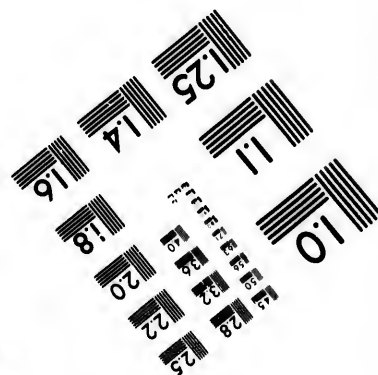
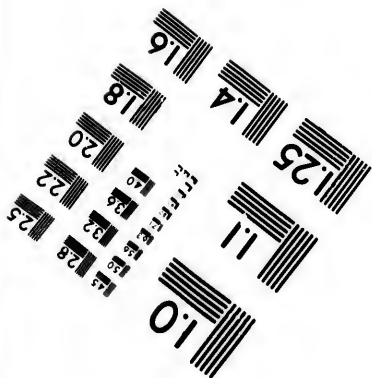
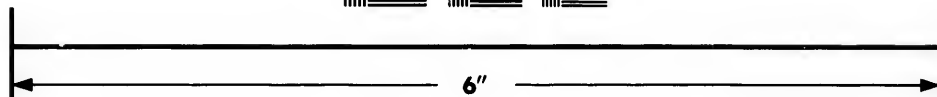
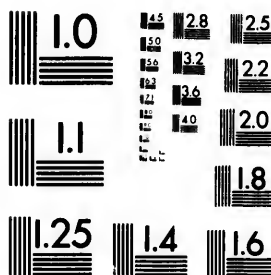
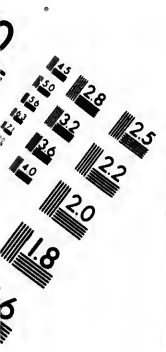


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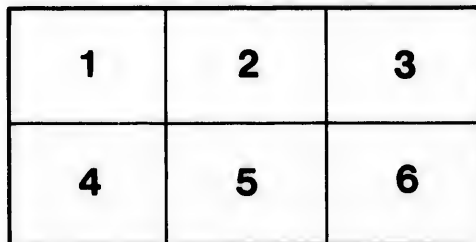
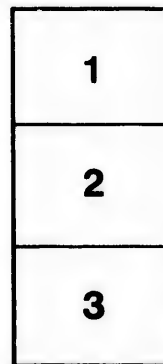
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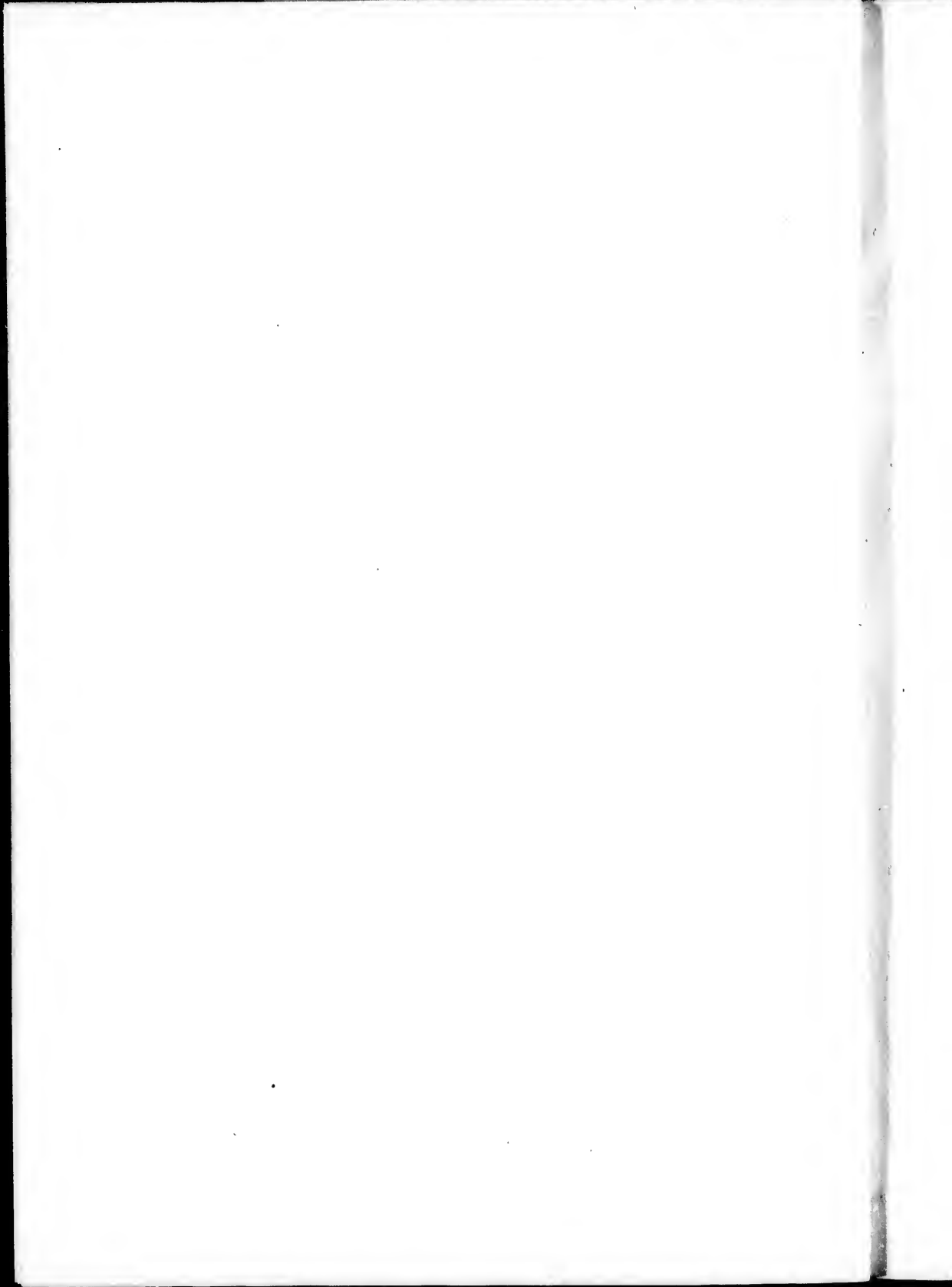


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REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY THE  
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OF  
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FOR THE YEAR  
1870,  
BY  
LIEUT. GOVERNOR ROBINSON.



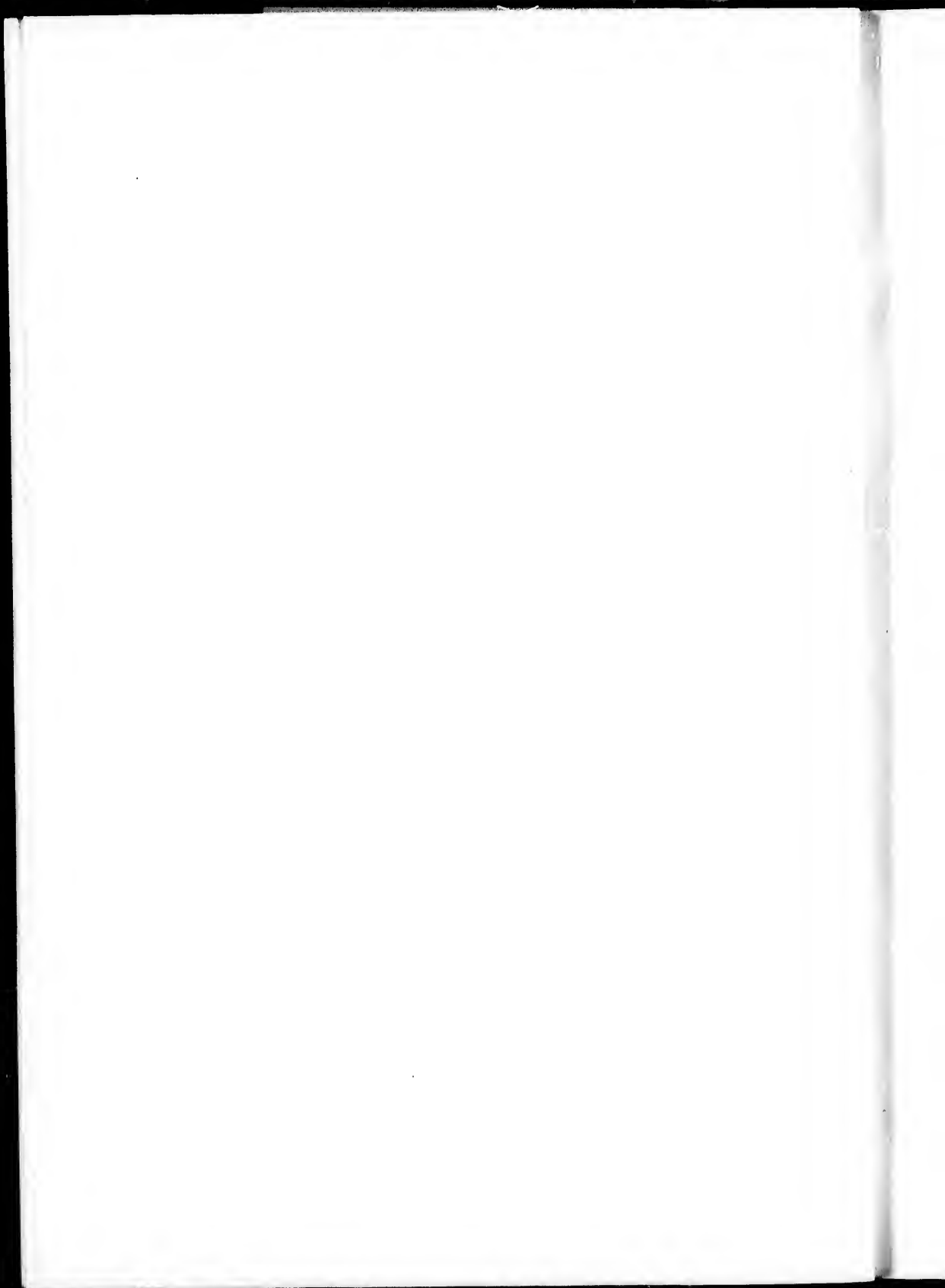
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REPORT  
TO ACCOMPANY THE  
BLUE BOOK  
OF  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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No. 87.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Prince Edward Island,  
27th December, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward the Blue Book of Prince Edward Island for 1870, the preparation of which has been delayed by the non-completion of the printed commercial returns.

2. Some years having elapsed since the Blue Book was reported upon in detail, or the Colony described for the information of those at a distance, I beg leave on this occasion to submit the following remarks:

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Kimberley,  
&c. &c. &c.

## PART I.

**GENERAL.**

1. Prince Edward Island, situated in the southern part of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Strait of Northumberland, which varies from nine to thirty miles in width, is about 130 miles long, from 10 to 34 broad, and contains an area of 2,134 square miles.

2. Communication with the neighbouring provinces is kept up, throughout the period of navigation, by means of excellent steamers running tri-weekly from Charlottetown (the capital of the Island) to Pictou in Nova Scotia, and Shediac in New Brunswick. Freight and passenger steamers connect weekly with Quebec and the Gulf Ports to the north, and with Halifax and Boston to the south.

3. We are in direct telegraphic communication with Canada, the United States, and, via Canada, with Europe; and telegraph offices have been established in the principal towns and settlements of the province.

4. In winter, travelling is attended with considerable discomfort, and the isolation of the island at that season of the year is one of the greatest drawbacks to the place.

5. The navigation generally closes towards the middle or end of December. By the first week in January the harbours, with one exception, are covered with a strong coating of ice, and the colonial steamers laid up for the winter, not to re-commence running, as a rule, until the end of April or the beginning of May. During the winter months mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentin in New Brunswick. The distance across at this point is about nine miles, and the passage occupies from three to eight hours, according to the state of the weather. All male passengers are expected to assist in hauling the ice-boats, female passengers rarely face the transit except in the most favorable weather, and under circumstances of urgent necessity.

6. An Act was passed during the last session of the Legislature providing for the construction of a Railway from Charlottetown

eastward to Georgetown and Souris, and westward to Alberton and Tignish. In Georgetown harbour, which faces the widest part of Northumberland Strait, the channel remains open nearly a month later, and the ice breaks up in the spring fully a month earlier, than in the harbour of Charlottetown. There is no reason why a steamer, constructed on the principle of those used on the river Saint Lawrence, should not be placed on the route from Georgetown to Pietou in Nova Scotia. This, I hope, will be done, so soon as the Railway shall be completed from Charlottetown to Georgetown; and then our steam communication with the neighbouring provinces need not be stopped for more than two months in the year.

7. Charlottetown, the seat of Government, is situated upon a point of rising ground at the confluence of the York and Hillsborough rivers. The town, which contains about 10,000 inhabitants, is well laid out in broad streets intersecting each other at right angles, and several good sized squares; but in wet weather the streets are almost impassable (crossings and pavements being alike unknown), and the squares, with one exception, are so ill-kept and neglected as to be anything but an ornament to the city. The principal public buildings consist of the Colonial Building, a fine stone edifice erected in 1842, and an equally handsome brick building which has just been completed. The former contains accommodation for the different branches of the Legislature and the public officers of the Colony; the latter is intended to be used as a Court House and Post Office. There are numerous Churches in the town—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Bible Christian—but I do not think that any of them can claim to be possessed of much architectural beauty. The private houses are mostly built of wood, but a good many brick buildings have recently been erected, which give a more substantial and regular appearance to the streets, and will contribute to security from fire. The affairs of the city are under the management of a Mayor and Corporation, who maintain a small Police force, and supervise generally the business of the municipality. Improvements urgently needed in Charlottetown are good sewerage, a cheap and plentiful supply of wholesome water, macadamized streets, and side-walks.

8. The other chief towns are Georgetown in King's County, and Summerside in Prince County. It was originally intended that Princetown should be the capital of the western district, but not being so well situated with respect to its harbour as are Charlotte-

## REPORT ON THE

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own and Georgetown, large vessels being unable to approach the shore, Summerside has quite monopolized the business of the county, and is rapidly improving in appearance and importance. The population of Summerside amounts now to 1,917, that of Georgetown to 1,056.

9. Seen from the water, the appearance of Prince Edward Island is exceedingly prepossessing. On approaching the coast the country affords a charming picture of cultivated and well wooded land, with villages and cleared farms dotted along the shore, and by the sides of the bays and rivers. The country is everywhere intersected with navigable harbours and tortuous arms of the sea, no part of the island being much more than eight miles from the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

10. The land is generally speaking flat, but rises here and there to a moderate height, without being anywhere so mountainous as to impede the operations of the agriculturist. On the whole the conformation of the island is good; the scenery is home-like and agreeable; while thickly scattered, flourishing homesteads indicate a degree of comfort and prosperity rarely met with in a new country.

PART II.

SOIL.

1. Prince Edward Island is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and it may be confidently asserted that, with the exception of a few bogs and swamps, composed of a soft spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet black mould, the whole island consists of highly valuable cultivable land. The soil, which is well watered with numerous springs and rivers, is formed for the most part of a rich layer of vegetable matter above a bright loam, resting upon stiff clay and sandstone; the land in its natural state being covered with timber and shrubs of every variety, amongst which the cedar, mountain-ash, wild-cherry, &c., are conspicuous for their beauty and delicacy of appearance.

2. All kinds of grain and vegetables grown in England ripen here in great perfection, and the following particulars, taken from the census of 1871, will show the general improvement that has taken place in the agricultural condition of the colony during the last ten years; premising, for the purpose of showing of what the island is capable, that two-thirds of the whole are still uncultivated:

ACREAGE, FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

	1861	1871	In-crease.	De-crease.
No. of persons holding land	10,741	11,512	771	—
Acres held in fee simple	465,942	697,598	231,656	—
Acres held by lease or agreement for lease	407,169	279,501	—	127,568
Acres held by verbal agreement	38,440	20,931	—	17,509
Occupiers neither freeholders nor leaseholders (squatters)	64,636	30,110	—	34,526
Acres of arable land held by all families	368,127	445,103	76,976	—
Horses	18,765	25,329	6,564	—
Neat Cattle	60,012	62,984	2,976	—
Sheep	107,245	147,364	40,119	—
Hogs	38,553	52,514	13,961	—
Threshing Machines	856	1,607	751	—
Fanning Mills*	—	1,692	—	—
Mowing Machines*	—	1,024	—	—
Haymaking Machines*	—	578	—	—
Hay Elevators*	—	115	—	—
Stumping Machines*	—	133	—	—
Mud Diggers*	—	1,402	—	—
Other useful Machines*	—	2,509	—	—
Carts, Trucks, and Truck Waggon*	—	14,295	—	—
Riding Waggon and Carriages, Wood Sleds and Jaunting Sleighs*	—	24,884	—	—

\* Not previously enumerated.

PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTIONS RAISED IN 1860 AND 1870, RESPECTIVELY.

	1860	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Bushels Wheat . . . . .	346,125	269,392	—	76,733
“ Buckwheat . . . . .	50,127	75,109	24,982	—
“ Barley . . . . .	223,195	176,441	—	56,754
“ Oats . . . . .	2,218,578	3,120,576	901,998	—
“ Potatoes . . . . .	2,572,335	3,375,726	803,391	—
“ Turnips . . . . .	348,784	395,358	46,574	—
“ Beans* . . . . .	—	584	—	—
“ Peas* . . . . .	—	741	—	—
“ Indian Corn* . . . . .	—	2,411	—	—
“ Timothy Seed* . . . . .	—	8,645	—	—
“ Clover Seed . . . . .	321	3,219	2,898	—
Tons Hay . . . . .	31,088	68,349	37,261	—
Lbs. Flax* . . . . .	—	27,282	—	—
“ Butter . . . . .	711,485	981,939	270,454	—
“ Cheese . . . . .	109,233	155,223	45,990	—

\* Not previously enumerated.

3. I have recently received from Dr. Dawson, F. R. S., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, a highly interesting and exhaustive report of geological explorations made by him in July and August of the present year, under the direction of the local Government, and of which I hope to be able to send Your Lordship very shortly a printed copy. Meanwhile the following extracts under the heads of *Soils* and *Peat as fuel* will be of interest:

*Soils.* The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into stiff clay on the one hand and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the Island, and which may be used in addition to the farm manures to increase the fertility of the soil or restore it when exhausted, are—

- (1). The Mussel Mud or oyster shell mud of the Bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.
- (2). Peat and Marsh Mud and swamp soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.
- (3). Seaweed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores and is of great manurial value whether fresh or composted.
- (4). Fish Offal. The heads and bones of Cod are more especially of much practical importance and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

(5). Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the Island are of much value in affording a supply of this material as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalis.

Where manures require to be purchased from abroad, those that will be found to produce the greatest effects are those capable of affording phosphates and alkalis, more especially bone earth, superphosphate of lime and guano; but where fish offal and seaweed can be procured in sufficient quantity, or good dressings of the oyster deposit are applied, these foreign aids may well be dispensed with at least for many years.

*Peat as Fuel.* The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of Coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which will be afforded by the railway now in progress, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken by the Government for the protection of the remainder of the forests; and whether the time has not come for the utilization of the large deposits of Peat existing in some parts of the province.

In European Countries, and more recently in Canada and the United States, Peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating power to coal; but when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms both for steam production and domestic use. Charred Peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood, charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading—

Lennox Island Bog, 20,200 tons, value at \$4	\$80,800.00
Squirrel Creek, 500,000 “ “ “	2,000,000.00
Black Bank, 1,777,248 “ “ “	7,108,992.00
2,297,448	\$9,189,792.00

Dr. Harrington has made comparative trials of the peat with that in use in Canada with the results stated below, which show that the quality in the case of the largest of the three deposits is excellent, and as the facilities for its extraction and shipment, especially at the Black Bank, are all that could be desired, there can be no doubt that the three deposits above, without mentioning others, are capable of supplying a very large quantity of good fuel. That deserving of attention in the first instance is undoubtedly the Black Bank at Casumpee, both on account of the readiness of access to it and its good quality. It is also to be observed that another deposit exists in Casumpee Bay, and is said to be of great extent, though we had not an opportunity to examine it or to obtain specimens for analysis.



## PART III.

## CLIMATE.

1. The climate of Prince Edward Island is remarkably healthy. The cold is certainly much more severe, and lasts for a longer period than in England; but, on the other hand, the atmosphere is dry and salubrious, and the island possesses a summer climate of such brightness and beauty as to compensate, to a great extent, for the long winter and backward spring. An excellent description of the climate was furnished to the Colonial Office by Lieut. Governor Sir Donald Campbell in 1849, from which I cannot do better than quote the following extracts:

The weather generally becomes unsteady in the early part of November, and sometimes sharp frosts with showers of snow take place before the middle of that month, the frost gradually increasing until the ground resists the plough, which is ordinarily about the second week in December. The cold then increases rapidly and the ground is covered with snow. During the months of January and February the weather is usually steady, with the thermometer occasionally from 10° to 20° below zero of Fahrenheit, but sometimes a thaw takes place and by laying the ground bare of its winter covering, occasions great inconvenience. Travelling is suspended and becomes difficult, and the hauling of firewood, which is usually accomplished at that period, is prevented. March, as in England, is a windy month, and is throughout very changeable. About the close of this month the snow rapidly melts, and the ice in the rivers and bays becomes rotten and dangerous to pass, and wholly disappears except in late seasons, about the middle of April. Strong southerly winds now commence, and the last vestiges of frost speedily vanish.

The spring is short, and in the beginning of June the summer bursts forth, and from this time until the end of September the climate resembles that of the southern coast of England. The thermometer, however, during calm weather, indicates a greater degree of heat, but the sea breeze seldom fails to lower the temperature before the sun reaches the zenith, so that little inconvenience thence arises. About the middle of September the evenings get cool, and the autumn properly commences.

In Lower Canada the winter is nearly two months longer than in this island, the frosts more severe, and the snows deeper, while the temperature during summer is equally hot. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton the frosts are equally severe, the transitions from one extreme of temperature to another more sudden, with frequent fogs along those parts that border on the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy.

Prince Edward Island is almost entirely free from those fogs to which the surrounding countries are subject. This remarkable exemption is accounted for when we consider that the waters which wash the shores of the island do not come in immediate contact with those of a different temperature; and

that Cape Breton and Newfoundland, both of which are high and mountainous, lying between it and the Atlantic, arrest the fogs which would otherwise be driven from the banks to Prince Edward Island.

The air is clear and salubrious, and the climate at all seasons is much more healthy than that of the greater part of Upper Canada or the United States, the intermittent fevers of which countries are here of very rare occurrence.

2. I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Cundall of Charlottetown for the following meteorological return:

Month.	Thermometer.				Barometer at 9. a. m.			Warmest day.	Coldest day.	No. of days on which rain or snow fell.	No. of days of strong wind.	Thunder storms.
	Mean	High est.	Low est.	Range	High est.	Low est.	Range	Mean temp.	Mean temp.			
January - -	15.24	40	-11	51	30.51	29.58	0.93	35.50	-2	11	3	-
February - -	13.74	44	-21	65	30.70	29.07	1.63	36.00	-7.50	5	2	-
March - - -	30.87	59	4	55	30.53	29.34	1.19	44.00	17.50	8	6	-
April - - -	31.70	68	9	59	30.43	29.60	0.83	47.50	16	11	3	-
May - - -	45.48	75	27	48	30.46	29.62	0.84	56.50	35	5	3	1
June - - -	54.06	83	33	50	30.40	29.55	0.85	64.50	44	16	1	2
July - - -	62.04	83	41	42	30.22	29.72	0.50	69.50	52	7	8	3
August - - -	63.42	80	41	39	30.37	29.83	0.54	71.50	51	8	2	1
September - -	52.57	74	29	45	30.33	29.67	0.66	62.50	35	11	3	1
October - - -	40.00	57	20	37	30.67	29.41	1.26	52.50	25	11	2	-
November - -	32.97	60	14	46	30.70	29.54	1.16	50.00	17.50	14	5	-
December - -	21.64	36	- 2	38	30.62	29.30	1.32	32.00	3.50	13	0	-
	38.64	83	-21	104	30.70	29.07	1.63	71.50	-7.50	120	38	8

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**PART IV.****THE LAND QUESTION.**

1. The chief difficulties connected with Prince Edward Island were centred until very recently in a condition of land tenures which were at variance with popular habit and feeling on this side of the Atlantic.

2. Towards the close of the last century, this island, various schemes having been proposed for its cultivation and settlement, was parcelled out into sixty-seven townships and granted by the Imperial authorities to individuals having claims on the Government of the day (chiefly officers who had served during the seven years War), on terms and conditions as to settlement which may be thus briefly classified:

(1). The payment of certain quit-rents, varying according to the several lots from two to six shillings sterling per 100 acres, payable annually on one-half the grant at the expiration of five years, on the whole at the expiration of ten years from the date of the grant.

(2). A reservation of such part of each lot as might afterwards be found necessary for fortifications or public purposes; and of 100 acres for a church and glebe, and 30 acres for a school-master.

(3). A reservation in the grants of certain townships abutting upon the sea shore, of 500 feet from high-water mark, for the purposes of a free fishery.

(4). A reservation of all mines of gold, silver and coal.

(5). That the grantee of each township should settle the same within ten years from the date of the grant, in the proportion of one person to every 200 acres.

(6). That if one-third of the land was not so settled within four years from the date of the grant the whole should be forfeited.

3. On these terms the original proprietors accepted their grants, Prince Edward Island being at that time attached to the province of Nova Scotia. In the following year (1768) the proprietors petitioned that the island might be erected into a separate government, undertaking at the same time to defray the expense of it from the quit-rents, and proposing, in order to provide a fund for the pur-

pose, to commence paying their quit-rents at the expiration of three years, instead of five, from the issue of the grants. On this understanding the application of the proprietors for the political separation of the island from Nova Scotia was assented to by the Imperial Government, and the first local Government and Legislature were forthwith organized accordingly. But it was soon found that a fund dependent upon the payment of the quit-rents was entirely too precarious to maintain the local Government, and in 1777 the civil expenditure of the colony became a charge on the Imperial Exchequer.\*

4. During the first ten years the terms of settlement with reference to population were complied with in ten townships, nine others were partially settled, and forty-eight entirely neglected; the persons emigrating under the auspices of the proprietors (who were mostly resident in the mother country) being allowed leases for 999 years on the following conditions:

First and second year . . . . .	No rent.
Third year . . . . .	3d. per acre.
Fourth year . . . . .	6d. “
Fifth year . . . . .	9d. “
Sixth year . . . . .	1s. “

to continue for the remainder of the term at one shilling sterling per acre. And thus, in a part of the world where the proprietary system has always been unpopular with the people, and where the easy acquisition of freehold property by those who cultivate the soil is general and expected, was established a state of things as between landlord and tenant, a class warfare and discontent, which practically retarded the progress and development of the colony.

5. One would think that leases for 999 years at one shilling an acre, which were readily granted by the landlords to those who were desirous of settling in the colony, ought to have satisfied the reasonable expectations of persons emigrating from a country where leases of even one-tenth the duration were rare. But as the population of the island increased the desire of the settlers to be possessed of the fee simple of their farms, thwarted as was this desire by the fact above stated that the whole of the land was rigidly locked up in the hands of a few absentee proprietors, led to an agitation which can only now be said to be finally subsiding.

\* The Colony continued in the receipt of assistance from the Imperial Parliament until the year 1851, when, on the introduction of Responsible Government, the maintenance of the Civil List (with the exception of the Lt. Governor's salary, which was paid from home until 1869) was undertaken by the local Legislature.

6. At first the landlords were all-powerful. Gradually, however, the lessees, being resident on the land, electing and constituting in great part the representative legislature, and recognizing their political power, became eager to make themselves, if possible, the actual proprietors of the soil.

7. With this object in view acts were from time to time passed by the local legislature which, had they been assented to by the Crown, would have had the effect of transferring property in land from the owner to the tenant. These were, "An Act for establishing a Court of Escheat," by which it was proposed that the lands of those proprietors who had failed to comply with the conditions of their grants might be escheated and re-granted in small tracts to actual settlers; "An Act for settling doubts as to titles;" "The Tenants' Compensation Act;" "An Act for imposing a tax on the rent-roll of proprietors;" none of which, however, were confirmed by the Crown.

8. Matters went on in this way for many years, and attempts disallowed in one form were as often insinuated in another, the Royal prerogative being on each occasion exercised for the protection of legal rights, and the maintenance of the laws of property.

9. The inutility of such attempts became at length apparent, and of late years the policy of the local government has been to devote as much money as could be spared to buying out the proprietors by private contract, with a view to the properties purchased in block being subdivided and resold to the tenants for gradual payments on as easy terms as the country could possibly afford, and certainly on far easier terms than would have been exacted by the proprietors.

10. This wise policy has done much to allay excitement and discontent on the land question. It is hoped that the few remaining proprietors will sooner or later be induced to sell, and those of the tenants who have not yet been able to acquire their freeholds may at all events look forward to the accomplishment of what is still the great aim and desire of almost every tenant-farmer in Prince Edward Island.

11. I subjoin a return showing the number and area of the estates which have been purchased by the colony, the price paid per acre, the quantity of land resold to the occupiers, and the quantity of disposable land still remaining in the hands of the local Government:

SCHEDULE OF TOWNSHIPS AND ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT FROM THE PROPRIETORS IN BLOCK, WITH A VIEW TO THEIR BEING RESOLD TO THE TENANTS.

DATE OF PURCHASE.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	TOTAL AREA.	PRICE PER ACRE, STERLING.	TOTAL PURCHASE MONEY IN STERLING.	NUMBER OF ACRES RESOLD.	Number of Acres unsold remaining in the hands of the Government.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Dec. 28th, 1854.	Chas. Worrell, Esq.	70,539	0 3 11	13,766 13 4	52,405	18,134
June 2nd, 1856.	Sir M. Walsh	12,720	0 2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,900 0 0	11,340	1,380
Sept. 17th, 1860,	Earl of Selkirk	62,059	0 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6,612 0 6	62,059	none.
Nov. 24th, 1860.	Ass'ns of a bankrupt	13,000	0 3 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,000 0 0	11,629	1,371
Oct. 14th, 1863	Sir G. Montgomery and brothers	22,931	0 4 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4,965 10 0	21,739	1,192
June 1st, 1864						
May 16th, 1865						
April 7th, 1866.	Sir S. Curard	212,931	0 4 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	53,600 0 0	157,917	55,014
July 1st, 1866						
Nov. 15th, 1867	Rev. G. Townsend	3,715	0 3 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	733 6 8	1,288	2,427
July 13th, 1868	J. C. Pope, Esq.	7,413	0 7 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,726 0 0	6,822	591
Feb. 4th, 1869	T. H. Haviland, Esq.	24,167	0 5 1	6,146 13 4	9,143	15,024
Mar. 16th, 1869						
March 25th, 1869	Dan. Hodgson, Esq.	3,728	0 5 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,615 9 4	3,474	254
March 31st, 1870	E. Palmer, Esq.	11,928	0 8 2	4,970 0 0	7,658	4,270
		445,131		98,435 13 2	345,474	99,657

12. From the above Return it will be seen that since 1854 we have bought up from the proprietors, at a total cost of £98,435 13s. 2d., 445,131 acres of land, of which 345,474 have been resold to the occupiers, and 99,657 are still available for intending purchasers.

13. The unsold lands are forest lands of medium quality (the best lands having of course been taken up by the tenants in the first instance) the selling price of which varies from four shillings to six shillings and eight pence per acre. For the same lands the proprietors would probably have charged from five to fifteen shillings per acre.

14. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in 1868 (31 Victoria, Cap. 4) facilities are offered to individuals who may desire to settle on the public wilderness lands. Amongst other privileges they are allowed eighteen years to pay for their farms—the first eight years free, the purchase money then to bear interest at five per cent. and to be payable in ten annual instalments.

15. It is indisputable that new settlers would be a source of increased wealth to the country, but on the other hand it is argued,

I believe, that the area of unoccupied land is no larger than will hereafter be required to meet the wants of the natural increase of the existing population, and no steps have been taken by the local Government, or organized system established in connection with an agency at home, for the encouragement of immigration. I may observe that there is a tax on immigrants arriving in the colony of 8s. 8d. per head, which was imposed before the enactment of the Imperial Passengers Act 18 and 19 Vict. Cap. 119, as amended by 26 and 27 Vict. Cap. 57, and still remains unrepealed.

PART V.

POPULATION, EDUCATION, CRIME, &c.

1. I give below an abstract, compiled from the last two censuses, which shows that the population amounts now to 94,021 against 80,857 in 1861, being an increase of 13,164 in ten years.

	1861	1871	In-crease	De-crease
<b>NUMBER OF INHABITANTS :</b>				
Total population	80,857	94,021	13,164	—
Males	40,916	47,121	6,205	—
Females	39,941	46,900	6,959	—
Natives of the island	62,846	80,271	17,415	—
Natives of other countries	18,011	13,750	—	4,261
<b>RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS :*</b>				
Church of England	6,785	7,220	435	—
Presbyterians	15,591	18,603	3,021	—
Church of Scotland	10,271	10,976	705	—
Roman Catholics	35,852	40,442	4,913	—
Methodists	5,809	8,361	2,552	—
Baptists	3,451	4,371	920	—
Bible Christians	2,561	2,709	148	—
Universalists	41	77	36	—
Other Denominations	496	1,262	443	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS :</b>				
Births	2,320	2,344	24	—
Deaths	938	941	3	—
Marriages	585	550	—	35
Deaf and Dumb	68	70	2	—
Blind	43	64	21	—
Insane	148	188	40	—

\* There are now 187 Churches in the Colony, against 159 in 1861, but the proportion belonging to each denomination I have not yet been able to ascertain.

2. The decrease under the head of "Natives of other countries," as noted in the above table, accords with the remarks which I have already submitted on the subject of immigration.

3. The density of population for the whole island is rather more than 43 persons to the square mile, or if the unsettled lands be excluded, 135 persons to the square mile.

4. The population is composed of a mixed race, about six-sevenths of the whole being natives of the island, and one-seventh, of the United Kingdom, the neighbouring British Provinces, and other countries. The former (80,271) are chiefly descended from the French Acadians, who remained after the cession of the colony in



1763; of settlers from the Highlands of Scotland, who were introduced by the proprietors of townships subsequently to 1770; and of American Loyalists, to whom lands were granted at the close of the revolutionary war. The latter (13,750) may be divided as follows:

Natives of England	- - - -	1,957.
"	Scotland	- - - - 4,128.
"	Ireland	- - - - 3,712.
"	British Provinces	- 3,246.
"	Other Countries	- 707.

5. This reference to the population would not be complete without some mention of the Micmac Indians, of whom a few are still remaining—a remnant of a once numerous and powerful tribe. The Indians number now about 300. They are chiefly located on Lennox Island, a small island of about 1,400 acres which has recently been purchased for their sole use and benefit by the Aborigines Protection Society of London, at a cost of £400, and which is now about to be surveyed and parcelled out into suitable family lots. The Indians appear to have had a liking for, and to have squatted on, Lennox Island for many years, for I find it mentioned by the Land Commissioners in their report of 1862 that "as it appears by evidence that the Indians have been in uninterrupted occupancy of this property for more than half a century, and have built a chapel and several houses upon the same, the undersigned are of opinion that their title should be confirmed, and that this very small portion of the wide territory their forefathers formerly owned, should be left in the undisturbed possession of this last remnant of the race."

6. The purchase of this island by the Aborigines Protection Society, in order that the Indians might be secured in their tenure, was therefore an act of great benevolence. I am happy to think, having recently visited the island, that the condition of these poor people is improving, and that the allotment of a piece of land to each family will put an end to their boundary difficulties, a fruitful source of dispute, and tend to the further elevation of their general character and position. The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Stewart, whose indefatigable exertions on behalf of the Indians entitle him to the gratitude of the community, reports that "the question as to the capacity and willingness of the resident Indians to take to the cultivation of the soil, as an auxiliary to their manufacturing pursuits, equally with that of their children to be educated, is now no

longer questionable. The problem in both these particulars has been satisfactorily solved on Lennox Island, where three or four families have made considerable progress in the cultivation of the land, only answerable, of course, to the means at their disposal for this purpose; and where a Government School is now in successful operation."

7. The Legislature pays the salary of the school-master at Lennox Island, and allows about £60 a year for the relief of pauper Indians, which sum is administered by the Indian Commissioner, and usually devoted to the purchase of blankets and a few medical comforts.

*Education.*

8. I submit an abstract or summary in a tabular form of the Educational Statistics of Prince Edward Island for 1870, derived from the reports of the School Inspectors, and the public accounts of the Colony:

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1870.

Number of Schools.	Number of enrolled Scholars.	Aver. daily attendance.	Teachers' Salaries.			Annual Expenditure on Education.	Annual cost of each pupil on enrolment.	Annual cost of each pupil in attendance.	Total population of the Colony.	Total numb. of children bet'n 5 & 16.
			maxim.	minim.	Average					
372	15,000	9,000	£ 66 13 4	£ 23 6 8	£ 40 0 0	£ 13,333 6 8	£ 0 17 6	£ 1 9 7	94,021	25,952

9. The following extracts from a report recently furnished to me by Mr. John McNeill, the careful and efficient secretary to the Board of Education, afford a general view of the state of Education in the colony:

The total population by the recent census is 94,021, of whom 25,952 are between the ages of 5 and 16. A sum of £13,000 Sterling of the public funds, or about one-fifth of the yearly revenue is annually expended on Education, maintaining 1 College or Academy, 15 Grammar Schools and 357 Common or District Schools, imparting instruction to a total of 15,000 children on the roll, of whom 9,000 or 61.39 per cent. of the whole are found in daily average attendance. Of these schools, 103 are taught by female teachers. With the sole exception of the College (Prince of Wales) the schools are free to all children, excepting a payment of a small fee to defray the cost of fuel. The parents build and maintain the School-houses and provide requisite School-books and Stationery.

The salaries vary according to sex and qualifications, from a minimum of £23 6s. 8d. sterling to the maximum of £66 13s. 4d. sterling per annum, the average yearly salary being £40 sterling.

Of Grammar Schools, there are fifteen in operation in the rural districts: the teachers of which must be competent to pass an examination before a Board of Examiners in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and in Mathematics.

Of the common Schools, there are two classes; in the lower of which, the teachers must be found qualified to teach Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography; in the higher class, in addition to these branches, Theoretical and Practical Mathematics, with the use of the Globes is prescribed.

A Normal School is established for the training of Teachers with a staff of 3 Instructors, the principal of which is paid £133 6s. 8d. Sterling a year.

The College or Academy above referred to, has a Principal and one Professor whose salaries are in part defrayed by the Student's fees. This Institution costs the country £440 sterling a year, paid from the Colonial Treasury.

The present School system came into operation in the year 1853, since which time, the schools have more than doubled and the school attendance has been trebled.

A Board of Education of eleven Members appointed by Government whose salaries or fees do not exceed £150 sterling a year in the aggregate, administers in monthly sessions, the Public School System of Prince Edward Island.

10. Admitting that since the introduction of the present school system in 1853 "the schools have more than doubled and the school attendance has been trebled," I still think that the foregoing statistics are not altogether satisfactory. The return which precedes Mr. McNeill's report shows that the average daily attendance is small as compared with the juvenile population, while the cost to the country of each pupil in attendance is certainly in excess of what it ought to be; and I am disposed to concur with my predecessor that "the results from the voluntary system of free education, supported as it chiefly is by general taxation, can hardly be deemed commensurate with the large expenditure of public funds which it absorbs."

*Libraries, Newspapers, and Institutions.*

11. The only Libraries that I know of are the Legislative Library (a large and well-stocked one, to which the members of the Legislature, the Bar, and the public officials generally, have access), one circulating Library in Charlottetown, and one in Summerside.

12. Six weekly newspapers are published in Charlottetown, two in Summerside, and one in Georgetown. They usually devote a column, or so, to the latest telegraphic news the remainder of their space being mostly given up to advertisements, and the energetic discussion of local politics.

13. The principal Institutions and Societies, apart from those supported by Government, are:

- Benevolent Irish Society.
- Cascumpec Ladies' Benevolent Society.
- Catholic Young Men's Literary Association.
- Charlottetown Debating Club.
- Church of England Ladies' Industrial Clothing Society.
- Colonial Church and School Society.
- Diocesan Church Society.
- Ladies' Benevolent Society in connection with the Church of Scotland.
- Miema (Indian) Society of Prince Edward Island.
- Orwell Young Men's Institute.
- Prince County Agricultural Society.
- Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society.
- Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Religious Tract Society.
- Princetown Literary and Scientific Society.
- Roman Catholic Convent School.
- St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic) College.
- St. Peter's Bay Agricultural Society.
- Wesleyan Dorcas Society.
- Wesleyan Methodist Academy.
- Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

14. The above enumeration, which does not include various Masonic and Temperance Conventions, will at all events suffice to show that Prince Edward Island is not wanting in several of those institutions and societies which serve to indicate the social and educational status of the community.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

15. I regret that it is not in my power to report any improvement under this heading, the Gaols of Prince Edward Island being in

much the same state as they were when the information respecting them was furnished, which will be found summarised at pages 29 and 59 of the Digest on Colonial Prisons presented to Parliament in 1867, from which to save reference I extract the following remarks:

Prince Edward Island has three County Gaols, which are managed under local Statute 12 Vic. Cap. 12 by justices selected by the Lieut. Governor from each county to be Commissioners for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. Gaolers are appointed by the Sheriffs, Medical Officers by the Lieut. Governor.

The Queen's County Gaol serves to some extent as a central prison, and to it may be transferred from the others prisoners sentenced to hard labor, for which in them there is no provision. In fact it does not appear that such a transference is generally made, and each of the three prisons is used for all classes of criminals, and occasionally for lunatics. The actual numbers are generally small, and below the capacity of the prisons.

The action of the Commissioners under the Act has not had the effect of introducing uniformity of system, diet, or treatment in these prisons, nor that of making them sanitarily satisfactory. In this latter respect all three are very deficient; while the Queen's County Gaol provides no labor but that of stone breaking, and the others none. Separation and reformation are not attempted.

16. In January last I addressed a communication to my Government on the subject of the Queen's County Gaol, in which (after drawing their attention to the want of accommodation for prisoners, the defective state of the sewerage, and the absence of anything like hard labour) I remarked as follows:

"The Gaol is evidently too small, its staff too limited, for the present requirements of the colony. The experience of the mother country, and the labors of the eminent men who have made that experience their study, prove that for prison discipline to be successful you must have complete separation (which of course means silence as well), classification, hard fare, and hard labor. The deterrent property of hard labor should not be sacrificed to the remunerative—that is to say, it is more important to punish the prisoner than to make him profitable—and the reformation of juvenile offenders should be strenuously and systematically attempted. For all this you require of course space and a proper staff of officers. But money so spent is well spent, and though the results may not be immediately apparent, they will be none the less certainly felt and appreciated.

"The Establishment is defective in almost every sanitary, disciplinary, and penal requirement; and falls far short, I feel bound to add, of what in my judgment the central prison of a prosperous colony with a population of nearly 100,000 and a revenue of £60,000 a year ought to be."

17. I am happy to report that my advisers are fully alive to the urgent necessity of removing the numerous defects now existing in the prisons, and that they will take an early opportunity of applying to the Legislature for the necessary funds for the purpose. Certainly the steady increase of crime exhibited by the following table, far exceeding as it does the proportionate increase of population, and which can only be attributed, so far as I am aware, to the unsatisfactory condition and management of the local Gaols, shows that no time should be lost in dealing with a question of such paramount importance to the community.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1867	1868	1869	1870
The number of offences reported to the police - - - -	401	449	510	556
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates - - - - -	294	302	374	490
The number of summary convictions:				
1. For offences against person - - - - -	302	348	450	510
2. For praedial larceny - - - - -	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than praedial larceny - - - - -	100	150	200	250
4. For other offences - - - - -	60	80	100	120
The number of the convictions in the superior Courts:				
1. For offences against person - - - - -	2	6	4	22
2. For larceny - - - - -	4	8	3	4
3. For offences against property other than praedial larceny - - - - -	—	—	—	—
4. For other offences - - - - -	1	2	1	8
The number of persons acquitted:				
1. In the inferior Courts, Charlottetown - - - - -	7	9	10	12
2. In the superior Courts: - - - - -	1	3	7	2

*Pauperism.*

18. The expenditure on behalf of the poor does not much exceed £1,500 a year. There is a small Almshouse near Charlotte-

town, which accommodates a limited number of paupers, the remainder of the grant being expended in out-door relief.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

19. This, the only charitable Institution of any importance supported by the local Government, is not in keeping with the present requirements of the Colony. The cells on the ground-floor are, as I reported some months ago, damp, badly ventilated, and badly lighted; and the inmates in the airing room much too crowded—the room containing usually about 17 persons, and affording an area of only 3,600 cubic feet. The quantity of land, too, attached to the building is insufficient to afford healthy occupation to the patients. It has therefore been decided to purchase a property near Charlottetown, known as Falconwood, the house on which is capable of being converted into a suitable Asylum, and where the inmates will find abundant healthy and profitable occupation in assisting in the cultivation of the farm. With this intention the Legislature recently placed the sum of £5,000 at the disposal of my Government—£3,000 for the purchase of the property, and £2,000 for enlarging and improving the buildings on the farm, in order to prepare them for the reception of the lunatics.

20. The Asylum is under the control of ten trustees appointed by the Lt. Governor in Council (the Board including by law the Chief Justice, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, three members of the Executive Council, and two members of the House of Assembly), who have power "to make and ordain rules and regulations for the management of the said institution, and to appoint the several officers, and fix and determine the amount of salaries to be paid to such officers, and the appropriation and expenditure of all moneys voted by the Legislature for the support of the said institution."

21. The establishment, which can only accommodate at present 40 lunatics, costs the country altogether £1,000 a year, being at the rate of £25 per head for each inmate.

22. I observe from the census that there are altogether 188 lunatics in the colony; their proportion to the population is therefore 1 in 500.

PART VI.

MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, AND COAL.

1. The following return of manufactures will, I think, be considered satisfactory:

	1860	1870	In-crease.	De-crease.
Yards of fulled Cloth manufactured	122,940	150,975	28,035	—
“ Cloth not fulled	303,676	428,313	124,637	—
Lbs. Leather	143,803	197,031	53,228	—
“ Tobacco *	—	69,399	—	—
Barrels Lime	22,821	56,787	33,966	—
Number Fish Barrels *	—	42,278	—	—
“ Bricks	1,331,000	1,556,245	225,245	—
“ Carriages & Sleighs	1,151	1,207	56	—
Breweries and Distilleries	20	11	—	9
Tanneries	55	58	3	—
Grist Mills	141	145	4	—
Carding Mills	46	47	1	—
Saw Mills	176	181	5	—
Fulling and Dressing Mills	9	13	4	—
Cloth Factories *	—	4	—	—
Shingle and Lath Mills *	—	130	—	—
Lime Kilns	48	116	68	—
Brick Kilns	9	20	11	—
Steam Engines for mechanical & other purposes*	—	12	—	—

\* Not previously enumerated.

*Fisheries.*

2. Prince Edward Island is, without doubt, the best fishing station within the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but the habits and feelings of the inhabitants are so decidedly agricultural that the fisheries have not received from our own people the attention which they deserve, and are now mainly carried on with United States capital.

3. The following return, extracted from the census for 1870, shows that, so far as the island population is concerned, the fishing business has not on the whole improved since 1860:



	1860	1870
Fishing Establishments - - - - -	89	176
Barrels of Mackerel cured - - - - -	7,163	16,047
“       Herrings or Alewives - - - - -	22,416	16,831
Quintals of Cod or Hake - - - - -	39,776	15,649
Gallons of Fish oil - - - - -	17,609	11,662
Boats owned for fishing - - - - -	1,239	1,183
Men engaged in fishing - - - - -	2,318	1,646
Lbs. of Hake sounds cured - - - - -	No return	12,522
“       preserved and other Fish - - - - -	“	6,711

4. On the political aspect of the fishery question I, for obvious reasons, will not now touch, except in so far as I would express an earnest hope that the arrangements consequent on the Treaty of Washington, and now pending, may result in the final settlement of a question which has in various forms been the subject of controversy with the United States for the better part of a century, and ultimately lead to the establishment, on a secure and lasting basis, of commercial relations beneficial alike to the people of these provinces and the United States.

#### *Coal.*

5. To the report of Dr. Dawson on the geological structure and mineral resources of the colony (the result of explorations conducted last autumn in search of coal), I have already referred. The practical conclusions arrived at, with respect to the coal formations of Prince Edward Island, are therein given in the following words:

#### RELATIONS TO THE COAL FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The facts stated under the previous general heading, afford the data for an answer to this question as complete perhaps as can be obtained without actual mining operations.

The Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia consist of the following members in descending order:

*The Upper Coal Formation*, consisting of red and gray sandstones with thin beds of coal, not as yet worked, 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

*The Middle Coal Formation*, consisting of sandstones, shales, &c., usually of gray colors, and containing the large productive beds of coal, estimated at about 4,000 feet.

*The Millstone Grit Series*, consisting of sandstones and conglomerates without productive coal, 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

*The Lower Carboniferous Marine Series*, containing limestones and gypsum, with sandstones, shales, and marls. Thickness very variable.

*The Lower Carboniferous Coal measures*, consisting of sandstones, shales and conglomerates without productive coals, but with highly bituminous shales.

In Nova Scotia these beds are tilted up, often at considerable angles, and the upper portions of them have been removed by denudation in such a manner that the edges of the coal-beds appear at the surface, and can be opened up without penetrating the overlying beds. In Prince Edward Island the case is different, the beds being very nearly horizontal; so that only the upper members can be seen, and these are in many places covered with the Triassic series.

The places explored by us in which the coal-measures are nearest the surface, are Governor's Island and Gallas Point, and the coast extending from West Cape to North Cape. To these may perhaps be added the coast near Wood Islands, where it is probable that the Carboniferous rocks may be covered with only a very limited thickness of Trias.

If boring were undertaken at either of the above places, it might be hoped that the upper coals would be reached at a depth of not less than 500 or more than 2,000 feet. Should these prove too thin to be worked, there would be little hope of reaching the lower coals at a less depth than 3,000 or 5,000 feet; which would, of course, be a depth altogether too great for profitable working at present.

The above estimate proceeds on the supposition that the coal-measures underlying Prince Edward Island are similar to those of Nova Scotia. It is to be observed, however, that in New Brunswick there is reason to believe that the aggregate thickness of the Carboniferous rocks is much less, but unfortunately the beds of coal partake in this diminution of thickness. Should the coal rocks under Prince Edward Island, therefore, prove similar to those of New Brunswick, they would be found at a less depth, but on the other hand might be of less value.

As the beds exposed at Miminigash are in the line of the Buetouche anticlinal, on the coast of New Brunswick, and those of Gallas Point and Governor's Island are in the line of the Cape Tormentine anticlinal in the same province, and, as the beds have much the aspect of the Upper Carboniferous in New Brunswick, it might be inferred that the coals under these places may resemble those of New Brunswick. In that province no beds of coal of greater thickness than two feet are known. At Wood Islands the beds reached might be supposed to resemble more those of the northern part of Pictou District, in which no coals thicker than three feet are yet known in the Upper Coal-formation; and the great beds of the Middle Coal-formation would probably at this place be too deep to be profitably worked.

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On the other hand, it is possible, though there is no evidence of this, that the coal of the Upper Coal-formation under Prince Edward Island might be more abundant than in the districts mentioned, and it is to be observed that those districts cannot be considered so fully explored as to render important new discoveries improbable. From these statements the general practical conclusion would be,—

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.
2. That, in certain places indicated above, the upper member of the Carboniferous Series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.
3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper and possibly the Middle coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.
4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.
5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

The greatest depth at which coal is at present mined in Nova Scotia is about 900 feet, and the greatest depth in England is 2,000 feet. No mines in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, have as yet penetrated the Upper coal-measures in search of coal, nor have such careful and minute surveys of these beds been undertaken as would supersede the necessity of boring operations in Prince Edward Island, should it be desired to test the point practically. Should any operations of this kind be undertaken and prosecuted to completion on the main land, the information there obtained could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal-formation in P. E. Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the corresponding regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal-formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

In event of such boring being undertaken to a moderate depth, the methods now in use in Nova Scotia and in the oil districts of Canada and Pennsylvania would be sufficient; but if it were intended to penetrate to great depths, some of the improved methods which have been applied to deep boring in Europe would be preferable.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of a large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

## PART VII.

**GOVERNMENT.***Form of Government.*

1. Responsible Government was conceded to Prince Edward Island in 1851, since which time the Executive has been distinctly recognized as responsible to the Legislature.

2. The Legislature consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary; a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a House of Assembly of thirty members; both of which bodies are elected by the people.

3. An Executive Council of nine members, selected from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, advises and assists the Lieut. Governor in administering the affairs of the colony.

4. Under the system of Government which formerly existed, it was not considered indispensable that the Executive Council should always be so constituted as to enjoy the confidence and support of a majority of the representatives of the people, and hence arose the antagonism which more than once prevailed between the different branches of the Legislature. The establishment of responsible Government (a system under which the policy of the Colonial Government, in all questions in which Imperial interests are not directly involved, is conducted in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives in Parliament) has of course done much to remedy this evil, and, by obliging the Lt. Governor to select his advisers from among persons possessing the confidence of the people, or at all events of a majority of their representatives, to maintain that executive and legislative harmony so essential to the good government of the colony.

5. The sittings of the Executive Council are held under the presidency of the Lieut. Governor in person, but the Councillors, as a Committee of Council, deliberate previously upon matters referred for their consideration, and prepare reports and memoranda for the Lieutenant-Governor on all important subjects.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to appoint one member of the Executive Council to preside there in his absence, the seniority of the remaining members being regulated by the date of their respective appointments.

7. It is the province of the Council to occupy itself with the general business of the Colony, applications and demands of every description being placed under its consideration. In accordance with the advice of his councillors the Lieutenant-Governor nominates to employments, removes public functionaries, receives and accepts resignations; in conjunction with them he directs all public affairs, and sees that the laws are duly carried out.

8. The right to nominate to employments resides constitutionally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who can exercise it independently if he thinks proper; but the retirement of his advisers, who are held responsible by Parliament, would be the probable consequence of non-consultation with the Council.

9. Ministers once installed hold office until they find, on the one hand, that they are unable to secure in the Legislature the requisite support of the policy to which they are pledged; or, on the other hand, that the Lieutenant-Governor, exercising the discretion which the Royal Commission and instructions confer upon him, deems it his duty to act on important questions in opposition to their policy and advice. Disagreements within itself occasionally lead to the disruption and resignation of the ministry, but in nine cases out of ten the changes that occur are directly attributable to a want of Parliamentary support.

#### *Political Franchise.*

10. The Island is divided into three counties, each of which elects four councillors (the City of Charlottetown returning one in addition) and ten representatives.

11. There is no qualification for Members of the Legislative Council. For its electors the qualifications are full age, and property to the value of £66 13s. 4d.

12. The qualification for a Member of the Assembly is the possession of freehold or leasehold estate, of the value of £33 6s. 8d. over and above all incumbrances. As regards Electors for the House of Assembly, every male person of full age, being a British subject, and in possession of fee-simple, leasehold or of occupation

land of the yearly value of £1 6s. 8d., (who shall have owned or possessed, or have been in the occupation of said premises for twelve months, or have resided in the town, royalty, or district twelve months previous to the issue of the Writ of Election), or who being liable to perform statute labor on the public roads, shall have actually performed the same, or paid a sum of money in lieu thereof, or whose calling relieves him from statute labor, is an elector for the town and royalty, or the district in which he resides. Joint occupants, tenants, or co-partners in trade have but one vote, except the yearly individual interest or joint occupancy amounts to £1 6s. 8d.

13. A system of voting papers has been in operation since 1866, the following being the section of the Act (29 Vict. Cap. 10) by which the system was established:

Every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, being a British subject, and qualified to vote upon any property qualification required by any Acts of the General Assembly of this Island, either for Members to serve in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for the election of a member or members for the town and royalty, or district, respectively, wherein such property qualification may be situated, by polling all his votes at the polling division in any other town or district wherein such person may be entitled to vote for the election of a member, although such polling division be not situated in the town or royalty, or electoral district, or county in which such first mentioned qualification lies.

14. 14,148 electors recorded their votes at the last general election.

#### *Legislation.*

15. The principal Acts passed in 1870 (in addition to the ordinary Revenue and Appropriation Acts) were:

An Act to declare the Law and Practice in cases of escheat.

An Act relating to Law costs and other proceedings.

An act for the Better Government of certain rising Towns and Villages in this Island.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Patents for useful Inventions.

An Act to repeal certain Sections of an Act to regulate the Specie Currency of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to explain and amend certain Acts relating to the Sale by License of Spirituous Liquors.

- 
- An Act to amend the Law regulating the hearing of appeal cases, and to repeal part of a certain Act therein mentioned.
- An Act to alter the present system of paying School Teachers' Salaries.
- An Act relating to the mode of summoning Special Jurors, and to entering up judgments in the Supreme Court.
- An Act for taking the Census of Prince Edward Island.
- An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the care and maintenance of Idiots, Lunatics, and persons of unsound mind."

*Civil and Judicial Establishments.*

16. The changes that take place in the various departments of government are so frequent, and depend so entirely on political considerations, that I hardly consider it necessary to offer any detailed remarks with reference to the *personnel* of the civil establishment. Under Responsible Government the distribution of patronage forms of necessity an important element of political and party strength, but I must confess that the system, as carried out in Prince Edward Island, is by no means conducive to the efficiency of the public service. In Canada, as at home, while the political heads of the principal departments necessarily come and go with their party, an efficient staff of experienced subordinates, who take no part in political life, and are far removed from its vicissitudes, is permanently maintained by the state; and there, as a rule, the heads of minor departments, and petty officials generally, are safe from political interference. Not so here, I regret to say. All office holders, from the highest to the lowest, the judges alone excepted, understand that their tenure is essentially a political one, and that on a change of Government they are liable to be removed in order to make way for the supporters of the incoming administration. There are one or two departments, it is true, in which the chief clerks, being officers of technical experience and ability, have, for the last few years, been retained in office by successive administrations; but these are exceptional cases, and, generally speaking, the first act of a new ministry is to give practical and forcible effect to that politically mischievous adage—"To the victors belong the spoils." It is evident that no service can be thoroughly efficient in which merit is made subordinate to the exigencies of party government, and which does not offer to its employes a fair prospect of advancement and permanent employment.

17. The chief colonial officers are the Colonial Secretary, the Comptroller of Customs, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who receive salaries of £200 a year each, and the Postmaster General whose salary is £233 6s. 8d. The total cost of the civil establishment is £6,081 11s. 4d.

18. The principal officers of the judicial establishment are—

The Chief Justice, whose salary is	- - -	£400	0	0
The Master of the Rolls and Asst Judge of Supreme Court,	- - - - -	333	6	8
The Vice Chancellor and Asst. Judge of Supreme Court,	- - - - -	333	6	8
The Attorney General,	- - - - -	233	6	8
The Solicitor General,	- - - - -	133	6	8

and the Judge of the Court of Probate, who is paid by fees. The total cost of the Judicial establishment is £1,593 6s. 8d.; of the Civil and Judicial combined £7,674 18s.

*Administration of Justice.*

19. The Courts consist of—

(1.) *Court of Chancery.* The judicial powers of the Court of Chancery, of which the Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* Chancellor, are now exercised by a Master of the Rolls and a Vice-Chancellor.

(2.) *Court of Divorce.* Of the Court of Divorce, which was established by statute in 1836, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of the Executive Council are the Judges; but the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized by law to depute the Chief Justice to preside there in his absence.

(3.) *Supreme Court.* This, the principal Court of Law in the Colony, is presided over by a Chief Justice and two assistant judges. The powers, practice, and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court resemble, and are nearly co-extensive with, those of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster. The Common Law is the foundation of the jurisprudence of the colony, but the amendments introduced from time to time in England, have, as a rule, been adopted by the local legislature without delay. In civil suits nine jurors out of twelve can give a verdict, but in all criminal prosecutions there must be a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors to convict or acquit. The Su-



preme Court is the Court of Appeal from all Courts of an inferior jurisdiction, and from the decisions of Justices of the Peace in all cases of summary convictions.

(4). *Court of Probate.* The Court of Probate with one judge has jurisdiction all over the colony in cases of Wills and Intestacies.

(5). *Court of Bankruptcy.* A Court of Bankruptcy was created by Statute in 1868, the Commissioner of which has jurisdiction in all cases where the Debtor applying for relief has contracted debts to the extent of £200 sterling.

(6). *Small Debt Courts.* Courts for the recovery of small debts have been established in various sections of the colony. Each Court is presided over by three Commissioners, and has jurisdiction in actions of debt and trover to the extent of £13 6s. 8d. sterling.

(7). *Police Court.* Charlottetown was incorporated as a city in the year 1855, and has a Police Court and a small debt Court of which the Mayor and Common Councillors are the judges. These Courts have only jurisdiction where crimes have been committed and debts contracted within the boundaries of the city.

20. Justices of the Peace throughout the island have power to adjudicate in minor cases of trespass to the person and property.

PART VIII.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Imports and Exports.*

1. The commerce of Prince Edward Island consists in the exchange of its agricultural productions, island built ships and fish, for British and American manufactures, and other articles of necessary consumption.

2. I subjoin (1) a table showing the value of the imports and exports from and to the countries with which the mercantile intercourse of the colony was carried on during 1870, and (2) a return which will serve to exhibit the progressive commercial improvement that has taken place here since 1860.

(1).

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1870.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.
United Kingdom, - - - - -	£168,588	£120,781
British Colonies, viz :		
Canada, - - - - -	48,175	5,092
Nova Scotia, - - - - -	71,517	85,303
New Brunswick, - - - - -	43,672	38,010
Newfoundland, - - - - -	2,746	15,612
Bermuda and West Indies, - - - - -	5,314	3,648
Foreign Countries, viz :		
United States, - - - - -	45,588	81,353
Cuba, - - - - -	—	836
St. Pierre, - - - - -	128	2,202
Total value in Sterling of Vessels Exported from Prince Edward Island, during the year 1870, (Tonnage 12,093), not including any wrecked or lost at sea,	—	78,000
TOTAL,	£385,732	£430,840

(2).

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM  
1860 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	£	£
1860	230,054	223,580
1861	209,935	163,114
1862	211,240	150,550
1863	293,431	209,472
1864	337,927	202,668
1865	381,012	302,565
1866	432,487	378,567
1867	294,444	372,316
1868	363,037	362,913
1869	363,027	365,191
1870	385,732	430,840

3. It will be observed that, as compared with 1869, the imports of 1870 show an increase of £22,705, the exports of £65,649; that the imports have risen from £230,054 in 1860 to £385,732 in 1870; and that the exports have nearly doubled in value within the last ten years. In view of this latter increase, the following detailed statement of the exports for 1860 and 1870, respectively, will be of interest:

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND THEIR VALUE FOR THE YEARS 1860 AND 1870.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.					
	1860	1870	1860		1870			
Oats, Bushels - - - - -	1,290,062	1,893,433	£ 101,728	s. 8	d. 3	£ 149,694	s. 9	d. 7
Barley, " - - - - -	103,756	53,719	13,374	13	2	6,888	12	8
Potatoes, " - - - - -	519,198	502,484	24,801	7	3	23,503	19	7
Turnips, " - - - - -	52,609	30,011	1,910	10	4	1,006	19	7
Pork, Barrels - - - - -	1,902	12,880	5,809	7	0	50,626	6	0
Hams and Bacon, lbs. - - - - -	43,309	89,192	913	19	1	2,301	6	2
Lard, " - - - - -	4,816	86,746	161	13	4	2,476	18	10
Horses - - - - -	130	539	1,293	6	8	9,386	17	0
Cattle - - - - -	476	262	2,419	6	8	1,763	10	8
Sheep - - - - -	610	5,275	391	8	4	2,685	19	0
Butter - - - - -	32,077	155,865	1,301	2	0	6,151	14	0
Eggs - - - - -	1,786	9,824	4,400	8	3	19,563	16	0
Codfish, Quintals - - - - -	14,645	9,117	7,039	0	0	4,955	19	0
Herrings, Barrels - - - - -	10,232	5,082	6,766	15	4	3,617	10	0
Mackerel, " - - - - -	3,882	14,095	8,244	12	6	35,506	8	4
Preserved Fish, P'k'ges - - - - -	—	18,621	—	—	—	7,003	19	0
Shipping, Tonnage - - - - -	6,266	12,093	23,146	10	6	78,000	0	0
Other Produce - - - - -	—	—	5,619	1	2	13,979	18	6
Total value of Exports the produce of the Colony			218,321	9	10	419,114	3	11
Total value of Exports not the produce of the Colony			5,259	4	0	11,726	13	11
Total value of all Exports			£ 223,580	13	10	430,840	17	10

*Shipping.*

4. The shipping returns may be considered satisfactory, the arrivals and departures having increased as follows since 1869:

INWARDS.

	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Vessels - - - - -	1,619	1,773	154	—
Crews - - - - -	10,357	10,904	547	—
Tonnage - - - - -	230,220	265,805	33,585	—

## REPORT ON THE

## OUTWARDS.

	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Vessels - - - -	1,698	1,856	158	—
Crews - - - - -	14,250	12,203	—	2,047
Tonnage - - - - -	249,533	278,893	29,360	—

5. Comparative returns showing in detail the tonnage to and from the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and Foreign Countries during 1869 and 1870, are herewith submitted:

VESSELS ENTERED—1869 and 1870.

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	1869.						1870.												
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.									
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.							
United Kingdom	31	10,269	397	3	702	25	34	10,951	422	39	12,900	410	1	216	8	40	13,116	418	
British Colonies, viz:																			
Canada	81	7,659	491	7	567	46	88	8,226	537	57	10,465	587	4	157	19	61	10,622	606	
Nova Scotia	822	116,574	5,014	128	3,860	682	950	126,734	5,636	898	133,161	4,820	132	12,348	811	1,030	145,509	5,631	
New Brunswick	357	51,778	2,002	30	856	92	387	52,634	2,094	432	66,549	2,582	49	1,705	149	481	68,254	2,731	
Newfoundland	26	1,187	120	7	639	36	33	1,886	156	34	1,527	147	14	1,091	68	48	2,618	215	
Bermuda and West Indies	4	314	22	1	92	6	5	406	28	5	570	33	2	225	12	7	795	45	
Foreign Countries, viz:																			
United States	84	25,557	1,234	16	2,423	98	100	27,980	1,332	83	22,043	1,121	4	714	26	87	22,757	1,147	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	2	466	2	466	16	-	-	-	2	535	27	2	535	27	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	937	76	2	396	15	1	135	7	3	631	22	
St. Pierre	-	-	-	25	597	51	-	-	-	3	182	14	10	527	40	13	709	54	
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	299	8	1	299	8	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>213,958</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>230,220</b>	<b>10,357</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>247,793</b>	<b>9,729</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>18,012</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>265,805</b>	<b>10,304</b>	

## REPORT ON THE

## VESSELS CLEARED—1869 and 1870.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	1869.						1870.					
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom - - -	77	22,12.	712	-	-	-	77	22,129	712	84	24,319	763
British Colonies, viz:												
Canada - - -	35	2,063	171	29	3,091	218	64	5,154	389	34	2,344	206
Nova Scotia - - -	629	106,482	4,764	361	23,931	1,499	990	130,433	6,263	634	121,033	5,068
New Brunswick - - -	223	51,923	4,679	182	9,729	664	411	61,632	5,343	264	57,781	1,988
Newfoundland - - -	73	5,247	357	-	-	-	73	5,247	357	75	4,882	337
Bermuda and West Indies - - -	8	674	45	-	-	-	8	674	45	8	822	48
Foreign Countries, viz:												
United States - - -	47	22,850	1,026	2	230	12	49	23,080	1,038	53	17,703	937
St. Pierre - - -	26	1,164	103	-	-	-	26	1,164	103	25	1,205	101
Cuba - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	249	13
Totals	1,124	212,532	11,857	574	37,001	2,393	1,698	249,533	14,250	1,179	230,338	9,481
							677	48,553	2,722	1,856	278,893	12,203

6. There arrived here in 1869 and 1870 from the

	1869		1870	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom - - - - -	34	10,951	40	13,116
British Colonies - - - - -	1,463	189,886	1,627	227,798
Foreign Countries - - - - -	122	29,383	106	24,891
Total	1,619	230,220	1,773	265,805

and we despatched in the same years to the

	1869		1870	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom - - - - -	77	22,129	84	24,319
British Colonies - - - - -	1,546	203,160	1,692	235,417
Foreign Countries - - - - -	75	24,244	80	19,157
Total	1,698	249,533	1,856	278,893

being, on the whole, an improvement which speaks well for the commercial prosperity of the colony.

*Agriculture.*

7. Having already submitted under the heads of *Soil* and *Imports and Exports* a sufficiently detailed explanation of the agricultural position of the colony, I will here confine myself to a few remarks on prices and the rate of wages.

*Prices.*

8. I append a return showing the average prices of farm stock and of the various articles of produce and consumption for the years 1869 and 1870 respectively. It will be observed that the return exhibits an upward tendency, especially in respect of articles of daily household use, and that on the whole the cost of living is considerably higher than it was ten years ago:



## COMPARATIVE RETURN OF AVERAGE PRICES.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.					
	1860		1870			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheaten Flour, per barrel of 106 lb.	1	10	0	1	13	4
Wheat, per imperial bushel	0	6	8	0	7	0
Wheaten Bread, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	2
Horned Cattle -	5	0	0	4	0	0
Horses	16	0	0	15	0	0
Sheep	0	13	0	0	15	0
Goats	1	0	0	0	12	0
Swine	2	0	0	0	14	0
Milk, per quart	0	0	2	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10
"    salt,    "	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9
Cheese	0	0	6	0	0	6
Beef	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	0	0	3	0	0	4
Pork	0	0	3	0	0	4
Rice	0	0	3	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee	0	0	8	0	1	0
Tea	0	2	4	0	2	0
Sugar	0	0	5	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per bushel	0	1	4	0	1	4
Wine, per gallon	0	12	6	0	14	0
Brandy	0	16	0	0	16	0
Beer,	0	1	0	0	1	4
Tobacco, per lb.	0	1	4	0	1	8

9. As connected with the cost of living, I may add that house rents are high and increasing, that gas costs 13s. 4d. per 1,000 feet, and good house coal 15s. 4d. per ton.

*Wages.*

10. The average rate of wages is as under:

Description of Labor.	Per annum.	Per day.
Prædial - - - - -	—	2s. 8d.
Domestic:		
Male - - - - -	£20 0 0	—
Female - - - - -	10 0 0	—
Trades - - - - -	—	5s.

11. Domestic servants are scarce and indifferent, heads of families complaining that the moment servants begin to understand their duties they betake themselves to the United States, being attracted thither by the prospect of higher wages than are usually paid in Prince Edward Island.

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## PART IX.

## FINANCIAL.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The Colonial revenue is principally derived from *ad-valorem* and specific import duties, land assessments, sales of public and crown lands, licenses and fees. There are no direct taxes with the exception of those on land.

2. The following is a list of the duties collected during 1870 on some of the chief articles of import:

ARTICLES.	PER CENTAGE <i>Ad-valorem.</i>			SPECIFIC DUTIES.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anchors and Chain Cables	1	0	0	—	—	—
Apothecaries' Ware	11	0	0	—	—	—
Boots and Shoes	12	10	0	—	—	—
Clothing	12	10	0	—	—	—
Copper and Composition	2	0	0	—	—	—
Cordage	2	0	0	—	—	—
Dry Goods	11	0	0	—	—	—
Earthenware and Chinaware	11	0	0	—	—	—
Flour, foreign, per bbl.	—	—	—	0	1	0
Fruit, dried, per lb.	—	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
Glass and Glassware	11	0	0	—	—	—
Hardware and Cutlery	11	0	0	—	—	—
Iron, bar and Steel	5	0	0	—	—	—
Ironmongery	11	0	0	—	—	—
Leather, sole, per lb.	—	—	—	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ other kinds	5	0	0	—	—	—
Molasses, per gal.	—	—	—	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mowing Machines	11	0	0	—	—	—
Oakum	2	0	0	—	—	—
Oil, Kerosine, per gal.	—	—	—	0	0	5
“ Linseed, “	11	0	0	—	—	—
Paint	11	0	0	—	—	—
Paper and Stationery	11	0	0	—	—	—
Sails and Sail cloth	2	0	0	—	—	—
Soap	11	0	0	—	—	—
Spirits	{	Brandy, per gal.	—	0	3	0
		Gin, “	—	0	2	8
		Rum, “	—	0	1	4
		Whiskey, “	—	0	2	8
Stoves	11	0	0	—	—	—

(Continued).	ARTICLES.	PER CENTAGE <i>Ad -valorem.</i>			SPECIFIC DUTIES.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Sugar, refined, per lb. - - - - -	—	—	—	0	0	2
	“ unrefined, per cwt. - - - - -	—	—	—	0	4	8
	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	—	—	—	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Tobacco, manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	—	—	—	0	0	4
	“ unmanufactured “ - - - - -	—	—	—	0	0	2
	Wines, Claret and other light - - - - -	25	0	0	—	—	—
	“ Port and Sherry, per gal., in addition to 5 per cent. <i>ad-valorem</i> - - - - -	5	0	0	0	2	8
	Woodwares - - - - -	12	10	0	—	—	—

3. The import duties are now considerably higher than they were last year, an additional rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. having been imposed by the Legislature on the 17th April, 1871, for railway purposes.

4. On improved and cultivated rural land the tax is 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 100 acres; on unimproved rural land, 6s. 2d. per 100 acres. The selling price of Government rural land varies, as stated elsewhere, from 4s. to 6s. 8d. per acre.

5. The licenses established by statute are as under:

Retail Tavern License - - - - -	£2 6 8
Distiller's License - - - - -	16 13 4
Store License to sell Spirituous Liquors	5 0 0
Hawker's License to travel on foot -	1 13 4
Hawker's License to travel with a beast	3 6 8

6. The fees received in the several executive departments are paid into the Treasury to the credit of the general revenue. The Lieut. Governor, the heads of executive departments, and their assistants in office receive specific salaries under statute, and do not retain any fees for their own use. I subjoin a table of the fees now exacted at the different public offices:

## REPORT ON THE

A TABLE OF FEES EXACTED AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES,  
UNDER STATUTE.

DESCRIPTION.	Fees at Col.	Fees at Cus-	Fees at	Fees at Reg-
	Secy's office	tom House,	Land Office,	istrars office,
	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Great Seal of P. E. Island -	0 7 9	—	—	—
Do. to grants of Land - - - -	0 6 8	—	—	—
The Lieutenant-Governor's Seal -	0 6 8	—	—	—
A License to marry - - - - -	0 7 9	—	—	—
A License to distil Sp'tuous Liquors	0 7 9	—	—	—
A License to vend " " "	0 7 9	—	—	—
A License to hawk Merchandize -	0 7 9	—	—	—
Other Licenses - - - - -	0 7 9	—	—	—
Certificate Ship Registry - - - -	—	0 3 4	—	—
Bill Sale of Ship - - - - -	—	0 1 6	—	—
Miscellaneous Certificates - - - -	—	0 1 6	—	—
Declaration, Ship - - - - -	—	0 0 8	—	—
Fishing License - - - - -	—	—	0 6 8	—
Search - - - - -	—	—	0 0 8	—
Certificate Registry of Deed - - - -	—	—	—	0 0 8
Registry of Deeds, per 100 words	—	—	—	0 0 8
Affidavit - - - - -	—	—	—	0 0 8
Search - - - - -	—	—	—	0 0 8

7. Below will be found comparative statements in detail of the revenue and expenditure for 1869 and 1870, and a table showing, in round numbers, the financial condition of the colony for the last ten years:

(1).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE FOR 1869-70.

NATURE OF TAX OR DUTY.	AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 1869.			AMOUNT COLLECTED IN 1870.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Import Duties - - - - -	44,088	15	5	46,225	11	8½
Light and Anchorage Duos - - - - -	704	11	3	753	15	6½
Land Assessments - - - - -	2,565	10	3	3,081	17	4½
Sale of Public Lands - - - - -	5,358	10	10	8,017	16	0
"    Crown Lands - - - - -	19	8	8½	46	3	11
Post Office - - - - -	1,541	10	0	1,566	13	4
Fees at Secretary's Office - - - - -	333	16	9	157	19	7½
"    Registrar's Office - - - - -	292	8	8½	260	12	4
"    Custom House - - - - -	34	0	6½	35	6	0
"    Bonded Warehouse - - - - -	69	7	11	90	10	0
"    Prince of Wales College - - - - -	9	6	10	33	12	0½
"    Land Assessment - - - - -	2	10	4	2	13	6
License duty at Treasury - - - - -	428	0	0	487	6	8
Fines and Penalties - - - - -	45	15	4½	77	19	5¾
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	876	8	3½	992	0	0
Wharfage - - - - -	1	9	10	56	0	1¾
Sale of Military Barracks - - - - -	1,174	4	3	—	—	—
Seed Grain Committee - - - - -	164	19	4	67	0	3¾
Fees Normal School - - - - -	10	13	4	—	—	—
Interest at Savings' Bank - - - - -	573	13	4½	—	—	—
Rent of Warren Farm - - - - -	37	0	8	18	10	4
Souris Breakwater - - - - -	23	12	0	—	—	—
Victoria Barracks - - - - -	960	19	4	—	—	—
Moneys returned Loan Act - - - - -	—	—	—	82	8	8
"    "    for Ammunition - - - - -	—	—	—	34	0	5
Rent of Wharves - - - - -	—	—	—	110	13	3¾
Miscellaneous - - - - -	12	13	4	31	17	4
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>59,326</b>	<b>6 8</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>62,230</b>	<b>8 7½</b>

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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR 1869-70.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT OF EXPEN- DITURE IN 1869.			AMOUNT OF EXPEN- DITURE IN 1870.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Education - - - - -	13,347	15	11	12,924	18	4
Roads, Bridges and Wharves - - - - -	10,549	1	2	13,149	10	6
Public Officers - - - - -	5,136	13	3	6,847	11	10
Interest - - - - -	6,754	4	1	7,974	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mails and Post Offices - - - - -	3,578	9	7	3,754	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Legislature and Library - - - - -	2,397	4	6	2,666	4	2
Public Lands - - - - -	515	3	8	351	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Printing and Stationery - - - - -	1,142	10	4	1,091	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asylum and Hospital - - - - -	1,020	11	0	994	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons - - - - -	839	5	3	900	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jails and Crown Prosecutions - - - - -	1,168	5	8	582	6	2
Paupers - - - - -	709	8	11	681	8	10
Volunteers and Militia - - - - -	1,468	9	8	1,377	17	10
Telegraph Company - - - - -	430	1	8	763	17	2
Government House - - - - -	417	18	4	223	2	6
Excise Department - - - - -	697	17	8	459	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colonial Building - - - - -	461	6	2	519	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stock Farm and Society - - - - -	553	6	8	637	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coroners' Inquests - - - - -	104	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Market Clerk, Georgetown - - - - -	3	6	8	—	—	—
Board of Health - - - - -	154	16	5	180	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indians - - - - -	80	0	0	113	6	8
Loan Act and Treasury Note Commissioners - - - - -	157	3	8	—	—	—
Elections - - - - -	43	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	586	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Executive Council - - - - -	73	5	4	98	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fishing Licenses - - - - -	5	0	7	—	—	—
Dredging - - - - -	195	18	8	—	—	—
Revised Statutes - - - - -	38	4	0	—	—	—
Deaf and Dumb Institution - - - - -	33	6	8	33	6	8
Debentures for Land - - - - -	7,333	6	8	4,933	6	8
Bonded Warehouse - - - - -	62	4	5	124	17	9
Board of Works - - - - -	313	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	17	10
Steam Stone Crusher - - - - -	615	8	8	—	—	—
Distribution at Treasury - - - - -	579	19	6	433	17	0
Grant to Steam Navigation Company - - - - -	591	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	783	6	8
Banquet to Prince Arthur - - - - -	584	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	9	7
Estates purchased - - - - -	936	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	5	5
Poor House - - - - -	266	13	4	440	13	4
Law Courts and Post Office, Charlottetown - - - - -	—	—	—	4,997	3	8
Miscellaneous - - - - -	884	5	2	1,557	15	1
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>£ 64,244</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70,662</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

(3).

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1860 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
	£	£
1860	28,742	41,196
1861	28,006	32,799
1862	25,600	34,190
1863	41,126	36,440
1864	44,216	38,574
1865	45,360	48,350
1866	63,628	102,888
1867	52,018	49,309
1868	55,594	61,616
1869	59,326	64,244
1870	62,230	70,662

8. The foregoing tables, 1 and 2, give the following results:

REVENUE.		
1869.	1870.	INCREASE.
£59,326 6 8	£62,230 8 7½	£2,904 1 11½
EXPENDITURE.		
1869.	1870.	INCREASE.
£64,244 16 4	£70,662 14 1¼	£6,417 17 9¼
DEFICIT.		
REVENUE, 1870.	EXPENDITURE, 1870.	DEFICIT, 31ST DEC., 1870.
£62,230 8 7½	£70,662 14 1¼	£8,432 5 5¾

9. The statement of Revenue and Expenditure (Table 3) shows that the revenue has been increasing since 1860 at an average rate of £3,400 a year. As regards the expenditure, which is also considerably higher than it was ten years ago, it may be remarked that the purchase of freehold estates, adverted to in a former paragraph, formed a heavy item in the recent disbursements of the colony. Indeed the purchase of the Palmer estate\* it was which, added to

\* See tabular statement, p. 13.



an unusually heavy outlay on public works and buildings, caused the deficit as set forth in the last preceding paragraph.

10. The revenue of the island amounted in 1870 to 13s. 3d. per head on the population as shown by the last census, the taxation proper to 10s. 5½d.

#### *Local Revenues.*

11. The only local revenue is that collected by the City of Charlottetown, which amounted last year to £2,770 12s. 11d. The expenditure for the same period (£3,268 8s. 0d.) exceeded the revenue by £497 15s. 1d.

12. The financial position of the City on the 31st December, 1870, was as under:

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Debentures afloat 31st Dec.				By Balance in Treasurer's			
1870 - - -	3,919	6	8	hands - - -	29	0	0
Interest due on ditto - -	106	9	0	" Assessment unpaid - -	174	1	6
Sundry Accts. unpaid - -	468	10	6	" Steam Fire Engines and			
Balance of property in ex-				Engine houses - -	1,733	6	8
cess of liabilities - -	1,522	2	0	" Other property - -	4,080	0	0
	£6,016	8	2		£6,016	8	2

#### *Public Debt.*

13. It has been shown that the revenue for 1870 fell short of the expenditure by £8,432. This deficit, added to the balance against the colony on the 31st December, 1869 (£97,257) made a total public debt on the 31st December, 1870, (inclusive of Treasury Notes, Warrants and Debentures issued up to that date) of £105,689;\* against which, however, may be placed £62,977, due on account of land sales, and 99,657 acres of unsold land.

#### *Banks.*

14. There are three Banks in Charlottetown, one in Summerside, and one in the village of Rustico; namely:

\* Equal to £1 2s. 5½d. per head on the total population.

NAME OF BANK.	Date of Incorporation.	Limit of Capital Stock.	Assets.		Liabilities.		LAST DIVIDEND.			Amount of reserved profits at date of last dividend.	Bills due and not paid, and considered doubtful.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	When Declared.	Rate.	Amount.			
CHARLOTTETOWN:												
Bank of P. E. Island	1855	40,000	88,810	10 0	64,479	18 2	Dec. 4, 1871	5 per cent.	1,000	0 0	4,229 10 11	Nil.
Union Bank	1863	40,000	80,245	0 0	77,237	0 0	Dec. 1, 1871	5 per cent.	1,000	0 0	3,008 0 0	Nil.
Merchants Bank *	1871	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUMMERSIDE:												
Summerside Bank	1865	40,000	—	—	—	—	Aug. 6, 1867	4 per cent.	274	15 0	536 3 6	£1575 19 2
REUSTICO:												
Farmers Bank	1863	14,133	—	—	—	—	Feb. 15, 1871	5 per cent.	91	2 8	42 15 2	Nil.

\* No return, Bank not having been six months in operation.

15. I regret the incompleteness of the above return, but the statements of assets and liabilities, for which I have applied to the Managers of the Summerside and Rustico Banks, have not yet been received.

*Savings Bank.*

16. A Savings Bank in connection with the Treasury Department was established here in 1864, and has proved remarkably successful, as will be seen from the following return:

YEAR ENDING	Population*	Number of Depositors.	Total amount of Deposits.			Average to each Depositor.			Proportion of Depositors to Population.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
31st Dec., 1864	85,121	85	1,013	6	8	11	18	5	1 in 1001
" " 1865	86,535	292	3,822	3	7	13	1	9	1 " 296
" " 1866	87,949	421	7,470	9	7	17	14	10	1 " 208
" " 1867	89,363	606	9,390	1	11	15	9	10	1 " 112
1st " 1868†	90,777	831	13,107	8	1	15	15	5	1 " 109
" " 1869	92,191	1,158	17,658	2	2	15	4	11	1 " 79
" " 1870	93,605	1,619	27,540	16	7	17	0	2	1 " 57
" " 1871	94,021	2,185	44,609	9	0	20	8	0	1 " 43

\* Estimated as regards the years 1864 to 1870 inclusive, the Census not having been taken between 1861 and 1871.

† Termination of official year altered from 31st to 1st December by Statute.

17. Interest at the rate of five per cent. is paid to depositors on all sums not exceeding £66 13s. 4d., sterling,<sup>1</sup> beyond which amount no interest is allowed.

18. Until last session the deposits receivable at the Bank were limited to £33,333 12s. 0d., sterling.<sup>2</sup> By virtue of an Act passed on the 4th March, 1871, the Bank is now authorized to receive up to double the above amount, and should the marked success which has attended the working of this most valuable institution lead to the opening of branch offices in one or two of the principal country towns, it may fairly be expected that the benefits of the system will be even more largely availed of hereafter than they have been up to the present time.

1. £100 currency.

2. £50,000 currency.

*Coin, &c. in circulation.*

19. The amount of coin in circulation in the Colony, including that in the coffers of the Banks, is estimated at £22,000; the paper currency at £89,690 4s. 3d., as under:

	£	s.	d.
Treasury Notes - - - - -	11,500	0	0
Notes of Bank Prince Edward Island -	31,765	15	0
“ “ Union Bank - - - - -	21,480	15	0
“ “ Summerside Bank - - - - -	12,073	16	3
“ “ Farmers’ Bank - - - - -	4,869	18	0
“ “ Government Treasury, and of private Banking Companies of the British American Colonies (estimated)	6,000	0	0
“ “ United States (estimated) -	2,000	0	0
Total	£89,690	4	3

*Currency.*

20. I am happy to state that the currency of Prince Edward Island\* is about to be assimilated to that of Canada and the United States, an Act having been passed during the last session of the Legislature to effect this important object by the introduction of a Decimal system of keeping the public accounts.

21. The following is a copy of the Decimal Currency Act, 34 Viet., Cap. 5, which is to come into full operation on the 1st February next, and will, there is no doubt, be of much public convenience and advantage:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DECIMAL SYSTEM OF CURRENCY ON THIS ISLAND.

[Passed April 17, 1871.]

Whereas it is deemed expedient to assimilate the Currency of this Island to that of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America, and to introduce a decimal system of keeping Accounts in the Public Offices of this Colony.

* £100 Sterling	plus 50 per cent. equal to £150 currency.			
100 Nova Scotia currency	“ 20	“	“	120
100 New Brunswick “	“ 20	“	“	120
100 Newfoundland “	“ 25	“	“	125
100 United States “	“	“	“	80

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows :—

I. The unit of account on this Island shall be the dollar of one hundred cents; the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of four hundred and eighty-six cents, and two-thirds of a cent, to the pound of British sterling money.

II. The accounts at all public offices on this Island shall be changed and kept on the decimal system, which shall go into operation at the times following :—For accounts kept at the Savings Bank, at the public treasury, on the first day of December next. For the accounts kept at all Post Offices, the Money Order Office, and at all Excise Offices, and all other public offices, except the Treasury, on the first day of January next. For all accounts kept at the public Treasury, on the first day of February next.

III. The Lieutenant Governor, in Council, is hereby authorized to empower the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, to have suitable notes of the decimal currency prepared and signed, the same to be exchanged with the Colonial Treasurer for the Treasury Notes already in circulation, for the purposes of this Act.

IV. Gold and silver coins shall be a legal tender at the rates set forth in the Schedule A. hereunto annexed.

V. The Lieutenant Governor, in Council, is hereby empowered to provide a coinage of Copper Cents for this Island, and to cause Postage Stamps of the new denomination to be issued as soon as practicable.

VI. The Act of the twelfth Victoria, chapter twenty-four, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided always, that this Act is not intended to interfere with debts already due, or with existing contracts, but the same may be converted into the equivalent value of the new currency hereby established, at and after the rate of three dollars and twenty-four and four-ninth cents to the pound of the present currency of this Island.

VII. From and after the first day of January next, all and singular the duties imposed by the Act passed or to be passed during the present session, intituled or to be intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," shall be payable in the currency as defined by this Act.

#### *Schedule A.*

The British Sovereign of the weight and fineness now established by law, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents. The Crown piece of silver, one dollar and twenty cents. The half Crown piece, sixty cents. The Florin, forty-eight cents. The Shilling, twenty-four cents. The Sixpence, twelve cents. The American Gold Dollar, one dollar. The Mexican and Spanish silver Dollar, one dollar. The Spanish Doubloon, sixteen dollars. The

Mexican Doubloon, fifteen dollars and forty cents. The Twenty Franc gold piece, three dollars and eighty cents. The Five Franc silver piece, ninety cents. The Canadian Silver Coinage, at its facial value.

22. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have observed that the above act contains no provision fixing the amounts to which silver and copper coins, respectively, may be tendered in any one payment; and they have suggested that the limits prescribed in section 7 of the Canada Act, Cap. 4 of 1871 should be adopted in Prince Edward Island, viz:—\$10 for silver, and 25 cents for copper coins.

23. It also appears to their Lordships that the "American Gold Dollar" mentioned in Schedule A. of the Act should be defined, e. g., as "the Gold Dollar of the United States of America, coined after 1st July, 1834, and before 1st of January, 1852, or after the latter date, but of the same weight and standard of fineness." And they consider that it would be better to exclude all silver *foreign* coins from circulation in the colony, but that if the Mexican and Spanish silver dollars be admitted, those coins should be strictly defined.

24. The amendments suggested by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be submitted to the Legislature at an early date.

PART X.  
—  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
—

*Post Office.*

1. I submit a comparative statement of postal and money order statistics for 1869 and 1870, which shows that a considerable extension of the mail service has been effected during the last two years:

	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of letters carried - - -	503,000	511,000	8,000	—
“ “ Post Offices - - -	121	138	17	—
“ “ persons employed in General Post Office - - -	4	5	1	—
“ “ Country postmasters - -	120	137	17	—
“ “ Mail carriers - - -	37	41	4	—
“ “ miles travelled by Mails -	511	534	23	—
“ “ miles of annual Mail travel	97,057	98,172	1,115	—
“ “ Money Orders issued - -	652	638	—	14
“ “ Money Orders paid - - -	286	303	17	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total amount of orders issued - -	4,184 18 6	3,941 1 0	—	243 17 6
“ amount of orders paid - - -	1,153 14 8	1,091 15 4	—	61 19 4
“ income of Post Office - - -	1,541 10 0	1,566 13 4	25 3 4	—
“ expenditure of Post Office (including subsidies to Mail Steamers)	4,086 1 3	4,174 9 6	88 8 3	—

2. Of newspapers, packets and book parcels (no record of such being kept at the Post Office) I have been unable to procure a return.

*Militia.*

3. The Militia consists of 16 regiments, 7 for Queen's County, 5 for King's County, and 4 for Prince County, but as the men are neither armed nor drilled (the law merely requiring that the regiments shall muster without drill on one day in the year), the force is of no service to the country, except in so far as it may serve as a nucleus capable of expansion, should occasion unhappily arise. The fault does not lie either with the officers or with the men, amongst whom there is no want of zeal; but unfortunately the Legislature does

not appear to be alive to the importance of providing for the protection of the colony, and on the amount annually voted for militia purposes it is impossible that an efficient force can be maintained.

4. At the last annual muster of the militia the total number of officers and men present was 12,421, being 122 less than on the previous occasion.

5. Of Volunteers there are 9 companies of 50 men each. These men are armed and accoutered, and present a creditable appearance. The effectives (the qualification for an effective being attendance at 16 drills in the course of the year) receive the insignificant sum of 13s. 4d. a head per annum for clothing. Arms and ammunition are provided for the volunteers at the Government expense, but the rifles are of the old muzzle-loading (Enfield) pattern, and would be of little service against an enemy armed with a more modern weapon.

6. I submit a return of the enrolled and effective members in each company of the Volunteer Militia for 1870:

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ENROLLED AND EFFECTIVE MEMBERS IN EACH COMPANY OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA FOR THE YEAR 1870.

CORPS.	Number enrolled	Number effective
1st Troop Mounted Rifles	44	36
2d " " " " " " " "	52	24
1st Battery Artillery	51	7
2d " " " " " " " "	53	7
No. 1 Company Rifles	53	0
No. 2 " " " " " " " "	52	3
No. 3 " " " " " " " "	53	9
No. 4 " " " " " " " "	47	21
No. 5 " " " " " " " "	50	2
Total	455	109

7. I have lately been engaged in considering certain changes in the composition of the Volunteer Companies, which will, I hope, enable me to draw attention to a less unsatisfactory state of things in my next annual Report.



8. The total annual expense of the Militia Department is £1,000 sterling, that being the sum allowed by the Legislature for purposes of defence.

*Conclusion.*

9. Prince Edward Island still holds aloof from the union of the North American Provinces, the proposals made by the Government of Canada in 1869, commonly known as the "better terms," having been rejected by a large majority of the local Legislature. I am, however, disposed to think that Confederation is now only a question of time, and that the people (without whose spontaneous acquiescence it is, I admit, impossible that the union can ever be successfully effected) will eventually see that their best interests would be promoted by the change. "That in time of war or tumult the armed force of the British North American Provinces should be one, under one supreme command; that in time of peace their commerce, their post, their great lines of communication, and, with due regard to local usage, their civil and criminal jurisdiction should be governed by the same rules; that an extended public opinion should be brought to bear on the settlement of narrow local controversies; and that the affairs of British North America should be administered by a combination of the ablest men whom it can furnish" \*—are benefits so indisputable, and so permanent in their character as to render it difficult to believe that Prince Edward Island will long permit any surmountable obstacles to interfere with their full attainment. Adverting to the question of Confederation, Sir Charles Adderly, in his *Review of Earl Gray's Colonial Policy*, remarks, "A combined revenue will command greater credit, while adding to itself by greater economy;" and this, too, is an argument the weight of which will sooner or later be appreciated.

10. This report embraces many subjects not included in the Blue Book. Its accuracy may, I think, be relied on, and I hope it will be found useful as a record from which to mark the future progress of the Colony.

I have the honor to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
Lt. Governor.

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\* Earl of Carnarvon to Lt. Governor Dundas, 19th January, 1867.

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