof.
Coin.	Poultry.
Cotton wool.	Pumps for raising water.
Diamonds.	Railway truck wheels.
Dogs.	Resins and rosins.
Dye woods.	Salt, rock.
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs.	Sarsaparilla, but not the extract of.
Fish, fresh.	Sheep.
Flax.	Shooks, tierce, punchon and hogsheads, and all description of shooks; also, tierces, hogsheads and casks.
Fruit, fresh.	Slates.
Goats.	Soda, ash or sub-soda.
Guano and other manure.	Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology.
Land machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool.	Stills or any part of a still.
Hay and straw.	Steam engines or any part of a steam engine.
Hemp.	Swine.
Hides, raw.	Tallow, grease, tallow-grease or grease and slush.
Hydraulic presses and printing presses.	Tiles, marble, and earthenware, as well as paving stones.
Ice.	Meat, fresh.
Iron galvanized.	Tow.
Iron for roofing, doors, shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters.	Turtle.
Leeches.	Vegetables, fresh.
Malt dust.	Wax, bees'.
Marble, in slabs and blocks.	Wood hoops.
Machines, horse-power.	Wood staves and headings, red or white oak or ash.
Tortoise shell.	Wire, iron for fences, wire fencing, iron standards and also tomb railings.
Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificates of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.	
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion	

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Store-keeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this island, on the production of the bill of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for the use of the Army or Navy aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such officer or Naval Mess and on undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Volunteers or for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation, a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

Flour, bread or meal, not less than ten barrels of each article.

Lard or butter, not less than ten firkins of each article.

Candles, not less than ten boxes.

Soap, not less than twenty boxes.

Ale, beer or porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles.

Beef, pork or pickled fish, not less than ten barrels of each.

Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags.
 Dried fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight.
 Tongues, not less than ten barrels.
 Lumber, not less than five thousand feet.
 Shingles, not less than five thousand.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on bread or biscuit imported.

EXPORT DUTIES.

UNDER LAW 11 OF 1867, TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL REVENUE BY LAW 18 OF 1879.

	s.	d.
On coffee, per tierce (other packages in proportion of 7 cwt. to a tierce)	6	0
On logwood and other dyewoods, lignumvitæ, ebony and cocus wood, per ton	1	0

UNDER LAW 11 OF 1867, AMENDED BY LAW 20 OF 1887, APPROPRIATED TO IMMIGRATION FUND.

On sugar, per hogshead	3	0
N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads ; 8 barrels to 1 hogshead (other packages in proportion to a hogshead of 17 cwt.)		
On rum, per puncheon	2	6
N.B.—2 hogsheads to 1 puncheon ; quarter-cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 90 gallons.		

Drawback of excise duty, according to the strength of the spirit, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided 24 hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Revenue to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. (See Section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, and Regulations published in *Gazette* of 8th October, 1885.)

Drawbacks of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of one shilling for each gallon cordial exported, on its being proved to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture, and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. (See Section 46 of Law 10 of 1878.)

SCHEDULE 6.

BERMUDA.

TARIFF OF DUTIES.

	s.	d.
Arrowroot, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	10	0
do manufactured, per pound.	0	6
Alcohol, per gallon.	5	0
Arrack do	5	0
Cordials do	5	0
Gin do	5	0
Peppermint water, per gallon.	5	0
Shrub, per gallon.	5	0
Whiskey do	5	0
Rum do	5	0
Wine, of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , per hogshead.	20	0
Malt liquor, cider and perry, in bottles, commonly called quart bottles, per dozen	1	0
Cigars (per 1,000.	15	0
(or per pound, at the option of the importer.	1	6
Cigarettes, per pound	1	6
Tobacco (other than cigars and cigarettes) and snuff, per pound	0	6
Cows, calves, heifers and oxen, per head.	4	0

And in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity.

Irrespective of the foregoing duty on spirits, there shall be levied and paid into the public Treasury, on each and every cask or other package landed within these Islands, containing alcohol, arrack, brandy, gin, cordials, peppermint water, rum, shrub or whiskey in bulk, on the landing thereof in these Islands, the sum of sixpence, and on the spirits herein enumerated no drawback of the tax hereby imposed on the package shall be allowed.

On all goods imported (except articles subject to specific duties and those enumerated in the following table of exemptions, and such books as, under the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books and to protect the British Author," are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent.), 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Animals and goods imported on account of the public of these Islands by any public officer or committee, being the property of the public or purchased at the public expense.

Baggage, consisting of apparel and professional apparatus of passengers.

Books, not re-prints of British publications.

Bullion, coals, coin, diamonds.

Electric cable and electric cable machinery and apparatus imported into these Islands (by any company or person or persons under contract with Her Majesty's Government) with a view of establishing or maintaining telegraphic communication with places beyond the sea.

Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, excepting potatoes.

Horses and other beasts, and provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, being the property of Her Majesty, and horses of Military Officers brought into these Islands as a necessary part of their military equipment.

Ice.

Paintings, engravings, photographs and sculpture (whether monumental or otherwise).

Personal effects of inhabitants of these Islands dying abroad, and not intended for sale.

Specimens of natural history.

Trees, plants and shrubs for planting.

Uniforms, Naval and Military.