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OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1894



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CONTENTS OF VOLUME B.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Second Volume..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME C.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Third Volume..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 20th March, 1894. 2b. Supplementary estimates for the financial year ending 30th June, 1894; presented 20th June, 1894. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 12th July, 1895..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Lists of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1893. Presented 11th June, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1893. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian life insurance companies for the year ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4b. Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 7th May, 1894, by Sir John Thompson *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 17th May, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Report of the Mission to Australia, by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Presented 4th July, 1894, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5b. The Colonial Conference, held at Ottawa, 1894.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. N. C. Wallace*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part I., Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. F. Wood...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part II., Adulteration of Food, 1893. Presented 14th June, 1884, by Hon. J. F. Wood.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part III., Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas. Presented 6th July, 1894, by Hon. J. F. Wood..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada for the calendar year 1893. Presented 12th June, 1894, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1893. Presented 12th June, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8b. Third Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner of Canada for 1892-93. Presented 18th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 8d. The Scheduling of Cattle in England—the Canadian Case. Presented 4th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8e. Special Report of the Executive Commissioner on Awards on Agricultural Implements at Chicago, 1893. Presented 7th May, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8f. Criminal Statistics for the year 1893..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8g. Report of the Executive Commissioner on the World's Columbian Exposition.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8h. Special Report on the production of and markets for Butter and Cheese.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 16th April, 1894, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1892, to the 30th June, 1893. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Haggart.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 11.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1893—Marine. Presented 1st May, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11*.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893—Fisheries. Presented 11th April, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1893. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 9th April, 1894, by Sir Adolphe Caron. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1893. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1893. Presented 13th April, 1894, by Hon. W. B. Ives. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 30th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1893, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1893. Presented 23rd May, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1893. Presented 15th March, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1893. Presented 19th April, 1894, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19a.** Establishment Lists of the Active Militia for the financial year, 1894-95. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. J. C. Patterson *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Statement of the affairs of the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

- 21.** Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the province of Quebec.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the provinces of Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the province of Ontario.
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21. Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Minutes of evidence taken in the United States.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

22. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1893, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*
23. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for a return showing the number of employees dismissed from the Prince Edward Island Railway since the 1st day of March, 1892, the name of each employee dismissed, the date of each dismissal, the reasons for such dismissals; also the names of employees reinstated, if any. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
24. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1893, for copies of all documents, claims, petitions, correspondence, reports of the superintendent of the Chambly canal, reports of experts and others, plans, agreements, proposals and decisions of the government in relation to the claim of Joseph Lacouture, of the parish of St. Luc, for damages caused to his property by the waters of the Chambly canal. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Lavergne*... *Not printed.*
25. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service; his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 25a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the number of permanent civil servants in each department, inside and outside service, who contribute to the superannuation fund, and the gross amount of wages paid. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
26. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1893, to date. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
27. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal years 1892-93 and 1893-94, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, subsection b. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
28. Papers and correspondence relative to the payment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of amounts deducted from their subsidy in the year 1883. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
29. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for copies of papers and correspondence relating to charges made against Mr. Justice Palmer, or to his resignation and acceptance thereof. Presented 20th March, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.
Not printed.

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 30.** Return of applications for registration under the provisions of chapter 131, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Not printed.*
- 31.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1893. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed in No. 16.*
- 32.** Order establishing certain rules in respect of matters therein mentioned, in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 20th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Not printed.*
- 33.** Copy of an order in council of the 17th January, 1894, continuing for the current year the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enter any ports on the Atlantic coast for the purchase of bait, etc. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. *Not printed.*
- 33a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1894, for: 1. Copy of order in council appointing Théophile Sabourin fishery overseer for the division of the Lake of Two Mountains and Isle Perrot. 2. Of the order in council appointing Julien Montpetit fishery overseer for the same division. 3. Of all instructions and orders issued by the fisheries department to the said overseers. 4. Of the reports of the two said overseers for the years 1891, 1892. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Harwood*. *Not printed.*
- 33b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1894, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, orders in council, and all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Timothy McQueen as fishery overseer in the county of Kent, Ontario. Presented 8th May, 1894.—*Mr. Campbell*. *Not printed.*
- 33c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all papers, letters, petitions and reports sent to the minister of marine and fisheries, from 1st October, 1893, to this date, respecting the dismissal of I. B. Chevalier, of Iberville, from the post of fishery overseer; and of any communication sent from the government to the said I. B. Chevalier. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Béchard*. *Not printed.*
- 33d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, reports to and orders in council, together with all departmental orders relating to the discharge from office as superintendent of St. Paul's island and keeper of Ingonish island, of Mr. Samuel Campbell, or relating to his superannuation allowance. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*. *Not printed.*
- 33e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence since 1st January, 1892, to the present time, from fishery officers and others from the western counties of Nova Scotia and the county of Charlotte in New Brunswick, as regards the taking of lobsters and of the limitation of size, and of all recommendations in regard to the same. Also a copy of all correspondence between the minister of marine and fisheries and his officials and all other persons as regards the close season for the herring fishing at Two Island harbour, Grand Manan, and of the weirs at that place. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Bowers*. *Not printed.*
- 33f.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council and departmental orders now in force in the province of Ontario, concerning fisheries therein, and of all petitions received by the department with regard to the same. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. McGregor*. *Not printed.*
- 34.** List of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the 1st October, 1892, to the 1st October, 1893. Presented 21st March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 34a.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 28th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 34b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of all documents, memorials and correspondence between the government and the Sorel board of trade and others, in relation to the granting of a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the rebuilding of a bridge at St. Michel d'Yamaska. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Bruneau*. *Not printed.*

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 34c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1894, for a schedule of the passenger and freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including the rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the seaboard, now in force. Presented 30th April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton* *Not printed.*
- 34d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1894, for a schedule of the passenger and freight rates of the Intercolonial Railway; and the revenue derived by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western division, between Port Arthur and Calgary, for the financial years ending 1892 and 1893. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton.*
Not printed.
- 35.** Return of orders in council, in accordance with subsection (*d.*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly.
Not printed.
- 35a.** Return of orders in council of 1893 relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 27th March, 1894, by Hon. T. M. Daly *Not printed.*
- 35b.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1892-93, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 28th March, 1894, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all reports, documents, maps, manuscripts and correspondence in relation to exploring expeditions heretofore made to James Bay and Hudson Bay. Presented 27th March, 1894.—*Mr. Jones* .. *Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for a return showing copies of all petitions or communications to the government or to any member thereof, or to his excellency, asking for any interference with the sentence passed by his lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, of all replies thereto and all correspondence between any member of the government and any other person on the subject of commutation of such sentence; of all medical reports made in regard to either said McGreevy or Connolly, whilst undergoing such sentence; of all reports or recommendations on the said subject, by any member of the government to his excellency, and of all replies thereto and of all orders in council in anywise bearing upon the subject of the commutation of said sentences. Presented 29th March, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 38.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1893, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 29th March, 1894, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Not printed.
- 39.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1894, for a return showing the dates in each year since May 5th, 1887, when the Public Accounts, the Appropriation Accounts, and the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada, for the next preceding fiscal year, have been published and ready for distribution; and when the said accounts and returns have been issued to the senators and members of the House of Commons of Canada in each of the years aforesaid. Presented 30th March, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
- 40.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return showing the number of school teachers engaged in teaching in the North-west Territories, and the length of time each was engaged during the past year, with the salary received; also the number of pupils attending each school, and all sources of revenue for the maintenance of schools. Presented 2nd April, 1894.—*Mr. Semple*..... *Not printed.*
- 40a.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd February, 1893, for: 1. A copy of the deliberations, resolutions and ordinances of the former council of Assiniboia, relating to educational matters within its jurisdiction as it existed on the banks of the Red river before the creation of the province of Manitoba. 2. A statement of the amounts paid by the said council of Assiniboia for the maintenance of schools, showing the persons to whom such payments were made, the schools for which such amounts were paid, and the religious denomination to which such schools belonged. 3. A statement of the amounts paid by

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- the Hudson Bay Company, or by its agents, to the schools then existing in the territories forming to-day the province of Manitoba. 4. A copy of all memoranda and instructions serving as basis for the negotiations as a result of which Manitoba became one of the provinces of the confederation; together with a copy of the minutes of the deliberation of the persons charged on both parts to settle the conditions of the creation of the province of Manitoba and of its entrance into the confederation; and also a copy of all memoranda, returns and orders in council, establishing such conditions of entrance, or serving as a basis for the preparation of "The Manitoba Act."
5. A copy of the despatches and instructions from the imperial government to the government of Canada on the subject of the entrance of the province of Manitoba into the confederation, comprising therein the recommendations of the imperial government concerning the rights and privileges of the population of the Territories, and the guarantees of protection to be accorded to the acquired rights, to the property, to the customs and to the institutions of that population by the government of Canada, in the settlement of the difficulties which marked that period of the history of the Canadian West. 6. A copy of the acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba relating to education in that province and especially of the first act passed on this subject after the entrance of the said province of Manitoba into the confederation, and of the laws existing upon the same subject in the said province immediately before the passing of the acts of 1890, relating to the public schools and relating to the department of education. 7. A copy of all regulations with respect to schools passed by the government of Manitoba or by the advisory board, in virtue of the laws passed in 1890 by the legislature of Manitoba relating to public schools and the department of education. 8. A copy of all correspondence, petitions, memoranda, resolutions, briefs, factums, judgments (as well of first instance as in all stages of appeal), relating to the school laws of the said province of Manitoba, since the 1st June, 1890, or to the claims of catholics on this subject; and also a copy of all reports to the privy council and of all orders in council relating to the same subject since the same date. Presented 21st March, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all papers, petitions, letters, reports, minutes and orders in council respecting the school law of Prince Edward Island, intitled "The Public Schools Act, 1877." Presented 23rd April, 1894.—*Mr. Leclair*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40c.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1894, for copies of all school ordinances, school regulations and amendments thereto, adopted by the legislative assembly, the executive, and any board or council of education, in reference to the establishment, maintenance and administration of schools in the North-west Territories since 1885. Also for copies of all petitions, memorials and correspondence in reference thereto. Also for copies of all orders in council, reports to the governor general in council, and all communications and representations to the authorities in the North-west Territories. Presented 30th April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st March, 1894, for copies of all petitions, memorials and correspondence, in reference to the appeal made in the name of the Roman catholic minority of the province of Manitoba, in reference to the school laws of that province; also copies of reports to and orders in council in reference to the same; also copies of the case submitted to the supreme court of Canada respecting aforesaid appeal, and including factums and all materials in connection therewith, and copies of all judgments rendered and answers given by said court on or to the questions referred to them. Presented 27th June, 1894.—*Mr. LaRivière*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 41.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1893, for a copy of all documents in relation to the demand of Michel Gosselin, Half-breed, living at Roseberry, Manitoba, and claiming indemnity for losses sustained during the troubles in the North-west in 1869 and 1870. Also a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion government and the said Michel Gosselin in relation to the said claim. Presented 21st March, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*. *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st February, 1893, for a copy of all the changes that have been made in the tariff since the national policy became law in 1879, giving the name of each article, showing the original duty imposed thereon, the amount of increase or reduction subsequently made, or placed upon the free list, together with the date of all such alterations in the tariff. Presented 2nd April, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. McMillan*. *Not printed.*

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43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a complete list of the revising officers under the Franchise Act, giving their names, their electoral divisions, and when appointed. Presented 5th April, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin*. *Not printed.*
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1894, for return of all rates, general or special, charged on the Intercolonial Railway on through freight from Lévis to Halifax; with the dates when such existing general or special rates came into force, and in cases where such rates have been altered, specifying the alteration. Presented 6th April, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.
Not printed.
- 44a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for all papers, correspondence, telegrams, reports to, or orders in council, or departmental orders not already brought down to parliament, relative to the purchase of the Harris property in St. John for the Intercolonial Railway, or the payment of the purchase moneys therefor or relative to the uses or purposes to which that property has since been applied. Also for a list of all the claimants to the title of said property or any interest therein, together with the amounts paid to them respectively, and a summary or abstract of all deeds or agreements taken from the claimants respectively. Also for a statement of all moneys since laid out upon such property, and its total cost up to date. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*. *Not printed.*
45. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the minister of the interior, relating to the boundary of the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 9th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mara*. *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a statement showing the various amounts paid by way of bounty on pig iron produced in Canada, the quantities produced, and the parties to whom the bounty was paid, and the province in which their works are situated, since the date of the last return. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Edgar*.
Printed for sessional papers only.
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing (by provinces) the value of mining machinery admitted free of duty since the year 1890. Presented 10th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mara*. *Not printed.*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1894, for a return of: 1. The number of students who have graduated from the royal military college since its establishment. 2. Number of these graduates who are now in the public service of Canada and number in the service of the imperial government. 3. Amount expended on capital account and on income since the college was established. 4. Number of students graduated in 1893. 5. Number of students now in attendance. 6. Total amount of salaries paid each year, to the different persons employed in connection with the college. 7. Name of the commandant of the college: his salary, perquisites, if any, in the way of free residence, maintenance thereof, supplies, servants, &c. 8. The cost of the residence for use of commandant, if purchased, and the amount expended thereon by the government since the purchase. Presented 12th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 48a. Supplementary return to no. 48. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.
Printed for sessional papers only.
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of the sentence imposed by the supreme court of the province of New Brunswick upon John V. Ellis, editor of the *St. John Globe*, in the past year, for an alleged contempt of court; together with the names of the judges composing the court at the time the sentence was imposed. Presented 12th April, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*. *Not printed.*
50. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1894, for the production of all correspondence and other papers relating to the copyright question which have not already been brought down. Presented 13th April, 1894.—*Mr. Edgar*.
Printed for sessional papers only.

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- 51.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a statement showing the working of the civil service insurance, how many civil servants have insured their lives in such insurance, and for what amounts respectively, without giving their names. Presented 13th April, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin*. *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return of the receipts and expenditures to dates of 10th April, 1894, and 10th April, 1893. Presented 16th April, 1894. *Sir Richard Cartwright*. *Not printed.*
- 52a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the total amount of receipts and expenditures chargeable to consolidated fund from 1st July, 1893, to 1st May, 1894, and also for same period from 1st July, 1892, to 1st May, 1893. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*. *Not printed.*
- 53.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. L. Vankoughnet and the government, or any member, or department, relating to his superannuation, and of all communications or reports to council or the treasury board or any member of the government, relating to such superannuation, and of any orders in council dealing with the same. Presented 17th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*. *Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a return of any correspondence which may have taken place between the government and any of the railway companies which have received public lands in aid of railway construction, in reference to the prices at which these lands are held and as to the steps taken by these companies to fulfil their trust by securing the early settlement of the lands so granted. Presented 18th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mills, Bothwell*. *Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the names of officials employed in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Columbian exposition from the province of Nova Scotia, showing their official position, amount of salaries paid and dates at which such employment ceased. Presented 20th April, 1894.—*Mr. Patterson, Colchester*. *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a statement in the form of Table C in the blue-book already published on the French treaty, for the years ending 30th June, 1892 and 1893. Presented 20th April, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 56a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, containing correspondence and other matter relating to the French treaty. Presented 3rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 57.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between the government and George Goodwin in connection with the transfer of his contracts or any of his contracts on the Soulanges canal. Presented 23rd April, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*. *Not printed.*
- 57a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all communications in the form of letters, petitions and reports, from 1st April, 1887, to 1st March, 1894, between the government and Mr. J. B. Many, or the municipal council of St. Luc, in the county of St. Jean, in relation to the construction of a swing bridge on the Chambly canal, opposite the south-east end of Ste. Thérèse island, in the Richelieu river. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Béchard*. *Not printed.*
- 57b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th May, 1894, for : 1. Copies of all the reports of the engineers recommending that certain changes be made in the original contract, both in the materials and the nature of the works entering into the construction of the locks and other masonry on sections 1 and 2 of the Soulanges canal, giving the reasons why such changes should be made and the names of the engineers who recommended such changes. 2. Copies of all the correspondence exchanged between the engineers, the department of railways and canals, the contractor and other persons in connection with those changes, and copies of all orders in council in relation thereto. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte*. *Not printed.*

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- 57c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of all advertisements inviting tenders for the construction of sections 1 and 2 of the Soulanges canal; also copies of specifications connected with said work, copies of extensions of said specifications and tenders with estimated quantities and work to be done according to engineer's estimate; also copies of all tenders, copies of contracts let, of correspondence which took place between the contractors tendering for this work and the contractor to whom the contracts were awarded and the department of railways and canals in this matter, copies of all reports of engineers since the letting of the contract. Presented 14th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 57d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the department of railways, the minister of public works and any other persons in relation to sections 12 and 13 of the Soulanges canal. 2. Copies of the call for tenders and of all tenders received. 3. Copies of contracts awarded. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence relating to application for increase of salary of Judge Johnstone, county court judge for Halifax county, Nova Scotia. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. Fraser* *Not printed.*
- 59.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the names of all prisoners who have died in penitentiaries in Canada during the last ten years, with the cause of death and the length of their last sickness in each case. Presented 25th April, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
- 59a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General of the 10th April, 1894, for a statement showing amount of receipts each month for gate money at Kingston penitentiary between 1st January, 1887, and 1st January, 1894. Statement showing disposition of these moneys, including statement showing the amount of those moneys deposited in any banks, with the names of such banks and particulars as to whose credit such deposits were made. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th March, 1893, for a statement showing: (a.) Amount of money received as visitors' entrance fees at the Kingston penitentiary during each year from 31st January, 1885, to 1st February, 1893. (b.) Payments out of said moneys to the receiver general, and disposition of such funds. (c.) Particulars of goods manufactured and work done at said institution for any of its officers, showing who supplied the material for such goods, what sums were charged to said officers for said goods, and what sums have been actually paid during each of said years for said goods. (d.) Quantities of coal oil and gas supplied such officers, amount paid therefor, and when. (e.) Amount of laundry work done at said institution during said dates, for whom done, amount charged and paid therefor, with dates of such payments and names of persons making such payments. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59c.** Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all charges brought to the attention of the government or any department since 1891 in regard to any matters connected with the Kingston penitentiary, and the British Columbia penitentiary; of all appointment of persons to make investigations into any such charges, including their instructions; of all correspondence between any of such persons and any member of the government or department; of all evidence taken on any such inquiries; of all reports thereon, including any schedules in connection with such reports; and of all other documents and papers relating to any alleged irregularities in connection with the management of said institutions since 1891. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59d.** Supplementary return to no. 59c. Presented 15th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 59e.** Further supplementary return to no. 59c. Presented 15th May, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a return of the report or reports of plans and surveys of the Galops Rapids channel, made by Mr. Kennedy. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Reid* *Not printed.*

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- 61.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all reports made to the department of the interior or to the superintendent general of Indian affairs as to the value of the Thousand Islands and any offers received for the purchase of the same. Presented 26th April, 1894.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*.
Printed for distribution only.
- 62.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of report of engineer who inspected river Aux-Roseaux, river Aux-Rats and river La-Seine, in the electoral district of Provencher. Presented 1st May, 1894. *Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all papers and correspondence relative to a claim for compensation for railway damages made by one Charles Coffin, of Midgell, Prince Edward Island, in the railway department of the government. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1894, for the report of the commission appointed to inquire into all matters concerning the Trent Valley canal. Presented 1st May, 1894.—*Mr. Hughes*.....*Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return giving the amount paid out of the Six Nation Indians' fund (by way of gift or loan) to individual members from the year 1886 to date, stating in each case: The name of the person, the fact of whether gift or loan, the date when paid, the amount, the reason for the gift or loan, the authority for such gift or loan, the conditions on which such loan was made, the provision for repayment, the amount repaid.—Presented 2nd May, 1894.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 65a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount of money that has been paid out of the funds of the Six Nation Indians for the payment of debts incurred by individual members thereof since the year 1886, and giving: 1. The names of the several persons who incurred the debts, with the separate amounts, the date or dates when incurred, and the proportion thereof that has been paid. 2. The names of the creditors to whom the payments were made, the dates when paid, with the total sum paid to each of such creditors; and stating in each case the authority given for incurring the debt, the authority for payment of the same, and whether such amounts have been repaid to the fund in whole or in part out of the annuities of the individuals on whose account the payments were made, and whether such was the condition on which such payments were authorized. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. Paterson, (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
- 65b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions from the Indians of the Saugeen reserve claiming the exclusive right of fishing in French bay, lake Huron, of all answers to the same, and of all departmental orders in reference to that subject. Presented 16th May, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 65c.** Supplementary return to no. 65b. Presented 23rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 65d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions or communications to the governor general, or the government, or any member thereof, asking for interference with the death sentence passed by Mr. Justice Harrison upon the two Chehalis Indians, Peter and Jack, in November, 1893, for the murder of the late Albert Edward Pittendrigh, in New Westminster, British Columbia, on the 27th October, 1892; of all replies thereto, and all correspondence between any member of the government and any other person on the subject of commutation of such sentence; of all reports or recommendations on the said subject by any member of the government to his excellency, and of all replies thereto, and of all orders in council in anywise bearing upon the subject of the commutation of said death sentence to imprisonment for life. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. MacInnes*.....*Not printed.*
- 66.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the establishment of a government cattle ranche near Fort Macleod, North-west Territories, including the purchase of cattle for said ranche; the disposal of said cattle, and the management and disposition made of said ranche. Also a statement showing the amount of moneys paid for cattle placed upon said ranche, and for all other expenses incurred in connection with the same, also the total amount of moneys received for the sale of cattle from said ranche, and all other sources in connection with the same; which statement shall show the balance

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- to the credit or debit of said ranche on the first day of January last, and shall further give the names of all parties indebted to said ranche account for cattle purchased or for any other property or material, with the amount due from each of said parties, if any. Presented 2nd May, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount paid to railways or steamship companies, as a bonus for bringing settlers to Manitoba or the Territories, in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and a list of settlers so brought, showing their names and locations. Presented 11th May, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1894, for copies of all communications received by the minister of agriculture in relation to the establishment of the bureau of labour statistics for the Dominion. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the quantity of butter manufactured at the experimental creameries, established at Elgin and Woodstock, in the province of Ontario, from the time they were established up to the 1st of January, 1894; the number of sales made; where sold, and the amounts realized. Copies of all letters, reports, or other correspondence, especially the report of Clement & Son, of Glasgow, relating to the prices realized, and the condition of the goods when put upon the market. The amounts of money spent, and the different purposes for which the money was used. Presented 14th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMillan*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the number of homesteads taken up in Manitoba during the years 1892 and 1893, and the number of homesteads cancelled in Manitoba during said years, in each case showing the municipalities in which the homesteads were located. Presented 18th May, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*.... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return showing: 1. The total number of depositors in the Dominion and post office savings banks. 2. The number of said depositors having deposits of \$1,000 or upwards and the total amount held by them. 3. The number having deposits of \$500 and over, not exceeding \$1,000, and the total amount held by them. 4. The number of depositors having deposits of less than \$500 and the total amount held by them. 5. The number of depositors not residing in Canada and the total amount held by them. Presented 18th May, 1894.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th May, 1894, for a copy of the order in council authorizing the sale of lot 16, concession 12, township of Luther, in the county of Wellington, for \$800 to John McNab and John Gallagher. Presented 22nd May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 72a. Supplementary return to no. 72. Presented 14th June, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing the sums of money paid to Mr. A. F. Wood, government valuator, for services, maintenance and transport during the years 1891-1892-1893, and the particular pieces of land or other property valued during those years. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council in force in Canada (provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada) in 1858, concerning any drawback or bounty with respect to the building of Canadian ships, barques and other vessels; and also all orders in council amending the same, or concerning the same from 1858 up to the beginning of the confederation. Presented 23rd May, 1894.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
- 74a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all orders in council from the origin of confederation up to the year 1879, inclusive, respecting any drawback or bounty with respect to the building of Canadian ships, barques or other vessels. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for copies of all calls for tenders, tenders received, contracts made, correspondence, telegrams, letters and papers relative to the public work (wharf or breakwater) at Grand Etang, Cape Breton; together with a statement of all moneys advanced or paid on such contract, with dates of payment. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*

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- 75a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all letters, petitions, surveys and reports in the possession of the government, relating to the threatened destruction of, and claims for, repairs on the breakwater at Sandford, in the county of Yarmouth, N.S. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Flint* *Not printed.*
- 75b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for copy of the report of government surveys on Wood island breakwater, P.E.I. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Welsh.* *Not printed.*
- 75c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of all reports, correspondence or other documents, not already brought down, relating to the state of repair of the breakwater at Rustico, P.E.I. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Davics.* *Not printed.*
- 75d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for a statement showing : 1. What is the total sum spent by the government since confederation in each province of the Dominion on the public works classified as (1) harbours, piers and breakwaters, (2) improvements of rivers, and (3) dredging and dredges. 2. How much of the sum so spent in the province of Quebec was expended on works within the harbour of Montreal. 3. (1) How much money the government has loaned to the harbour commissioners of Quebec towards the construction of the new harbour works in that city ; and (2) what amount of interest, derived from the revenues of the said works, have the harbour commissioners paid to the government in respect of the interest due on the said loans ; and (3) how many years' interest, if any, are in arrears. 4. (1) How much money the government has lent to the harbour commissioners of Montreal towards the construction of harbour works in that city ; and (2) how much interest is due thereon. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Lépine* *Not printed.*
- 75e.** Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return giving the total cost of the Cockburn island wharf and dock (lake Huron) ; the name of the contractor or contractors ; the date of its completion ; the number of sailing vessels that have called ; the quantity of freight imported and exported since its completion ; the number of steamers that made during the season regular calls at the wharf since its completion. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all letters, reports of engineers or other papers in the hands of the government relating to the condition of the Pickets pier and the non-expenditure thereon of the sum voted last year for the purpose of repairing said pier. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Borden.* *Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1894, for a statement of all sums paid by the government for the construction of the river Yamaska dam, under the first contract and subsequently thereto up to this date. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier.* *Not printed.*
- 77a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May 1892, for copies of report of any inquiry held under the authority of the department of public works with a view to estimate the losses inflicted on proprietors of the commune of Yamaska, by the erection of a dam in the Yamaska river. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Laurier.* *Not printed.*
- 77b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all letters, papers and statements in connection with awarding contract to William H. Davis & Sons for constructing a dam at Sheik's island, in connection with the Cornwall canal. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 77c.** Supplementary return to no. 77b. Presented 15th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton.* *Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1894, for copies of all petitions, letters, plans, deeds and other documents respecting the claim of the Hurons of Lorette in relation to the seigniori of Sillery. Presented 29th May, 1894.—*Mr. Frémont* *Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the amount of timber dues collected at Quebec for each year for the last ten years. The quantity of timber culled each year, and the wages paid to cullers and staff. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen.* *Not printed.*

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- 79a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1894, for a return showing the quantity of timber that passed through the cullers' hands and was culled each year at Montreal, for the last ten years. The amount of fees collected for each year during the same period, and the amount of wages paid to the cullers and staff at Montreal for the same time. Presented 30th May, 1894.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
- 79b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing: 1. How much timber has been disposed of in townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17, east of the 1st principal meridian, and also on the Whitemouth river. 2. To whom said timber has been disposed of. 3. In what way said timber has been disposed of. 4. Prices realized for same. 5. Copies of all advertisements in connection with same, with names of newspapers in which same appeared and dates of insertion. 6. How much timber still remains undisposed of in said townships. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
- 79c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a statement of all timber licenses granted since January 1st, 1887, showing the date of each grant, the location, the area of the same, the name of the grantee, the bonus, if any, paid upon the same, whether disposed of: (a) At public auction duly advertised, where the public were invited to compete. (b) At auction where only applicants for the berth or limit were invited to bid. (c) By private application. (d) If in neither of the ways above mentioned, then stating in what way disposal and grant was made. (e) Length of public notice in each case when limits were sold either at public auction or by other form of public competition. Also a summary statement giving total area granted and total amount of bonuses received. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between D. J. Hughes, Esq., county judge of Elgin, Ont., and the officials of the government printing office, in regard to the printing of the last revised voters' list for Elgin. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Casey* *Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an order of House of the Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the amount and value of crucible steel imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provisions of order in council of 6th November, 1885. Also amount and value of lastings and mohair cloth imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provisions of order in council of 6th November, 1885. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*.
Not printed.
- 81a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the amount and value of hatters' bands, bindings, tips, and sides and linings, both tips and sides, imported into Canada in each year since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 5th July, 1886. Also amount and value of steel strip for buckthorns and plain strip fencing imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 17th July, 1886. Also amount and value of wire rope imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 17th July, 1886. Also amount and value of twisted brass and copper wire imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 20th July, 1886. Also amount and value of yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, imported into Canada free of duty since 1885, under provisions of order in council of 18th November, 1886. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 81b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the quantity and value of felloes of hickory wood imported into Canada in each year free of duty since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 16th November, 1888. Also quantity and value of homo spring steel wire, smaller than no. 9 and not smaller than no. 15, imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1837, for the use of manufacturers of mattresses, under provisions of order in council of 6th December, 1888. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton* *Not printed.*
- 81c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1894, for a return showing the value of sweat leathers imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of 1st July, 1887. Also the value of square reeds, rawhide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of July 2nd, 1887. Also value of copper rollers for use in calico printing imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1886, under provisions of order in council of 22nd November, 1887. Also quantity and

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- value of steel of no. 12 gauge and down to no. 30 gauge imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Also quantity and value of yarns, of wool and worsted, imported into Canada free of duty for use of manufacturers in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Also quantity and value of jute yarn, cotton yarn finer than no. 40; and wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, or coppered, or not, of no. 16 gauge or smaller, imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1887, under provisions of order in council of 11th July, 1888. Presented 4th June, 1894.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for copies of all complaints made by one Etienne Tremblay, since 1st November, 1893, against Joseph Placide Rocheleau, postmaster of Pauline, in the county of Rouville, P.Q.; and of the report of the post office inspector who inquired into said complaint, or of any other official charged with such inquiry. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Fréchette*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1894, for a return giving the names of the junior judges in the province of Ontario and dates when appointed, the name and population of the county to which appointed, also the salary and allowance of each of such judges. Presented 5th June, 1894.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th May, 1894, for copies of all letters, proposals, cablegrams and correspondence since the 1st of January, 1890, between the government and any member thereof and any person, firm or company in relation to establishing a fast Atlantic steamship line between Canada and Great Britain, and also a line between Canada and France, and in relation to the subsidies for such services asked for or proposed to be given by the government, and any draft or completed contracts for such steamship service. Presented 6th June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 84a.** Supplementary return to no. 84. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 84b.** Further supplementary return to no. 84. Presented 5th July, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 85.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents, not already laid before the house, in reference to negotiations and communications between the government and the United States, in reference to reciprocity, canal tolls and wrecking and towing. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, instructions, orders in council and reports about the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia not already laid before this house. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Sir Hector Langevin*.....*Not printed.*
- 87.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing in detail all sums of money in the hands of the government held as security for the performance of contracts completed, the name of each contractor who deposited the money, date of each such deposit, and amount of interest accrued on each deposit. Presented 11th June, 1894.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*
- 88.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, reports to council, orders in council, or departmental orders or instructions relative to the employment of certified captains or mates on steamers plying in the waters or ferries of the Dominion, or to the running of such steamers or ferries without such captains or mates. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
- 89.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of railways and the Rev. A. E. Burke and others having reference to the moving of the flag station from Mill river, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, to Howlan road, and all telegrams and documents having reference to the same, as well as all petitions, etc., against the removal of said flag station. Presented 19th June, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

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90. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence between J. B. Wright, M.D., V.S., and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between Mr. A. Brush and the government, or any member, department or officer of the government, and of all correspondence between the imperial authorities, or any one on their behalf, and the government of Canada, or any member, department or officer thereof, from, and including, the year 1882 until, and including, the year 1891, regarding the inspection of cattle passing through Canada from the United States. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. Mulock* *Printed for sessional papers only.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1894, for a return showing all lands allotted to Half-breeds in Manitoba for which patents have not been issued, giving along with a description of the land, the name of the allottee and the reasons why the patent has not been issued. Presented 21st June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin* *Not printed.*
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1894, for a return of the order, minute or direction authorizing the collector of customs at Woodstock, Ont., to admit free of duty certain goods consisting of vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman catholic church at Woodstock, consigned to the Reverend Father Brady, of Woodstock, in the month of February, 1894. 1. The decision upon which the collector acted in admitting such goods free of duty. 2. All correspondence between the controller of customs or other person in the department of customs relating thereto. 3. Copies of the letters and correspondence which passed between the Rev. J. C. Farthing, of Woodstock, and the controller of customs, with reference to the admission of such goods and the alleged unfairness with which Mr. Farthing had been treated on the importation by him of a similar class of goods for the use of the Anglican church at Woodstock, of which he is rector. 4. And if duty has since been exacted upon the said articles, or any of them, a copy of the entry or minute in respect thereto and the amount of duty paid thereon. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. McCarthy* *Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the names of all persons appointed to act as what are known as return-men, in connection with immigration work, the period during which each worked, the amount of money paid to each, the names of the settlers brought to Canada by each return-man, and the places in which such settlers were located. Also statement showing what arrangements are made with these return-men. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return showing the date on which the steamer "Stanley" commenced running between Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Pictou, N.S.; the date said steamer commenced running between Georgetown, P.E.I. and Pictou; how many trips were made; the date of each trip; how many mail bags were carried each trip; the date at which said steamer stopped carrying mails; the number of passengers and the amount of freight carried to and from Prince Edward Island; the amount of expenses and revenue for the winter 1893-94, in connection with said service. Presented 29th June, 1894.—*Mr. Perry*.
Not printed.
- 94a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th June, 1894, for a statement giving in detail the days, during the month of January, February, March and April last, on which the steamer "Stanley" crossed between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, such statement to show separately the days on which the said steamer made single and return trips, and also the ports of departure from either side. Also for a statement covering the same period, giving in detail the days on which the government ice-boats crossed between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, such statement to show separately the days on which single and return trips were made. Also for a statement giving in detail the days during the same period on which no mails were conveyed from the mainland to Prince Edward Island, and from Prince Edward Island to the mainland. Presented 6th July, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)*
Not printed.
95. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 19th June, 1894, for a copy of the report made on the 5th May, 1891, by Sir Douglas Fox, regarding the proposed tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland, without the plans. Also copies of reports on the same subject by Mr. Francis Bain, dated the 9th and 18th of December, 1890, and the 14th March, 1891. Presented 5th July, 1894.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Queen's, P.E.I.)*
Printed for sessional papers only.

VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 96.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders and orders in council, respecting or in any way relating to the removal of the export duty from saw-logs and other un-manufactured lumber exported from Canada to the United States. Presented 9th July, 1894.—*Mr. Rider*..... *Not printed.*
- 97.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the report of the inspector of customs, Nova Scotia, in reference to the establishment of a port of entry at Whyco-comagh, in the county of Inverness. Presented 9th July, 1894.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*
- 97a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the report of the inspector of customs, Nova Scotia, in reference to the establishment of a port of entry at West Bay, in the county of Inverness. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*
- 98.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1894, for a return of all charges, complaints, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports or orders relative to the dismissal or removal of John McLeod as inspector of the repairs of the Broad Cove Marsh pier, Cape Breton. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 99.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1894, for the production of all orders in council, correspondence, instructions to officers of the department of public works, and reports of such officers respecting the improvement of St. Andrew's rapids in the Red river of the North. Presented 12th July, 1894.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
- 100.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all orders in council now in force regulating the slaughtering of swine for exportation in bond, passed under authority of an act respecting customs, cap. 32, Revised Statutes, sec. 93; and for a copy of the quarantine regulations governing the importation of such swine into Canada for the purpose of slaughtering in bond. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Smith (Ontario)*..... *Not printed.*
- 101.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a detailed report showing the prizes awarded by the judges or jury at the Chicago Columbian exposition for the work of pupils of primary and special schools of every kind and degree, and also to pupils of secondary educational institutions of each of the provinces of Canada. Presented 14th July, 1894.—*Mr. Lachapelle*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 102.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1894, for list of persons in Manitoba who have not as yet repaid the loans made to them, in or about the year 1876, for seed-grain, etc., with statement of the amount owing by each person and the interest claimed, up to 1st January, 1894, on each such amount. Also a list, showing the amounts of mortgages received as collateral security for each loan, with description of land mortgaged, with name of proprietor and name of borrower if he be another person. Presented 18th July, 1894.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
- 103.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for: 1. A statement showing the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors, under the different names as given in the trade returns, imported into and taken for consumption in Canada, from 1883 to 1893, both years included, computed in imperial gallons; the value of the same, and the duty paid thereon. 2. The quantity of distilled and fermented liquors, under the different names given in the inland revenue returns, manufactured in Canada and taken for consumption therein; the value of the same, and the duty paid thereon for the same years. 3. The amount of materials used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several provinces of Canada during the same years. Presented 19th July, 1894.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a statement showing the number of breweries, distilleries and maltsters' establishments in Canada in the year 1891; the amount of capital invested therein; the value of the output; the amount of wages paid; number of employees, and the revenue derived therefrom. Presented 19th July, 1894.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 105.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Bellechasse, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Ottawa, and Saguenay. Presented 20th July, 1894, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 106.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th June, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials in relation to the reduction or abolition of the duties on Canadian tobacco, or in relation to any possible changes in the inland revenue laws in that behalf. Presented 23rd July, 1894.—*Mr. Brodeur*..... *Not printed.*

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1893

THE
SCHEDULING OF CATTLE IN ENGLAND

THE CANADIAN CASE

ALSO

REPORTS AND PRÉCIS OF REPORTS OF ALL CASES OF ANIMAL
DISEASES REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, FROM 1880 TO 1893, DURING THE EXISTENCE
OF CATTLE QUARANTINES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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1894

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The undersigned has the honour to report to Your Excellency on the reference to him of the despatches and reports as per schedule subjoined, on the subject of the alleged existence of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Canada, in relation to the scheduling of Canada, by the Board of Agriculture in November, 1892, and the continuing of the same :—

Despatch from the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting a copy of the Order of the Board of Agriculture of the 6th July, 1893, revoking "The Canadian Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order" of 17th April, 1893, and "The Canadian Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order amendment" of 2nd June, 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting letters from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the 20th and 21st July, 1893, stating reasons for rescinding "The Canadian Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order" of 17th April, 1893, and making certain suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Canadian Government with the view of removing doubts as to the freedom of Canada from pleuro-pneumonia.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting letter from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of 17th October, covering memo. of Prof. Brown on the scientific aspects of the question.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting letter of 2nd November, and inclosures from Secretary of the Board of Agriculture *re* suspected animal ex "Hurona."

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting letter from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of 15th November, covering further memo. of Prof. Brown.

The case of the Board of Agriculture against the free admission of Canadian cattle is contained in a letter of the Secretary of the Board, dated 20th July last, in which it is stated that the special examinations under the Order of 17th April last, were applied to sixty-seven cargoes, comprising 30,561 head of cattle. The conclusions reached are summarized as follow in the terms of the letter referred to :—

"On the 29th May, portions of the diseased lungs of an animal which had been landed at Deptford ex ss. 'Brazilian' from Montreal were forwarded to the Department by the Board's veterinary inspector, and it was found on examination that a small portion presented appearances identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia, although the chief lesions were due to broncho-pneumonia and tubercle.

"On the 31st May, two sets of lungs were received from the veterinary officers of the Board at Liverpool which had been taken from cattle landed from ss. 'Lake Winnipeg,' also from Montreal. In one instance the diseased portion of the lung was very limited in extent, and there were well-defined indications of broncho-pneumonia in addition to those which are characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. In the second specimen two lobes of the right lung, one behind the heart, were consolidated, and there were distinct marks of pleurisy, and on section the typical signs of pleuro-pneumonia were apparent.

"On the same day, a set of lungs was sent from Deptford, taken from an animal which had arrived in the 'Storm King' from Montreal. On examination, tubercular deposits, combined with pleurisy and pneumonia, were found to be present, but the lesions were not those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

"On the 3rd June, a set of lungs was forwarded from Liverpool taken from an animal which had been landed ex ss. 'Lake Superior' from Montreal. There was no evidence of pleuro-pneumonia in the lung, but it appeared that interstitial pneumonia, associated with tuberculosis had existed.

"On the 13th June, the lungs of an animal landed at Newcastle ex ss. 'European' were forwarded for examination. In this case, there was no evidence of pleuro-pneumonia, but interstitial pneumonia, combined with pneumonia, was present.

"On the 22nd and the 23rd June, portions of the lungs of three animals ex ss. 'Avaloua,' landed at Newcastle, were forwarded by one of the inspectors at that port. In these specimens, tubercular deposit was present, together with a thickening of the interlobular tissue, but the evidence was not sufficient to justify the conclusion that pleuro-pneumonia existed."

The case of the Board thus practically rests on the conditions found with respect to three animals landed from the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg" as set forth.

Sir Charles Tupper, to whom an intimation of the circumstances stated had been conveyed, was present, accompanied by Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., as professional assistant, at an examination of the lungs of those animals by the Imperial departmental veterinary officers on the 31st May last, the finding at such examination being as stated in the summary above recited.

At the examination there were also present Professor McFadyean, Dean of the Royal Veterinary College, Professor Axe, Professor McQueen and S. G. Rayment, the Veterinary Inspector of the Corporation of the City of London.

It is stated in the letter of the Board that in view of the extremely important bearing of the "Brazilian" case and the two "Lake Winnipeg" cases on the question of restoring the privilege of free entry of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, sections of the lungs were ordered to be prepared of the second "Lake Winnipeg" animal for examination under the microscope in order that it might be seen whether by that means any further information could be obtained which would be of assistance in the diagnosis; and it is further stated that the results of such microscopic examination confirmed the opinions expressed by the veterinary officers of the Board after the naked-eye inspection above referred to.

A report by Professor Brown, C.B., Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board, is furnished as an inclosure in the letter of July 20th, a portion of this correspondence. This report recites the reasons why in his opinion the case in question should be held to be one of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia, identical in morbid anatomy with pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States, and differing only in unimportant characters from the European type of the disease."

In this report of Professor Brown, respecting the special character of pleuro-pneumonia in animals stated to have been landed in England from the United States since 1878, the type being alleged to be identical with the "Lake Winnipeg" case, the following passage occurs:—

"No satisfactory explanation of the deviations referred to has been offered, but the history of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American continent proves, beyond doubt, that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe."

It is by the undersigned observed that the substance of this statement was also made respecting the variations from the type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as it occurs in England, in relation to the appearances presented by the lungs of the animals landed from the "Hurons" and "Monkseaton" in October, 1892. It is found that the statement of Professor Brown proves too much for the thesis which he desires to sustain. If the special type of the disease in question is "as contagious and fatal" as pleuro-pneumonia in England, and if such existed in Canada, it would be known by the fact of its spreading among animals and causing many deaths. It would be something which could not be concealed and which could not remain unknown. But there has been no spreading of any such contagious disease in Canada, nor deaths of animals arising therefrom. Not a single case has been discovered; and in so far as it is possible to prove a negative, the undersigned respectfully submits that the report of the investigations of Veterinary Officers of his

Department of Agriculture.

Department, aided by numerous veterinary surgeons, carried out in November, 1892, in all those parts of the Dominion from which the animals shipped by the "Hurona" and "Monkseaton" were traced, the findings of which were sent forward in an appendix to an approved Minute of Council by Your Excellency's predecessor (Earl Derby) to the Colonial Office on January 30th, 1892, established such proof. No trace of any contagious disease was found in any of the localities throughout the Dominion whence the animals in question came; and it is impossible that such a position could exist if there had been present in any of those localities a type of disease "as contagious and fatal" as pleuro-pneumonia is known to be in Europe and elsewhere where it has existed.

Further veterinary investigations were ordered by the undersigned in relation to the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg" cases, the subject of this correspondence, so soon as they were reported; and also in respect to a later case from the "Hurona" in October last, to which further particular reference will be hereinafter made. The result of the investigations which were conducted under the direction of Professor McEachran are contained in an appendix herewith (marked A). The whole of these investigations established precisely the same position as those made in the autumn of 1892, in relation to the animals shipped by the "Monkseaton" and "Hurona."

It is found by the undersigned, from a careful examination of the reports of the veterinary officers of the Board, that they seriously conflict in important particulars in the definitions which go to establish the type of disease, with the reports of the Veterinary Surgeons, who also made examinations, at the request of the High Commissioner for Canada.

It is not found by the undersigned that the examination of the lungs of the animals in question, as reported in this correspondence, have at all satisfactorily established the fact of existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or another special type of that disease, differing in characteristics from the well known and accepted type, and this conclusion is accentuated by the findings of Professors McEachran and Adami in a later examination which was made in Canada of portions of the lungs of the suspected animal from the "Hurona" in October last, to which further reference will be hereinafter made.

The Marquis of Ripon, in his despatch of 19th July forming part of this correspondence, in relation to the pathological investigations in question, remarks:—

"I understand that three of the four experts who were present at the examination of the lungs of the animal landed from the "Lake Winnipeg" concurred in the opinion of the experts of the Board of Agriculture as to the diagnosis of the disease."

It appears to the undersigned that it would have been more satisfactory, in view of the persistent and important conflict of professional opinion which is manifested in this correspondence, if the several written opinions of the four experts referred to (above named) had been furnished, and especially in view of the fact that they were not unanimous.

In a letter of the High Commissioner for Canada, forming part of this correspondence, (August 1st) the following passage occurs:—

"It is stated, in reference to the specimens of lungs supplied to Mr. Hunting, that 'subsequently specimens of the lungs of the second 'Lake Winnipeg' animals, together with a portion of the lungs of a diseased animal slaughtered in connection with a recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Hendon, were given him for transmission to Canada for examination there.' I desire to remark in relation to this statement that two pieces of lung were handed to Mr. Hunting in a bottle, but that the veterinary officers of the Board were not apparently disposed to specify which belonged to the Canadian and which to the Hendon animal.

"In these circumstances, I did not feel justified in transmitting the specimens to Ottawa, as I could not understand for what reason the information I desired was withheld."

The undersigned observes in relation to this incident, it is a matter of regret that ample facilities were not afforded to have portions of the lungs of these animals examined by professional experts in Canada; and he is at a loss to conceive any

reason why the specimens taken from the Canadian animal were not simply furnished to the High Commissioner for transmission.

The further case of an animal landed at Deptford from the ss. "Hurona," in October last, led to a correspondence in many particulars identical with that in relation to the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg" animals, and also those from the "Monkseaton" and "Hurona" in the autumn of 1892. This case presents features of such nature, as in the opinion of the undersigned, to call for particular consideration. The animal in question reported to have been affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia of the "North American type" was one of 738 cattle carried by the "Hurona" from Montreal to Deptford; and one as it subsequently appeared of a number of 21 shipped from Howe Island in the River St. Lawrence near Kingston. This animal with the 20 others shipped with it had been on that Island since May or June last, as was ascertained by the inquiry of Professor McEachran, and remained there until it was sent forward by the "Hurona" on the 7th October last from Montreal.

The lungs of the animals slaughtered were examined by the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture at the Royal Veterinary College, at which examination Mr. Hunting, at the request of Sir Charles Tupper, was present.

Professor Brown, the Chief of the Veterinary Staff of the Board of Agriculture, pronounced, after examination of this lung, that it was "a typical specimen of pleuro-pneumonia of the same kind as found in the lungs of an animal from Boston landed by the ss. 'British Empire.'" He said: "It was easy to see that the morbid appearance of the lungs was absolutely identical and that both were perfect examples of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia."

Mr. Hunting, in his report, said in substance that he agreed with Professor Brown's description of the disease, but differed from him as to its nature. He said that Professor Brown's statement was "equivalent to saying that the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia assume in North America some variation which is recognized in no other part of the world." He denied that there was any variation in the type of the lesions in the contagious lung disease of cattle whether found in North America, Australia, Europe or Asia"; and added: "when the post-mortem lesions of two diseases are dissimilar the surest method of determining their nature is by observation of their history, spread and prevalence." "Pleuro-pneumonia spreads." Yet in the "Hurona's" cargo not "a solitary case of this disease is found among a group of animals (numbering 757) closely packed together for three weeks."

An investigation was made by Professor McEachran, acting under instructions of the undersigned, relating to conditions at Howe Island, near Kingston, in the St. Lawrence, from which the 21 animals, of which that in question was one, came. A report of the investigation is furnished in an appendix herewith, marked B. No trace of the disease in question nor of any contagious disease was found.

A portion of the lungs of the animal in question was obtained and communicated to Professor McEachran and Professor Adami (of Pathology in McGill University, Montreal, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, England) for report.

The reports of Professors McEachran and Adami of their examination of a portion of the lungs of the last mentioned "Hurona" animal are furnished herewith in an appendix marked C. These reports throw important light on those points respecting which there is very serious conflict of professional opinion, as appears from this correspondence.

The pathological descriptive definitions of Professor Brown are fully admitted by Professor McEachran, while he arrives at an opposite conclusion in relation to the meaning of admitted points of difference. The inferred conclusion of Professor Brown is inconsistent with and discredited by the well known and undoubted facts respecting the behaviour of the disease in question in relation to the health of animals in Canada; while that of Professor McEachran is fully sustained by them. The clear report of Professor Adami, to which particular attention is called, is corroborative of the same conclusion.

This view is sustained by an examination of lungs of animals from Canada in former years in England. Professor McEachran points out that in January, 1891, he was invited by Professor Brown to meet him at the Royal Veterinary College,

Department of Agriculture.

in London, to examine two sets of lungs, one of an English case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other in a case of what Professor Brown then called "Canadian lung," and respecting which Professor McEachran states :—

"Canadian lung it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked eye comparison of the two sets of lungs by which the difference in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent, not only to both of us but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession."

Professor McEachran further points out that "transit pneumonia" would be a more appropriate name by which to define the disease in question than "Canadian lung," seeing that it is not known in Canada, and that it is only sometimes found in individual animals carried long distances by railways or on board steamships, and also seeing that it has never been known to spread in the places where it has been discovered and when the conditions were in the highest degree favourable to spreading if the disease had been contagious. The history of all the circumstances connected with the case of the ox from Pilot Mound, Manitoba, strongly corroborates this conclusion.

A letter appears (July 21st, 1893), in this correspondence of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to the Under Secretary of State of the Colonial Office, containing definitions of steps which the Board state they consider should be adopted in Canada as necessary conditions before the removal of the present restrictions in the United Kingdom to the entry of animals from Canada.

The Board observe that the matters to which they are bound by statute to have regard in determining whether reasonable security exists against the importation of diseased animals are:—

"(a.) The laws relating to the importation and exportation of animals into and from Canada;

"(b.) The laws relating to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease therein;

"(c.) The general sanitary condition of animals in Canada."

With regard to definition (a) the Board remark that they are already in possession of general information as to the legal position; but they think it convenient that the Canadian Government should formally transmit copies of the Statutes now in force in the Dominion bearing on the matters in question; and also detailed information as to the methods by which the requirements of the Statutes are carried into effect.

The undersigned, in accordance with this request, submits to Your Excellency for official transmission, a copy of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," Chapter 69, Revised Statutes of Canada, (marked D), under which all Dominion administration relating to the health of animals in Canada and the cattle quarantines, is carried out.

This administration is made in conformity with regulations, established by Orders in Council, passed in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (Chapter 7, of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada.) A *précis* of the whole of the orders passed since 1880, is submitted for transmission, (marked E).

In the old settled provinces of the Dominion, east of Manitoba, cattle quarantines are established at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; and Lévis, Quebec;—having relation to importations by the Atlantic seaboard.

In British Columbia there is a cattle quarantine at Victoria and one at Kootenay.

And on the United States frontier there are cattle quarantines at Point Edward at the foot of Lake Huron, in Ontario; at Emerson, Gretna, Manitou and Deloraine, in Manitoba; and on the international frontier between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, there are five cattle quarantines at points which are the travelled trails. They are defined in an appendix herewith, marked F.

Neat cattle are prohibited from entering the old provinces at any point east of the frontier between Manitoba and Ontario, except for breeding purposes only, and no

animals except for breeding purposes are brought in at any seaboard ports of the Dominion. All neat cattle are subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

Neat cattle are prohibited from crossing the frontier between the United States and the old provinces mentioned, except at Point Edward, for breeding purposes only, subject to the quarantine detention stated.

All animals brought into the quarantines for detention are strictly isolated from the animals of the country, and each separate importation is isolated by itself, while in quarantine.

Swine, except for breeding purposes, are prohibited from crossing the United States frontier for importation into Canada except at Point Edward, where such animals are detained for a quarantine of 21 days.

Sheep are subject to a quarantine of 15 days on the Atlantic seaboard, and are allowed to cross the United States frontier if found healthy on inspection, if not so found entry is prohibited.

In Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, owing to the special conditions of those great areas and the needs of settlers, neat cattle, for stock purposes, are allowed to enter at the quarantine stations mentioned, subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

Horses, sheep and swine in the North-west follow the same regulations as in the east.

The several cattle quarantines of the Dominion on the two seaboard and the United States frontier are administered by duly qualified veterinary surgeons, acting as Quarantine Inspectors, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, with two superior officers, one Professor McEachran of McGill University, the Chief Inspector for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and also acting in such capacity for Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, the other Professor Andrew Smith, of the Veterinary College, Toronto, Chief Inspector for the Province of Ontario.

The Board further state it would be most desirable "that the Dominion Government should be able to describe the existing arrangements to secure the submission of diseased lungs to veterinary officers well acquainted with the character of pleuro-pneumonia in all cases in which any doubt exists."

The practice of departmental administration for many years has been, in relation to any reports of diseases among animals in Canada, to cause all necessary inquiries to be made, by Veterinary Officers of the Department; and in all cases where the suspicion of disease has been found sufficiently serious, slaughter and pathological examination have been ordered. The most important of the diseases found have been tuberculosis and forms of anthrax; and a local, but not as yet satisfactorily defined disease in the province of Nova Scotia, called, in the absence of a pathological defining name being found, "Pictou Cattle Disease." Full particulars in relation to it are contained in an appendix herewith (marked G), and also a *précis* of all cases of disease reported to the Department since the institution of the cattle quarantines in 1880 (marked H.)

No case has yet been found presenting any of the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, or even admitting of any doubt in relation to it.

The only record of this disease in any part of Canada, is in the case of the animals brought from Scotland and admitted within the precincts of the Lévis quarantine in 1886, when it was confined within the fence of the quarantine, and there extirpated. (See report Appendix I.)

The Board suggest that it might be worth while for the "Dominion Government to consider whether an additional measure of security would not be obtained "by the total prohibition of the importation of live cattle into the Dominion except "for breeding purposes or other exceptional purposes."

The desire of the Board, as thus expressed, is the actual practice of the administration in Canada; and it has been uniformly such, since 1880, the "exceptional purposes" being the admission of cattle for stock purposes, in the special conditions of the great and sparsely peopled prairie regions of the North-west, to meet the requirements of settlers, as hereinbefore defined. But east of Manitoba, in the old settled

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provinces, no exceptions have been made, and the entry of pedigree cattle for breeding purposes only is allowed.

The Board ask "whether any further means can be devised for the prevention of any breach of the law and regulations along the extensive frontier which requires to be watched?"

The very indefinite nature of this question makes it difficult to answer. But it yet suggests the existence of breaches of the law and regulations, that is to say, smuggling, "which requires to be watched", in the absence of any fact alleged.

The suggestion of this question can only be met by defining the practice; and to do this it is necessary to treat separately the conditions of the old settled provinces and those of the prairie regions of Manitoba and North-west.

At the important points at which cattle enter, there are regular quarantine stations in charge of veterinary officers; and the regular communications by railway, water, or common road, in the old provinces, between the United States and the Dominion, at which there are no regular quarantine stations, are in the care of customs officers, who are also charged with the duty of carrying out the quarantine regulations. There is no question as to the faithfulness with which the duty is performed.

No facilities exist for the bringing in of cattle except by the regular communications.

In the prairie regions of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, it would not be possible to drive in cattle except by the regular trails, and these are watched in such way as to render smuggling difficult if not impossible. The veterinary quarantine officers, at the quarantine stations, are assisted by the mounted police, a very efficient semi-military force, and by the customs officers.

There is no reason to believe that the practice of smuggling cattle into Canada from the United States exists, or that it could be carried on without detection. There is no menace to the health of Canadian animals from this cause. And as respects the conditions of the North-west, as was pointed out in a previous report, it would be simply impossible to drive an animal affected with lung disease, over hundreds of miles of prairie. Danger from that source does not therefore exist in the North-west.

No contagious disease has ever been known to exist in the west on the Pacific seaboard; and no animals could be brought through the Rocky Mountains and carried across the plains, for export from the Atlantic ports, even if there were supplies to draw from, which there are not.

The Board suggest that much might be done by the Canadian Government with regard to the collection of further evidence respecting the sanitary condition of animals in the Dominion. They state:

"The disease (contagious pleuro-pneumonia) is well known to be most difficult of detection in the living animals owing to the lengthened period of incubation, and the slaughter of suspected animals and subsequent examination of the lungs by experts acquainted with the special characteristics of the disease afford by far the most reliable test of its existence in a particular locality."

And further in the existing circumstances they are of opinion that:

"The Canadian Government would have obtained valuable evidence if arrangements had been made for the slaughter and examination of the lungs of all the animals rejected by the officers of the Dominion Government during the present season as unfit for shipment, and if, as has been stated, some of these animals came from the same district as other animals shipped by the 'Lake Winnipeg,' the results would have been very material to the question at issue."

A report by Professor McEachran giving particulars on the subject of the very few animals rejected and the reasons why they were so rejected, as being unfit for shipment, is appended hereto, marked J. It appears there was not in a single case any reason why slaughter for suspicion of contagious pleuro-pneumonia could have been justified; or in which such action would not have been ridiculous.

The Board further suggest that—

"The herds to which the diseased animals are reported to have been traced should have been slaughtered out in the same manner as would undoubtedly have

been the case if the diseased animals had been home bred, and it had been traced back to herds in this country."

It will be seen from the report of Professor McEachran above referred to, that any attempt to slaughter out the herds from which the animals were taken, which were rejected at the embarkation inspections, at Montreal, in search of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia would have been simply an action without reason. If any animals had been found respecting which any respectable suspicion of the disease in question attached they would indubitably have been slaughtered, and the herds from which they came traced out, but in the absence of any existence or even of the suspicion of the disease it would be out of reason to go about slaughtering among herds to find it.

The Board further suggest:—

"That the districts, to which the diseased animals, and any suspicious cases hereafter detected, may be traced, should be placed under regulations applicable to comparatively extensive areas, requiring a report to be made to a veterinary officer of cattle dying within the district and providing in all cases of doubt for an examination of the lungs."

And also that:—

"A retaining fee might be given to veterinary surgeons in such districts in order to secure the notification by them of suspicious cases in which slaughter and examination might be ordered by the proper officer. The latter course has been taken in this country, and it has been of great assistance to them in the discovery of centres of the disease."

This suggestion assumes the fact of existence of a centre or centres of disease, while in reality not one is known or suspected. As matter of fact the practice of the Department, having in view the existing circumstances of the Dominion, substantially meets the suggestion in the paragraphs quoted. In the autumn of 1892, as a consequence of alleged disease from contagious pleuro-pneumonia in three animals from the "Monkseaton" and the "Hurona," an active search was made. All the animals contained in the two cargoes were traced in all parts of the Dominion whence they came, and numerous local veterinary surgeons were employed and paid for this work. The same practice was followed during the present year in the case of all the animals the subject of this correspondence. The result of the finding in all the searches was uniform. Not a single case of the alleged disease or suspicion of one, or any trace of such having ever existed, was discovered.

The undersigned remarks that the Board of Agriculture have had under the observation of their own veterinary officers the lungs of 13,557 Canadian animals exported since the placing of the Dominion in the Schedule in the autumn of 1892, and slaughtered during the current year, under the supervision of their own officers, with the result of not finding any valid reason for suspicion except in the cases of the animals the subject of this correspondence. No spreading was found among those 13,557 animals, which might have been expected, if some of them had been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. No old encysted cases have been reported, as would have been probable, if the disease in question had prevailed in Canada.

The number of neat cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain from 1880, the date of the commencement of the present quarantine system in the Dominion, to November, 1892, the date of the Schedule, was 909,828. All these animals have mingled freely with the herds of the United Kingdom, many of them having been "stockers" fattened on farms in the United Kingdom, during a period of 14 years, and yet it has never been pretended that any trace of the disease in question has arisen from contact with them, except in the single and not by any means satisfactorily proven case of alleged contact with one animal from the "Monkseaton" in Scotland, in the fall of 1892.

The undersigned respectfully submits to Your Excellency that such a condition in the face of such facts would have been impossible if the destructive and contagious disease in question, had existed in Canada.

The following passage appears in the letter of the Board of Agriculture:—

"The Board are given to understand, on the highest authority, that cases in which morbid appearances are identical with those present in the lungs of the 'Brazilian' and 'Lake Winnipeg' cattle have in fact come before the Canadian

Department of Agriculture.

authorities at intervals in the last few years, and if that be the case, and if confirmation is forthcoming of the existence in Canada of a specific type of pleuro-pneumonia identical in morbid anatomy with pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States, and differing only in unimportant characters from the European type of the disease, it is obvious that the discussion of the matter must proceed on altogether different lines than would be the case if no such disease can be traced."

The distinct and specific allegation in this letter of the Board, they are "given to understand on the highest authority" that cases of cattle disease have at intervals come before the Canadian authorities, having morbid appearances identical with those present in the lungs of animals of the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg," is of such a nature, and so clearly insinuates a charge of concealment, that in the opinion of the undersigned, it justifies a request, that the Canadian Government should be furnished with such authority.

The undersigned meets this allegation with a simple declaration that it is entirely devoid of any foundation in truth. The term "Canadian authorities" is understood to mean the Department of Agriculture and its staff, charged with the administration of all matters pertaining to animal diseases and animal quarantines, within the Dominion.

The undersigned calls the attention of Your Excellency to the consideration that the interests connected with the health of animals in Canada is of very great magnitude, and that the protection of Canadian herds from the inroads of contagious disease is out of all comparison greater than any question of market attaching to any export of fattened or surplus animal stock. It was found by the census of 1891 that the total number of neat cattle in Canada, of all kinds, was 4,120,584, the total value of which with the products therefrom, reached the figure of \$135,500,000. The interest, therefore, of protecting Canadian herds is first, and it has been the first in determining the administration of the Department in all matters connected with the health of animals in the Dominion.

The undersigned respectfully submits to Your Excellency, on a consideration of the information contained in this voluminous correspondence referred to him for his report, that:—

(a.) The conflict of professional opinion between the Veterinary Advisers of the Board of Agriculture and those called to assist the High Commissioner for Canada, is irreconcilable.

(b.) It is not shown there is any distinct type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia possessing characteristics different from those which are well known and accepted as the signs of that disease in the United Kingdom, in the continent of Europe, in Australasia and in the United States, where it has been found and diagnosed.

(c.) The conclusion of the Veterinary Advisers of the Board relating to the contagiousness of the disease they found is not sustained by the undoubted facts in respect to the animals the subject of this correspondence.

(d.) The absence of finding a single case, or even any serious suspicion, of the disease in question, in the Dominion of Canada, is sufficient reason for declaring the fact of its non-existence.

(e.) All the known and undoubted facts in relation to the animals, the subject of this correspondence, as well in respect to the conditions in those parts of the Dominion whence they were taken, as those incident to long railway and steamship transit, with close herding, fully account for and agree with the definitions in the reports of examinations of Professors McEachran and Adami; and establish the fact of the non-contagiousness of the disease with which they were found to be affected.

(f.) And all the reports of the Veterinary Officers of the Board and the Veterinarians consulted by the High Commissioner, together with the known facts connected with all the cases of disease the subject of this correspondence, are consistent with the definition, non-contagious "Transit pneumonia."

For all these reasons, based on the statements of facts set forth in this report, the undersigned respectfully submits to Your Excellency, that there exists no cause for continuing the Dominion of Canada in the Schedule, in the United Kingdom, of countries whence free importation is prohibited.

He has, therefore, the honour to recommend that the representations in this report, if approved, be officially communicated to the Marquis of Ripon.
The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. R. ANGERS,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, January 24th, 1894.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Containing Reports and Précis of Reports of all cases of Animal Diseases reported to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from 1880 to 1893 inclusive, during the existence of Cattle Quarantine.

APPENDIX "A."

REPORTS OF DR. McFADDEN AND PROFESSOR McEACHRAN ON
CATTLE FROM PILOT MOUND.

INSPECTOR D. H. McFADDEN, V.S. AND F.R.C.V.S.
ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
EMERSON, MAN., 8th June, 1893.

J. LOWE, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,

DEAR SIR,—On receipt of your telegram of the 2nd instant, I at once proceeded to Pilot Mound where I interviewed Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides, the shippers of cattle by ss. "Lake Winnipeg" from Montreal on the 21st May ultimo.

Included in this shipment were no less than 30 head of oxen bought from 15 different farmers living in all directions within a radius of 25 miles from Pilot Mound. I made exhaustive enquiries, and carefully examined as many of the cattle as I came across all through this section of country, with the result that I failed to trace disease of any kind.

Some of these cattle were brought from Ontario eleven or twelve years ago, but most of them are the first fruits of the cattle-raising industry in this section, inaugurated when horses were very dear and the farmer made oxen out of his steers; and now, after working them for a number of years, they fed them for the fat cattle market.

For cattle raising this country is the finest in the world, and that it is absolutely free from from contagious disease is not to be wondered at when the fact is, the

farmers hereabouts realise as much out of their cattle as they do out of their wheat; they are keenly alive to their interests in this direction, and therefore cattle disease has never yet got a footing. As to this particular shipment, I now inclose affidavits from Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Baird, and can, if necessary, procure affidavits from each of the farmers who sold cattle to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides. To give you an idea of what this section is producing in the way of cattle, I may mention the following which I saw weighed on this trip:—

1 steer, aged 2 years 9 months,	1560	pounds.
1 do do 3 do 9 do	2072	do
1 cow do 8 do	1750	do
1 heifer do 2 do 8 do	1340	do

In conclusion, I must give it as my opinion and certain conviction that contagious disease does not exist here and did not exist in the shipment referred to, and that reports or rumours to the contrary are libels on our cattle and our province.

I am, &c.,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

(Copy)

I, James T. Gordon (of the firm of Gordon and Ironsides, cattle shippers) of Pilot Mound, in the county of Rock Lake, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare, that I have been a resident of Pilot Mound for the last seven years and engaged in the cattle trade, and that during that time have not discovered any disease existing amongst the cattle which I have bought in this locality or anywhere else in the province, and fully believe that no healthier class of cattle can be obtained anywhere. That in connection with R. Ironsides, Esq., of Manitou, we shipped from Pilot Mound and Manitou on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1893, two hundred and fifty head of cattle of the finest and healthiest quality of cattle which we ever shipped out of this province, that I accompanied said shipment of cattle to the city of Winnipeg, and when they left there for Montreal, they were in first-class condition.

Declared before me at Pilot Mound, this }
fifth day of June, A.D. 1893. }
N. McDougall,
A Commissioner in B.R. }

J. B. GORDON.

(Copy.)

I, James B. Baird, of the firm of Baird Bros., of the village of Pilot Mound, in the county of Rock Lake, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare that I have been a resident of Pilot Mound for the last seven years, and during the last three years have been purchasing butcher's cattle, and during that time have not known of any disease existing amongst the cattle of this county, and fully believe no healthier class of cattle can be obtained in this western country.

Declared before me, at Pilot Mound, in the }
county of Rock Lake, this fifth day of }
June, A.D. 1883. }
N. McDougall,
A Commissioner in B.R., &c. }

JAS. B. BAIRD.

(Copy.)

I, Robert Ironsides (of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, cattle shippers) of the village of Manitou, in the county of Dufferin, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare that I have been a resident of Manitou for upwards of seven years and have been engaged in the cattle trade, and during that time have not known of

Department of Agriculture.

any disease to exist amongst the cattle which I have bought, and fully believe that no healthier class of cattle can possibly be obtained; and that in connection with J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, we did on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1893, ship from Pilot Mound and Manitou, two hundred and fifty head of cattle of first quality and healthy condition, in fact the best we ever shipped out of the province.

Sworn before me, at Manitou, in the county }
of Dufferin, this sixth day of June, }
A.D. 1893. }

JAS. STIRTON,
A Commissioner in B.R., &c.

R. IRONSIDES.

(PROF. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 29th September, 1893.

On the 26th August, I left Winnipeg for Manitou where I met a number of cattlemen and farmers from whom I could learn of no disease or suspicion of disease.

I drove from Manitou to Pilot Mound, and visited Mr. James Morrow, reeve of the county, who knows of no disease in the district.

He arranged to meet me at Pilot Mound and to render me any assistance in his power, which he did two days afterwards, when he made the following statement:—

“I am reeve for the municipality of Louise, of which Pilot Mound is the centre. We have a by-law in which provision is made for compensation for animals which might be killed for disease, under the authority of the ‘Animals Contagious Diseases Act.’ I have been in the council for eight years, and have never known of such a disease as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other contagious disease of cattle. Had such disease existed I must have known of it. During my connection with the council we have never paid one cent nor have we been called on to pay a cent for such disease. I am certain that no contagious disease exists or has existed during my 14 years’ residence in the district.”

Mr. G. T. Watson, cattle dealer, made the following statement:—

“I travel all over the district buying cattle, and if any disease existed I would certainly know of it. I unhesitatingly state that I do not know of the existence of any contagious disease in cattle in this district, nor has contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in this district for seven years which is the length of time I have been here.”

Mr. Peter Strang, Baldur says:—

“I am reeve of the municipality of Argyle, and as such, under the ‘Animals Contagious Diseases Act,’ I would be notified of any disease existing in the municipality. I do not know of any disease nor have I known of any disease since I came to the province of Manitoba, except three years ago, when a few sudden deaths occurred from anthrax.”

Mr. Strang’s farm is twenty miles from Pilot Mound. I visited most of his neighbours and farms on the way.

Mr. W. E. Cecil Montague, a neighbour of Mr. Strang, from whose farm the ox suspected of contagious pleuro-pneumonia was sold to Messrs. Ironsides and Gordon, made the following statement:—

“I had eight head which I raised myself. I had the ox in question four years last March, he was always fat, was never known to be ill, was an extra good work ox, much better than his mate. I never knew him to have any form of pneumonia nor to be ill a day in his life.

“I have been here ten years and never lost a horse or cow beast since I came. I have never heard of any lung or other disease in this district except an occasional case of ‘black leg.’”

I examined all his cattle and healthier cattle do not exist; they are well bred grade Shorthorns, nearly all bred by himself and not a single importation for years.

I visited a number of farms in various directions.

On the farm of George Mutch there were being pastured 170 head, belonging to fifteen different owners. Had disease existed in this district this would have been a very likely place to find it. I found, nevertheless, every hoof in perfect health.

I had also an opportunity of inspecting about 100 head of butcher's cattle which had been bought, recently, in the district from farmers, were collected at farm of Messrs. Baird Bros., and were now driven in to be shipped.

If disease existed in the district we would expect to find it in such a collection, but every animal I found in perfect health.

The Messrs. Baird Bros. stated as follows:—

“ We are engaged in buying cattle the whole year round, and our buyers travel all over the district and beyond it, and if any disease or suspicion of disease existed, we would be certain to know of it one way or another. We can positively affirm that we know of no disease nor have we known of any disease in southern Manitoba for over ten years. A few years ago some deaths occurred from ‘ black leg.’ The cattle you inspected this morning may be taken as samples from all over the district, and, as you saw, a healthier lot of cattle cannot be found anywhere.”

I have, therefore, much pleasure in confirming, by personal inspection of the district, previous reports, and in being able to declare positively that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist and has never existed in the Pilot Mound District nor in any part of Manitoba. The health of stock generally in that province is excellent, and I am pleased to report that by more attention to breeding, the quality of the stock is improving very much.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

Chief Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX " B. "

REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF HOWE ISLAND, WHENCE ANIMAL SHIPPED BY "HURONA" IN OCTOBER, 1893, CAME.

(By PROFESSOR McEACHRAN.)

Yet another mistake in diagnosis has been made by the official veterinarians at London, this time the animal has been traced to Howe Island, one of " the Thousand Islands," in the St. Lawrence River, eight miles below Kingston, Ont. The ss. " Hurona " sailed from Montreal on the 7th October last, with the following cattle on board, after complying with the quarantine and shipping regulations, viz. :—

Gordon & Ironsides.....	429	All Alberta ranche cattle.
Judge, Priddot & Price.....	160	From Moosomin and Moose Mountain.
C. McLauchlin.....	19	Ontario.
P. Paulin... ..	21	do
C. Donahue	21	do
J. Kenney.....	54	do
D. Murby.....	59	do

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The suspected animal was marked D and was one of a lot of 21 shipped by Mr. Donahue, Kingston. I went personally to Kingston on the 4th November and was driven by Mr. Donahue to his farm on Howe Island. He had bought the steers on Toronto market, 16 on the 19th May and 6 on the 16th June, which were placed on the farm within twenty-four hours of purchase. They were shipped on the 5th October to Montreal, one too small for shipment was sold in Montreal; the 21 steers were inspected on the 6th and shipped in perfect health on the 7th. The farm is well fenced with wire, put up only last year, good gates and perfect isolation.

They were the only cattle on the farm, and could have no means of contact with other cattle till they reached the stockyards at Montreal.

Disease of a contagious nature has never been known on the island or district. Being nearly four months on the farm, isolated completely, a sufficient period for the development of the disease had it been latent when purchased. The cattle all throve well and were fat when shipped and, I have no hesitation in saying, perfectly free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease of a contagious nature,

Having spent three months and a half in Alberta and the North-west Territories whence most of the cattle of this shipment came, I know that no disease exists there, and repeated inspections and the intimate communications existing with all parts of the province of Ontario enable me to assert most positively that no such disease exists there. Therefore the ox or steer on which suspicion now rests certainly was free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease when shipped. Another blunder has therefore been committed, and an unjust aspersion has been cast on the reputation of our healthy Canadian cattle.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX "C."

REPORTS OF PROFESSORS McEACHRAN AND ADAMI ON MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS IN ALLEGED CASES OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PROF. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*
 PROF. J. G. ADAMI, M.D., *Pathologist.*

MONTREAL, 11th December, 1893.

(Reports of the examinations of portions of lungs and microscopic slides forwarded from the office of the High Commissioner at London, said to be portions of diseased lungs of Canadian cattle, ex ss. "Lake Winnipeg," and ss. "Hurona," pronounced by the Imperial Veterinary Staff of the Board of Agriculture to be affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.)

PROF. McEACHRAN'S REPORT.

SIR,—On the 25th November ultimo, I received in your department a small box containing the following:—

- I. A bottle labelled "Portion of lung from Canadian ox, ex ss. 'Hurona.'-W.H."
- II. A bottle labelled "Laboratory, R.C.P., London, and R.C.S., England, English Pleuro, 5-6-'93."
- III. A cardboard box containing three microscopic slides labelled, "R.C.P. and R.C.S., England"—sent apparently by Dr. Woodhead. Marked as follow:—
 - (I.) English contagious pleuro-pneumonia diagnosed, 5-6-'93.
 - (II.) Canadian cow No. 1, Mr. Hunting received, 31-5-'93.
 - (III.) Canadian cow, diagnosed not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, received, 5-6-'93.
- V. A small wooden box, marked—"Klein," containing two microscopic preparations, marked—lung A., string; lung B., plain.

Considering the importance of our being afforded an opportunity of examining the lungs or portions of the lungs of Canadian cattle suspected of being affected by a contagious disease, viz., contagious pleuro-pneumonia, under at least fair if not favourable conditions, it is much to be regretted that more care was not exercised by whoever procured and packed the specimens.

In my letter to the Deputy Minister, of 1st November, I asked him to cable Mr. Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner, to "have several pounds of the suspected lung properly put up, and sent to us for examination by Prof. Adami and "myself." Instead of this being done, bottle I. contained a portion of lung, 4 inches long, 1 inch wide, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; the cork of which was tightened by paper, was not sealed, fitted loosely, and as a consequence, the spirit had leaked out or evaporated. Fortunately, however, the morsel was in a sufficient state of preservation to answer the purpose of examination both necroscopic and microscopic, as far as such a specimen could be used for the purpose.

The naked eye examination of the portions of lungs said to be from Canadian animals showed clearly:—

1. (a.) The pleuro but slightly, though distinctly thickened.
- (b.) The section presents a uniform pale pink colour of the lung tissue.
- (c.) There is a total absence of hemorrhagic spots or necrosis so characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.
- (d.) The interlobular lymph deposits which are well marked, are firm and can easily be picked out of the lymph spaces as oval or elongated wax-like bodies, with a

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smooth convex surface, leaving smooth corresponding cavities in the lymph channels; the very peculiarities which were pointed out to me at Baltimore in 1890, by Prof. Welch, as a non-contagious form of pneumonia which had till then been mistaken by the United States inspectors for the contagious disease. Within a week afterward Dr. Smith, Pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington, pointed out the same condition. In January, 1891, Professor Brown, C.B., Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board of Agriculture, invited me to meet him at the Royal Veterinary College, London, to examine and compare two sets of lungs, one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other what he called "Canadian lung," a name which this diseased condition still continues to receive, notwithstanding that it is not known in Canada, being seen only in animals carried long railway or ocean journeys.

Transit pneumonia would be a more applicable name by which to distinguish it. Canadian it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked eye comparison of the two sets of lungs, by which the differences in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent not only to both of us, but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, and as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession.

I find in the morsels of lungs, sent for examination, the same peculiarities, and taking them in conjunction with the history of the animals from which they were obtained, as set forth in my reports, September 27th—"Search for pleuro-pneumonia at Pilot Mound," Ox ex ss. "Lake Winnipeg,"—and November 6th—"Report of suspected steer in cargo of ss. 'Hurons,'" I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that the animals in question did not suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

This opinion, I am happy to say, is supported by no less authority than Professor Brown himself, who says in his report: "The cut surface of the lungs of the Canadian ox differed in some respects from those seen in pleuro-pneumonia in this country. For example, it has been pointed out that the lobules on the diseased part, instead of varying in colour from light pink to dark red or nearly black, were of a uniform vermilion tint, and that the interlobular bands were rather more dense than is generally observed in pleuro-pneumonia and did not exhibit many small cavities (lymph spaces) filled with fluid." It is (he says) "undeniable that these peculiarities did exist."

"No satisfactory explanation of the deviations referred to has been offered, but the history of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American continent proves, beyond doubt, that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe."

In all of which I have no hesitation in concurring, nor have I any difficulty in deducing the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Professor Brown, viz., that the pathological differences clearly point to a different disease and the non-contagiousness of this disease is illustrated by the case of the "Hurons," on board of which there were 763 susceptible cattle, yet not a single animal was infected by the Howe Island steer. History points to no case of such providential escape, either in England or America, in both of which countries the disease is equally contagious.

I have much pleasure in presenting the thoroughly scientific report of the histological and bacteriological investigations of the specimens above referred to by Professor J. G. Adami, formerly of Cambridge University, now Pathologist of McGill University, by which it will be seen that he has arrived at a similar conclusion, viz., that the Canadian lungs show no conclusive evidence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if he does not express himself so positively, it is due to the fact that at the present stage of our knowledge of the microscopic changes and bacteriological facts characteristic of this disease, no such examination can be considered conclusive evidence apart from the history of the animal and accurate clinical reports; besides it must be remembered that the portions of lung received by him, which were not accompanied by any information except what the label conveys, were altogether insufficient for the purposes of such an important examination.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PROF. ADAMI'S REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that upon Saturday, November 25th, I received from the Chief Inspector, Prof. McEachran, a box forwarded from the Dominion offices in London, containing three small bottles, together with five glass slides with specimens of sections of lungs prepared for microscopical examination by Dr. Sims Woodhead (three slides) and Dr. Klein (two slides). The bottles were labelled respectively:—

“English Pleuro, 5-6-93. Laboratories R.C.P. Lond, and R.C.S. Eng.”

“Canadian Cow, 31-5-93, ex ss. ‘Lake Winnipeg,’ Laboratories R.C.P. Lond., and R.C.S. Eng.”

“Portion of lung from Canadian Ox, ex ss. ‘Hurona,’ W. H.”

The cork of the last of these had become loosened in transit and as a consequence most of the spirit had escaped. Fortunately the contained portion of lung had undergone no deterioration.

All the pieces of lung in these bottles were very small, the largest (that from the ox, ex ss. “Hurona”) was not more than 3 cubic inches in size. The bottle labelled “English Pleuro” had two small pieces, evidently taken from different regions.

Naked-eye Examination.

The smallness of the portions of tissue renders it impossible to make a confident diagnosis upon the condition of the whole lung in each case, unless I am to understand that each portion sent to me has been taken from the regions of the affected lungs where the process of disease was most advanced. It is only upon this understanding that I can come to any definite conclusions. In true contagious pleuro-pneumonia the affected lung presents in its different regions every stage of disease, from the earliest inflammatory manifestation (congested vessels, abundant exudations, both cellular and fluid, into the air sacs, and lymphatics distended with fresh lymph) to manifestations of the effects of continued severe inflammation (namely, vessels filled with old thrombi (clotted blood), hemorrhages and death of the lobules supplied by the thrombosed vessels, and enlarged septa between the lobules of the lung, in which simple distension of the lymphatics has been followed by organization, formation of fresh fibrous connective tissue along the septa, and encroachment of this new tissue upon the alveoli and lung tissue proper). It is only when these latter conditions are well marked in some portion or portions of the lung that a positive diagnosis can be made by the naked eye of true contagious, as distinguished from other forms of, pleuro-pneumonia.

In connection with the naked eye examination of three cases in question, I would call attention to the following points—

1. Of the material conveyed to me not one single portion shows such evidence of advanced disease as can permit me to diagnose positively the existence of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*. The most advanced process is seen in the English lung which is firmer and presents great development of fibrous bands between the lobules but even in this I can make out no discolorations of areas of necrosed tissue.

2. The thick bands of connective tissue in the English lung present an outline which is not perfectly sharp. This indicates some encroachment of the newly forming tissue of the septa upon the air sacs of the lobules; the process is advancing in, upon, and between the air sacs. On the other hand the septa in both the Canadian lungs while thick and prominent, are not so thick as in the English, and give the general impression, not of a series of bands of fibrous tissue running between the lobules, but of a series of rounded or oval swellings between them. The presence of these white oval and rounded masses immediately arrests the eye. As is shown by more minute investigation they are the coagulated lymph contained in greatly dilated lymph channels.

3. In the Canadian lungs these masses of coagulated lymph can easily be pricked out, leaving rounded hollows with smooth walls (the dilated lymphatics).

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Somewhat similar white masses can be recognized within the thickened septa of the English lung, but their outline is not so sharply cut, and attempts to prick out the masses are ineffectual, or at most only little particles break away, leaving irregular holes in the tissue. I believe that Professor Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, was the first to call attention to this difference in the behaviour of lungs affected by contagious, and by other forms of pneumonia, in cattle. Where the coagulated lymph is easily removable "en masse" there it must be of comparatively recent formation; where it is not easily removable there must have been a more or less complete organization of the lymph with organic fusion to the walls of the lymphatics, or again an exudate of peculiarly adhesive properties.

This difference in behaviour alone is sufficient to separate off sharply the two Canadian lungs from the English. It is a proof that the former present a process of more recent development than the latter, and according to Professor Welch, must prove the Canadian lungs to be unaffected by the contagious disease.

Microscopical Examination.

Portions of each separate piece were removed, passed through the various stages of hardening, imbedding in paraffine and cutting by the microtome, and the sections so obtained were stained with several reagents, and examined both from an histological and bacteriological standpoint.

English Pleuro.

I. Portion No. 1.—This piece of lung tissue shows the following conditions:—

The interlobular septa are very greatly thickened. Many of them present well formed, new fibrous tissue, and at the edges of the septa the new formation is encroaching upon the air sacs. Other septa present a rather earlier stage of fibrous tissue formation, with dilated capillary loops, small cell infiltration, and all the appearance of "granulation tissue." Within these thickened septa are distended lymphatics, some full of small cells, and passing imperceptibly into the surrounding new tissue, others sharply defined with more recent lymph that has undergone coagulation. These latter present an exquisite network of fibrin.

While close to the septa the *alveoli* or air sacs are compressed in the more central areas of the lobules they are of the usual diameter, indeed they are somewhat distended. All are filled with a dense vitreous exudate, composed of a fine fibrous network in whose meshes are relatively few cells. The great majority of those cells are small round *leucocytes*; only a very few larger cells with much protoplasm can be seen. The walls of the air sacs give evidence of compression and malnutrition; they are thin and stain poorly. Although not absolutely necrosed, they are in several regions in a condition very nearly approaching to death.

There are numerous thrombosed vessels, both arteries and veins. Many of the arteries contain recent coagula, a few show coagula of longer duration in which the first stages of organization are manifested. Others show a combination of the two, namely, canalisation of the old thrombus with a recent clot filling the passage. It is noticeable that in spite of this very considerable thrombosis, relatively very little signs of hemorrhage are to be seen. Here and there are small hemorrhagic *foci* but that is all.

II. Portion No. 2.—This portion of lung presents a much less acute and severe condition. The pleura is greatly thickened and from this there run downwards, between the lobules, greatly thickened septa of well formed connective tissue.

The *alveoli* or air-sacs beneath the pleura are greatly compressed, so that many of their cavities are quite obliterated, but throughout the sections the alveolar walls are broad and stain perfectly. Immediately beneath the pleura and in the neighbourhood of the septa there is a considerable amount of new connective tissue infiltration between the alveoli.

Compared with the previous sections, there is in these relatively very little exudation into the air sacs; some contain rather shrunken plugs of vitreous exuda-

tion, but in very many the contents are very insignificant in amount and almost entirely cellular, composed of large oval cells with nuclei that stain lightly and much clear protoplasmic cell substance. Examination under a high power disclosed the fact that the shrunken plugs were undergoing organization, the fibrin becoming replaced by spindle cells.

No thrombi can be seen in the vessels, but the walls both of the artery and of the *bronchi* are thickened and infiltrated. There is *peri-arteries* and *peri-bronchitis* with much small-celled infiltration around the affected vessels.

In fact this specimen shows a totally different condition from that presented by portion No. 1.* Here we are dealing with a region of the lung that can be seen to have undergone previously some form of fairly acute pleuro-pneumonia; the thickened interstitial septa remain and present the results of this older disturbance. The pneumonic exudation has become for the most part absorbed and otherwise removed; where the absorption has been incomplete the organization has set in (a condition which is observed often in the human lung after acute croupous pneumonia). Superadded to these processes of old acute disease and partial resolution, there is present what some authorities would regard as a mild catarrhal condition, and what other authorities show to be a stage of resorption and resolution. In either case the portion of lung does not present advancing disease, and the sections in consequence are of no value for diagnostic purposes, that is to say, they are far from typical and do not present appearance in any way distinguishing contagious from other forms of pleuro-pneumonia.

Canadian Cow ex ss. "Lake Winnipeg."

III. In this portion of the lung the *pleura* is moderately thickened, there has been chronic pleurisy of some little duration, but in the place of the thickened fibrous septa which formed so characteristic a feature of the English lung No. 1, there is mainly an enormous distension of the lymphatics. The lymph channels are distended with a vitreous lymph, containing a fair number of *leucocytes*. This lymph does not show the fibrinous net-work seen here and there in specimen No. 1.

Beneath the *pleura* and round the dilated lymphatics there is a very noticeable compression of the *alveoli*. The alveolar walls are thinner than those of No. 2, but stain more deeply than those of No. 1.

The alveolar contents are looser than in No. 1 and vary. In parts they are almost entirely composed of vitreous material showing no contained cells—that is to say, of a serous fluid that has become coagulated after death. In other regions the contents are almost entirely cellular, formed of small round *leucocytes*. In others again the contents are slight and formed almost entirely of the so-called catarrhal cells.

The smaller *bronchi* exhibit a well marked proliferation of their *epithelium* and many of them contain an exudation of fibrinous material containing numerous small cells. Part of this may have derived from the exudate into the air sacs, but part would certainly seem to have been given off from the inflamed bronchial walls, affected, as they are, by bronchitis.

Both arteries and bronchi present the condition of thickening of their outer walls; this thickening is fibroid, and not cellular as was the case in No. 2. It is the thickening associated not with acute disease, but (not unfrequently) with advancing age of the individual.

No hemorrhages are visible, but the capillaries below the *pleura* and in the alveolar walls are congested, and the appearance of the sections as a whole is not unlike that of slight pneumonia along with hypostatic (a condition associated with enfeebled heart action) older pleurisy. Nothing in the sections points certainly to typical contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

* NOTE. The whole appearance of this second portion coincides almost absolutely with Dr. Woodhead's description of the lung of the Canadian cow said not to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. (See Yellow Book of English Board of Agriculture, Papers and Correspondence on Canadian Cattle, 1893, p. 100). Can this piece have been placed in the bottle by mistake?

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Canadian Ox ex ss. "Hurona."

IV. In this there is singularly little thickening of the *pleura*. The interlobular septa are rather thicker than in the "Lake Winnipeg" case, but the thickening is almost entirely lymphoid, and due to the enormous distention of the lymph channels.

The alveolar walls are richly nucleated and of considerable breadth; they stain well. The air sacs are not distended; on the contrary they appear smaller than normal,—partially compressed. Their contents are very loose and easily fall out, if care be not taken to fix the sections to the slides before removing the paraffine in which they have been imbedded. Many of the alveoli contain little more than two or three loose cells of the large so-called catarrhal variety. The majority in addition to a considerable number of catarrhal cells, and a few *leucocytes* have small shrunken masses of vitreous or fibrinous exudation.

The bronchial *epithelium* is intact; there is no sign of bronchitis. There are no old thrombi in the vessels, at most some of the arteries contain recent post-mortem *coagula*.

The whole appearance of the section is that of a lung that has undergone a recent pneumonic or mild pleuro-pneumonic disturbance which is in the process of clearing up, for the same large "catarrhal" cells and leucocytes can be seen in the looser peripheral areas of the lymph channels, and these would seem to have passed from the air sacs into the lymphatics in the process of absorption and removal of the exudation.

Conclusion.

Nothing in any of the sections of this lung gives any positive evidence of the presence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Summing up the results of the histological examination of these four portions of lung tissue I conclude, that if the pieces sent to me represent the most advanced conditions presented by the several lungs, then:—

I. Portion No. 1 of the English lung might very possibly be taken from a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

II. Portion No. 2 of the English lung only shows conditions that might be present in any case of pleuro-pneumonia, contagious or otherwise, that is undergoing resolution.

III. Neither of the Canadian lungs presents lesions sufficient in themselves to lead to a diagnosis of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

IV. The lung from the "Hurona" ox shows the stages of resolution and repair following upon a mild attack of some form of pleuro-pneumonia; that from the "Lake Winnipeg" cow shows also the signs of resolution rather than of extension of the process of disease, whatever be its nature.

Adding to these conclusions the fact noted in connection with the naked-eye examination, namely, that the Canadian lungs contain *coagula* of lymph which can easily be removed, whereas the English lung does not contain such, I come to the general conclusion that, if I am to form a judgment from the specimens conveyed to me, it is safe to say that the Canadian animals did not suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. At the same time I must call attention to this proviso. It is possible that other portions of the Canadian lungs presented more acute or more advanced disturbances. If this were so, however, I am surprised that the English authorities did not forward them to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

Bacteriological Examination.

I have carefully examined sections of the various lungs to determine the presence or absence of bacteria. According to Nocard no bacteria are recognizable by ordinary methods in the lungs of true cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, while he and other observers have chronicled the presence of bacteria in other forms. Hence I had hoped that possibly some useful information might have been gleaned by bacteriological study.

Unfortunately, upon examination of the English lungs, abundant bacteria were found both along the vessels and in the air sacs. These were most abundant upon and close beneath the surface, a sure sign that they were of putrefactive development, and had gained an entry into the tissue in consequence of the lungs being left out of spirit for some little time after death. The most common form was a short stumpy *bacillus* with a decided tendency to form short chains. There were also fine chains of *streptococci*.

In the "Lake Winnipeg" case occasional clusters of very small *bacilli* could be found. In the "Hurons" besides a few rare large putrefaction bacilli, there could be made out occasional small rather faintly stained *diplococci*.

It is evident that under the circumstances no satisfactory conclusion can be reached from these bacteriological observations, the tissues not having been obtained in the first place with due regard to future examination of this nature. I would point out, however, that when the histological method of arriving at a diagnosis is so unsatisfactory, the various forms of pneumonia in their earliest stages being so similar, it will in all probability be by a proper bacteriological study of true contagious pleuro-pneumonia and of the other non-contagious forms that we shall in the future be able to state with precision the nature of any given case.

J. GEORGE ADAMI,

*Professor of Pathology in the University of McGill College,
Montreal, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX "D."

"ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT."

CHAPTER 69.

An Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting A. D. 1886.
Animals.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Animal Contagious Diseases Act.*" Short title. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—
- (a.) The expression "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves; Interpretation. "Cattle."
 - (b.) The expression "animals" means cattle, sheep, horses only where specially mentioned, swine, goats and all other animals of whatsoever kind; "Animals."
 - (c.) The expression "foreign animals" means animals not already introduced into Canadian territory; "Foreign animals."
 - (d.) The expression "contagious" means communicable by close contract or inoculation; "Contagious."
 - (e.) The expression "infectious" means communicable in any manner whatsoever; "Infectious."
 - (f.) The expression "infectious or contagious disease" includes, in addition to other diseases generally so designated, glanders, farcy, mange, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, tuberculosis, splenic fever, scab, hog cholera, hydrophobia and variola ovina. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 2. "Infectious or contagious disease."

DUTIES OF OWNERS OF CATTLE.

3. Every cattle or farm stock owner and every breeder of or dealer in cattle or other animals, and every one bringing foreign animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the cattle or other animals owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 3. Notice of disease to be given to Minister of Agriculture by breeders or dealers.
4. Every owner of such diseased cattle or other animals who neglects to comply with the provisions of the next preceding section shall forfeit his claim to compensation for any cattle or other animals slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and no such compensation shall be granted to him; and every person who maliciously or fraudulently conceals the existence of infectious or contagious disease among cattle or other animals, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 4. Penalty for neglect. Or fraudulent concealment of disease.
5. Every person who turns out, keeps or grazes any animal knowing such animal to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or con- Penalty for keeping dis-

eased animals in places not enclosed.

tagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection or contagion, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste-land, open field, roadside or other undivided or unenclosed land, shall for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 5.

Penalty for bringing such animals to market, &c.

6. Every person who brings or attempts to bring into any market, fair or other place, any animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, shall for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 6.

Penalty for selling or putting off such animals, &c.

7. Every person who sells or disposes of, or puts off, or offers or exposes for sale, or attempts to dispose of or put off any animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, or the meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other parts of an animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease at the time of its death, whether such person is the owner of such animal, or of such meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other parts of such an animal, or not, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 7.

For throwing carcass into rivers, &c.

8. Every person who throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or into or in the sea, within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 8.

For digging up any such carcass when buried.

9. Every person who, without lawful authority or excuse, digs up or causes or allows to be dug up the buried carcass of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died from infectious or contagious disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or as suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 9.

Such animals if offered for sale to be seized and reported to the mayor, &c.

10. If any animal infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, is sold, disposed of, or put off, or is exposed or offered for sale in any place whatsoever, or is brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale in any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, any clerk or inspector, or other officer of such fair or market, or any constable or policeman, or any other person authorized by the mayor or reeve, or by any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place, or any person authorized or appointed by the Governor in Council, may seize the same, and report the seizure to the mayor or reeve, or to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place; and such mayor, reeve or justice, or person authorized or appointed by the Governor in Council, may cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw or other articles which he judges likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as he deems proper, or as is directed, as provided by this Act. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 10.

Who may cause them, with things supposed infectious, to be destroyed.

Effect of foregoing sections.

11. The preceding sections of this Act shall have force and effect at all times, whether an Order in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture has or has not been made in respect to any matter in relation to which it is, by this Act, provided that such orders may be made. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 11.

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SLAUGHTERING DISEASED CATTLE.

12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and animals which are or have been in contact with or close proximity to a diseased animal, or an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 12.

Slaughtering diseased animals.

13. The Governor in Council may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease, the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, but shall not in any case exceed twenty dollars; in any other case the compensation shall be three-fourths of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of grade animals exceed fifty dollars, and in any case of thorough-bred pedigree animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or by some person appointed by him:

Compensation to owners in certain cases.

Amount.

Value to be determined by Minister.

2. Such compensation may be withheld in whole or in part whenever the owner or the person having charge of the animal has, in the opinion of the Minister of Agriculture, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against this Act, or whenever the animal, being a foreign one, was, in his judgment, diseased at the time of entering Canada:

Compensation may be withheld in certain cases.

3. If in any case the sum received by the Government, on the sale of a carcass of an animal slaughtered, under the provisions of this Act, exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, such excess, after deduction of reasonable expenses, shall be paid to such owner. 49 V., c. 43, ss. 1 and 2.

Excess of produce of sale over compensation to go to owner.

14. The Minister of Agriculture may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for experimental treatment any animal ordered to be slaughtered under this Act, and may authorize any of his officers or persons employed by him to make *post mortem* examinations of animals which have died, or are supposed to have died, from infectious or contagious disease, and to dig up carcasses of such animals for the purpose of investigation. 48-49 V., c. 70 s. 14.

Experimental treatment and *post mortem* examination.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION.

15. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, prohibit the importation or the introduction into Canada, or any part thereof, or into any particular port or ports thereof, of horses, cattle or other animals, or of flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles, either generally or from any place or places named in the Order in Council, for such period as he deems to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease among animals in Canada. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 15.

Governor in Council may prohibit importation of animals and certain articles.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, ETC.

16. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, define the limits of ports, and of other circumscriptions for the purposes of this Act, and appoint inspectors and other officers when he deems it necessary. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 16.

Limits of ports, &c., and appointment of officers.

INFECTED PLACES.

Duty of inspectors and officers on information received.

17. Inspectors or other officers appointed as aforesaid, on receiving information of the supposed existence of any infectious or contagious disease among animals, shall proceed to the place mentioned with all practicable speed, and execute and discharge their duties pursuant to the regulations made under the authority of this Act and the instructions received by them. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 17.

Notice to owners of places where disease is found.

18. Whenever an inspector finds infectious or contagious disease of animals to exist within his district, he shall forthwith make a declaration thereof under his hand, and shall deliver a notice, under his hand, of such declaration to the occupier of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises where the disease is found; and thereupon the same, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation shall be deemed to be an infected place; and the same shall be held to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the Minister of Agriculture relative thereto in this Act provided for. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 18.

Consequence of notice.

Report to Minister of Agriculture.

19. Whenever an inspector makes such a declaration of the existence of infectious or contagious disease of animals, he shall, with all practicable speed, send a copy thereof to the Minister of Agriculture; and if it appears that infectious or contagious disease exists as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and may prescribe the limits of the infected place; but if it appears that it did not exist as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and thereupon the place comprised in the inspector's declaration, or affected thereby, shall cease to be deemed an infected place. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 19.

Power of Minister.

Power of inspector declaring a place infected; extension of boundaries.

20. Whenever, under this Act, an inspector makes a declaration which constitutes a place an infected place, he may also, if the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupiers of all lands and buildings adjoining thereto, any part whereof respectively lies within one mile of the boundaries of the affected place in any direction, and thereupon the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places shall apply to and have effect in respect of such lands and buildings as if the same were actually within the limits of the infected place. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 20.

Area of infected locality, how defined.

21. The area of an infected place may, in all cases of a declaration by the Minister of Agriculture, include any common, field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which infectious or contagious disease has been found to exist, and such an area as to the said Minister seems requisite; and the said Minister may, from time to time, by order, extend or curtail the limits of an infected place beyond the boundaries of the common, field, stable, cowshed, farm or premises where infectious or contagious disease is declared or found to exist. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 21.

Limits may be varied.

How area may be described.

22. The area of an infected place may, in any case, be described by reference to a map or plan deposited at some specified place, or by reference to townships, parishes, farms or otherwise. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 22.

Declaring a place free from disease.

23. The Minister of Agriculture may, at any time, upon the report of an inspector, by order, declare any place to be free from infectious or contagious disease; and thereupon.

Department of Agriculture.

24. An Order of the Minister of Agriculture relative to an infected place shall supersede any order of a local authority inconsistent with it. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 24. Order of the Minister to supersede any local order.

25. The provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, shall not restrict the moving of any person, animal or thing by railway or other mode of transport on highways through an infected place, if such person, animal or thing is not detained within the infected place, unless such transport is prohibited. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 25. As to transit through infected places.

CLEANSING OF VESSELS AND VEHICLES.

26. Every company and every person carrying for hire animals to or in Canada, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs, all steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes and vehicles used by such company or person for the carrying of animals; and the Governor in Council may cause any such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle, to be detained at such place as to him seems meet, until it is so cleansed and disinfected: Vessels, vehicles, &c., to be cleansed and disinfected.
And may be detained for that purpose.

2. If the company or person using such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle for the carrying of animals, fails to cause the same to be so cleansed and disinfected within such time after being notified so to do as the Minister of Agriculture directs, the Minister may cause the same to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of such company or person. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 26. On default, Minister may cause the work to be done.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for any of the following purposes, that is to say:— Governor in Council may make regulations.

(a.) For subjecting horses or other animals to quarantine, or for causing the same to be destroyed upon their arrival in Canada, or for destroying any hay, straw, fodder or other article whereby it appears to him that infection or contagion may be conveyed, and generally for regulating the importation or introduction into Canada of horses or other animals in such manner as to prevent the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease into Canada: For subjecting animals to quarantine, &c.

(b.) For the keeping separate, treatment and disposal of, and dealing generally with animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in contact with animals so affected or suspected of being so affected, and for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases; For separation of diseased animals.

(c.) For segregating and confining animals within certain limits, for establishing districts of inspection or of quarantine, and for prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts of or places in Canada, as he designates in such regulations, of cattle or other animals, or of meats, skins, hides, horns, hoofs or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles likely to propagate infection; For segregating animals, &c.
Districts of quarantine.
Removal.

(d.) For purifying any yard, stable, outhouse or other place, or any wagons, carts, carriages, cars or other vehicles, or any vessels, and for directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; Purification of infected places, &c.
Disposal of diseased animals, &c.

(e.) For causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disease among animals; Notice of disease.

(f.) For requiring notice of the appearance of any such disease among Requiring notice.

Prohibiting markets, &c.

(g.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions or sales of animals;

Declaring market, steamship, &c., infected.

(h.) For declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle, on or in which animals are exposed for sale, or are placed for the purpose of transit, to be infected, and for declaring the same to be no longer infected;

Slaughtering animals.

(i.) For the slaughtering of animals as provided for by this Act;

Proof as to animals imported.

(j.) For requiring proof of the fact that horses or other animals imported into or passing through Canada have not, at the time of their embarkation, been brought from any place or locality where any contagious or infectious disease is at the said time, in existence; and, generally,—

Power to make orders generally under this Act.

(k.) Any orders whatsoever which he thinks it expedient to make for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of and for the extirpation of contagious or infectious disease among animals, whether any such orders are of the same kind as the kinds enumerated in this section or not. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 27.

Preventing removal of animals, fodder, &c.

28. The Minister of Agriculture may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for preventing the removal of live animals, or the hide, skin, hair, offal of any animals or any part thereof, the carcass or any remains of any animal, any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter or other thing commonly used for or about animals, out of an infected place, without a license signed by an inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 28.

Effect of such orders.

29. Every regulation made under either of the two sections next preceding shall have the like force and effect as if it had been embodied in this Act. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 29.

Publication of Orders in Council, &c.

30. Every Order in Council prohibiting the importation or the introduction of horses or other animals into Canada, or establishing quarantines for horses or other animals, ordering the slaughtering of animals, or declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, and every order of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring any place infected, shall be published twice in the *Canada Gazette*. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 30.

Order in Council, &c., to be evidence.

31. An order of the Governor in Council declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, or of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring a place to be an infected place, or a copy of the declaration of the inspector certified by him, a notice of which has been delivered under the eighteenth section of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of Justice and elsewhere of the existence of disease and other matters to which the order or declaration relates. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 31.

Proof of orders or regulations.

32. Any order or regulation made or issued under this Act, or under any order of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, may be proved by the production of a printed or other copy of such order or regulation, certified by the Minister of Agriculture; and any such order or regulation shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly made and issued at the time at which it bears date. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 32.

Presumption as to orders.

Inspector's certificate to be *prima facie* evidence.

33. The certificate of an inspector or an officer, as aforesaid, to the effect that an animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall for the purposes of this Act, be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 33.

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POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

34. Any inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid may, at any time, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act, enter any common, field, stable, cow-shed or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, but shall, if required, state in writing the grounds on which he has so entered. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 34.

Power to enter and examine suspected localities.

35. Any inspector or any officer authorized to carry this Act into effect, may, at all times, enter on board any steamship, steamer, vessel or boat in respect whereof he has reasonable ground for supposing that any company or person has failed to comply with the requirements of any order respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, and on premises where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any pen, carriage, car, vessel, truck, horse-box or vehicle, in respect whereof any company or person has on any occasion so failed, is to be found. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 35.

Power of entry to inspect vessels, &c., or premises suspected.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

36. Every person and company who refuses admission to an inspector or other officer acting under the next preceding section, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 36.

Penalty for refusing admission to vessels, &c.

37. Every person who refuses to admit any inspector or officer acting under this Act, or under regulations or orders made in conformity with this Act, to any common, field, stable, cow-shed or other premises within his district where such inspector or officer has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 37.

Penalty for refusing admission under regulations.

38. Every person who obstructs or impedes an inspector or other officer acting in execution of this Act, or of any order or regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Agriculture thereunder, and every person who aids and assists him therein, shall for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the inspector or other officer may apprehend the offender and take him forthwith before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law; but no person so apprehended shall be detained in custody, without the order of a justice, longer than twenty-four hours. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 38.

Arrest of persons impeding execution of this Act.

How to be dealt with.

39. If any horses, cattle or other animals are imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced, into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be forfeited and may be forthwith destroyed or disposed of, as the Minister of Agriculture or any person employed by him in that behalf directs; and every person who imports or introduces, any horse or other animal, into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any such order or regulation, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every horse or other animal so imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced by him. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 39.

Forfeiture of animals imported contrary to Order in Council.

Penalty for attempting importation.

40. Every person who moves, or causes or allows to be moved, any animal, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, offal, carcass, meat, dung, hay, straw, litter or other thing in violation of the provisions of this Act with

Penalty for unlawful removal.

respect to infected places, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 40.

Penalty for entering where entrance is forbidden.

41. Whenever a person having cattle in his possession or keeping within a district wherein infectious or contagious disease exists, affixes at the entrance to a building or inclosed place in which such cattle are kept, a notice forbidding persons to enter into that building or place without his permission, then, if any person not having a right of entry or way into that building or place, knowingly enters into the same, or any part thereof, in violation of the notice, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 41.

Penalty for neglect to cleanse vessels, &c.

42. Every company or person who fails to comply with the requirements of any Order in Council, respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, shall, for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 42.

Penalty for violation of regulations.

43. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, or of any regulation made by the Governor in Council or by the Minister of Agriculture, under the authority of this Act, in respect to which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 43.

Apprehension of persons offending against this Act.

44. Any constable may, without warrant, apprehend any person found committing an offence against the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, and shall take any person so apprehended forthwith before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law; and a person so apprehended, shall not be detained in custody by any constable without the order of a justice longer than twenty-four hours; and any constable may require that any animal or thing moved out of an infected place in violation of the provisions of this Act be forthwith taken back within the limits of that place, and may enforce and execute such requisition at the expense of the owner of such animal or thing. 48-49 V., c. 70, s. 44.

Return of removed animal, &c., to infected place.

Where offence shall be held to have been committed.

45. Every offence against this Act, or against any order or regulation of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, shall, for the purposes of proceedings under this Act, or of any such order or regulation, be deemed to have arisen either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be. 48-49 V. c. 70, s. 45.

Recovery of penalties.

46. Every penalty imposed by this Act shall be recoverable, with costs, before any two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the powers of two justices of the peace, under the "*Act respecting summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace.*"

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX "E."

A PRECIS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO CATTLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Order in Council, 20th April, 1876, prohibited the importation of neat cattle, sheep and swine from Europe into the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, except at the ports of Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec. All animals liable to be detained or prohibited landing on report of the Inspector, nominated by Minister of Agriculture. Cost of feeding and care of animals to be defrayed by owner, but no fees levied.

Order in Council, 2nd March 1877, prohibited entry of neat cattle from Europe, till otherwise ordered, for cause of contagious disease called "Rinderpest."

Order in Council, 1st February 1879, prohibited importation of cattle from the United States for a period of three months, into the provinces of:

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
Prince Edward Island.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1879, continued above regulation for a further period of three months.

Order in Council, 2nd May, 1879, authorized the Minister of Agriculture to stop the movement of exportation of any diseased animals from Canada.

Order in Council, 21st May, 1879, provided against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place through Canadian territory, or conveyed and shipped from Canadian ports; and for an inspection of all animals so arriving.

Order in Council, 4th June, 1879, renewed Order prohibiting importation of cattle from the United States until September 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th September, 1879, continued above regulation until October 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th October, 1879, prohibited *sine die* importation of cattle from United States.

Order in Council, 27th November, 1879, established regulation to retain in quarantine for ninety days all cattle coming from Europe entering at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B.; prohibition of entry at all other points maintained.

Order in Council, 23rd April, 1880, is General Order in four parts, containing Cattle Quarantine Regulations.

Importation of neat cattle or swine prohibited in the provinces of:

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
Prince Edward Island

from the United States and Europe with the following exceptions:—

Neat cattle: Pedigree stock allowed to cross the frontier from the United States at Point Edward, Ont., only, subject to a quarantine of ninety days.

From Europe, allowed to enter at the sea ports defined, where there are quarantine stations, subject to a quarantine detention of ninety days.

Horses allowed to enter without quarantine detention if found free from disease; if otherwise, entry prohibited.

Sheep and swine allowed to enter if found healthy. If not, to be detained in quarantine subject to the direction of the quarantine officer.

Sheep from the United States allowed to cross the frontier on the same conditions as above stated.

Swine prohibited to enter from the United States except in bond for slaughter under regulations defined in a special Order of May 3rd, 1880.

American neat cattle and swine subject to regulations defined, allowed to pass through the peninsula of the province of Ontario, in transit, from west to east, from one United States port to another.

Order in Council of 3rd May, 1880, prescribed regulations for slaughtering and curing imported swine in bond.

Order in Council, 5th April, 1881, provided that "Charlottetown" be included in the Order in Council respecting contagious diseases affecting cattle and other animals, dated on the 23rd day of April last, after the word "Quebec," the whole of the provisions of the said Order in Council being applied to the said port of Charlottetown.

Order in Council, 9th April, 1881, prohibited embarking cattle on any vessel which had carried cattle from a United States port within 30 days of such embarkation.

The same for 60 days, if foot and mouth disease should have been found.

The same for 90 days, if pleuro-pneumonia should have been found.

Order in Council, 27th September, 1881, prohibited the use of head ropes previously used in tying diseased animals, and,

Prohibited importation of head ropes which had been used on board ships carrying cattle between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom.

Order in Council, 20th February, 1882, established Point Edward, on the River St. Clair, a cattle quarantine station, and provided that the regulations of the Health of Animals Order of April, 1880, be applicable to such station, for admission of neat cattle for breeding purposes only.

Order in Council, 22nd April, 1882, provided regulations for dealing with the disease of sheep scab.

Order in Council of July 27th, 1882, provided that Partridge Island, near St. John, New Brunswick, be a Cattle Quarantine Station between the dates of April 30th and September 30th, in any year, and to be subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order," dated 23rd April, 1880.

Order in Council, 21st September, 1883, provided that the Animal Contagious Diseases Act be made applicable to the North-west Territories.

Order in Council of 5th November, 1883, provided that swine may be imported at any Customs Warehousing Port of Entry in Canada, in bond, subject in all respects to the provisions contained in the Orders in Council, dated 23rd of April and May 3rd, 1880, in relation thereto.

Order in Council, 7th January, 1884, authorized admission of swine for breeding purposes at Point Edward only, subject to a quarantine of 90 days. Prohibited entry of fattened hogs, except in bond for slaughter.

Order in Council, 8th September, 1884, General Order established cattle quarantines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(This Order contained the first restriction of free importation of cattle from the United States in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Before its date there were large, and as respects quarantine, untrammelled importations. In order to allow settlers' cattle to come in, the regulation relating to detention was not made absolute.)

Defined Emerson in Manitoba and Forts Walsh and Macleod in the provisional districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, together with such other places as might be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, cattle quarantine stations.

Allowed neat cattle for stock and breeding purposes to be quarantined at such stations. Importation prohibited at all other places.

At Emerson, neat cattle not allowed to cross the Canadian frontier, until after they had been declared, on inspection by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, free from contagious disease or well founded suspicion thereof, such cattle to be subject to a quarantine of 60 days or such other period as might appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

Department of Agriculture.

Allowed cattle to pass in transit from west to east entering at Forts Walsh and Macleod and going out at Emerson or Gretna.

At Forts Walsh and Macleod the same conditions as to entry for stock or breeding purposes or for transit.

The owner or owners of all cattle entering obliged to produce a sworn certificate indicating the state or territory or locality whence they had been brought.

Remainder of Order provided for collection of inspection fees and regulations relating to cattle in transit.

Order in Council, 14th September, 1884, established Dufferin, near Emerson, a cattle quarantine detention station.

Order in Council, 30th December, 1884, established further regulations for the extirpation of sheep scab, in consequence of reports received from High Commissioner.

Order in Council, 6th March, 1885, established further regulations relating to sheep scab and compensation to be paid to owners of animals slaughtered.

Order in Council, 11th March, 1885, prohibited the importation of horses into Manitoba and British Columbia, unless after inspection by a veterinary surgeon approved by the Minister of Agriculture, each horse be declared free from contagious disease. (This Order was intended to prevent the importation of glanders.)

Order in Council, 30th July, 1885, amended preceding Order, by adding the word "mules."

Order in Council, 24th September, 1885, made Oak Lake or such other point as might be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, a point at which cattle might enter for transit through the province of Manitoba to the state of Minnesota *via* Emerson and Gretna.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1886, applied the two preceding Orders relating to horses and mules to the North-west Territories, entry being allowed at Fort Macleod and Maple Creek.

Order in Council, 4th May, 1886, provided that all sheep entering the province of British Columbia shall be liable to inspection, and that none affected with disease be allowed to enter such province.

Order in Council, 17th June, 1886, prohibited the entry of sheep affected with scab into the province of Manitoba, or the provisional districts of Assiniboia or Alberta from the United States.

Order in Council, 18th August, 1886, prohibited swine entering Manitoba from the states of Dakota and Minnesota, except at Emerson, subject to a quarantine of 21 days.

Order in Council, 28th August, 1886, provided a scale of fees for the inspection of sheep entering the provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia or the Territories of Alberta or Assiniboia.

Order in Council, 18th July, 1887, (General and Consolidating Order) rescinded previous Orders relating to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and substituted amended and consolidated regulations.

Neat Cattle. Period of quarantine extended from 60 days to 90 days. Allowed to enter for stock for breeding purposes. Points of entry in Manitoba, at Emerson, Oak Lake or any other point named by the Minister of Agriculture, in two townships' belt.

Cattle in transit for Western United States or Territories allowed to enter at above named points and also at Gretna, if on inspection found healthy.

Exceptions to period of detention in same terms as Order of 1884 (intended to be applicable to settlers' cattle).

Provisions for transit from west to east same as in the Order of 1884.

Required that the owner or owners of neat cattle produce sworn certificate "indicating the state or territory and the particular locality from which they have been brought, and if such certificate should not be found satisfactory, the cattle to which it refers shall not be allowed to enter."

Inspection fees specified.

Horses and mules. Entry prohibited except when found free from contagious disease.

Sheep. Entry prohibited except when found free from scab or other contagious disease.

Swine. Subjected to a quarantine of 21 days.

In the provisional districts of Assiniboia and Alberta neat cattle prohibited except for stock or breeding purposes, subject to inspection before crossing the frontier, and a quarantine of 90 days within the limits hereinafter defined.

Allowed transit from west to east the same as in the Order of 1884.

Regulations as respects conditions of entry, inspection fees and quarantine detention, the same as in Manitoba.

The Department of the Interior Reserve of two townships along the frontier between Canada and the United States, declared a cattle quarantine ground, on which animals in quarantine could graze, subject to the provisions of the Act and the directions of the Minister of Agriculture. For the district of Alberta, opposite the point of Fort Macleod, that portion of territory formed by the curve of the main branch of Milk River from the point of its entering the territory to the points of its crossing the United States frontier, was constituted a particular quarantine for the locality referred to.

Horses, mules, sheep and swine. Regulations the same as for the province of Manitoba.

In the province of British Columbia, horses, mules, sheep and swine undergo regulations the same as for the province of Manitoba, with the exception that the inspection fees were larger in amount on the Pacific coast.

Order in Council, 15th November, 1890, added the words "neat cattle" to the enumeration of animals allowed to enter the province of British Columbia, which had apparently been accidentally omitted in the passing or printing of the Consolidated Order in Council of 18th July, 1887. The omission had principally relation to the collecting of fees, the regulations referring to neat cattle having been declared applicable to British Columbia by the terms of the Order of 1887.

Order in Council, 6th June, 1891, imposed a quarantine detention of 15 days on sheep arriving at Maritime Province ports.

Order in Council, 7th September, 1891, amended general transit Order, so as to include the C. P. R. Co.

Order in Council, 17th September, 1892, revoked the Order establishing a reservation of two townships for a quarantine station between the western frontier of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and north of the United States frontier substituting therefor three special quarantines, with defined natural boundaries, namely:

1. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22 in part.
2. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14, and 15 in part.
Townships 2, Ranges, 13, 14 and 15 in part.
3. Township 1, Ranges 4, 5, and 6 in part.
Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part; the whole as marked on a map.

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, revoked the provisions in the Orders of 1884 and 1887, giving the Minister of Agriculture power to except settlers' cattle from the period of detention of 90 days, and to substitute such other period as he might direct. The period of quarantine detention of neat cattle at all point therefore, absolute for 90 days, before being allowed pratique.

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, rescinded privilege of allowing settlers' cattle to be excepted from 90 days' detention; and ordering settlers and all other cattle entering Canada from the United States west of Ontario, to be subject to 90 days quarantine and necessary expenses incurred for the same, to be paid by the Government. These animals on arrival, to be branded and registered at Government expense to facilitate allotting them to the proper owners when released.

Order in Council, March 22nd, 1893, established cattle quarantine reserve at Estevan and south of Wood Mountain, and authorizing services of the North-west Mounted Police in connection with the same, and arrangement for transport of settlers' cattle from United States.

Order in Council, September 1st, 1893, extended boundaries of cattle quarantine reserves south of Lethbridge and Fort Macleod.

Department of Agriculture.

Order in Council, October 28th, 1893, prohibited entry of cattle from eastern boundary of Manitoba to Pacific Coast between 30th September and 31st March, and in the event of grass being burned, the North-west Police may remove cattle and herd them outside of the quarantine limit.

Order in Council, December 13th, 1893, amended Order in Council of 28th October by excepting Manitoba and British Columbia from its provisions.

January 22nd, 1894, services of Mounted Police withdrawn from the Quarantines in Manitoba; but continued in North-west Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 30th January, 1894.

APPENDIX "F."

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATIONS IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
BETWEEN MANITOBA AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

1. Townships 1, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in part; townships 2, ranges 19, 20 and 21 in part and township 3, range 19 in part, being that section of the country lying between the North and South Branches of the Milk River in townships 1, 2 and 3, range Nos. W. 4th I. M.

2. Townships 1 and 2, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the International Boundary on the south with the most westerly of the two creeks Couleés situate in township 1, range 12 running north to its intersection with Milk River on the east and by the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west. Range Nos. W. of 4th I. M.

3. Townships 1, ranges 4, 5 and 6, in part, townships 2, ranges 4, 5 and 6, in part being that section of the country between the Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east. Range Nos. W. of 4th I. M.

4. South of Wood Mountain, townships 1, ranges 5 and 6 W. of 3rd I. M.

5. Estevan.—All the lands at the disposal of the Government in the following townships, viz.: Township 1, range 9, that part of township 2, range 9, lying south of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of township 1, range 8 lying west of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of township 2, range 8, lying south-west of Long Creek or Souris River. All west of 2nd I. M.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX "G"

1891.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE DISEASE OF CATTLE AT PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

(By D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., INSPECTOR OF STOCK.)

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the following report of the disease which has existed in the county of Pictou and adjoining counties in Nova Scotia during the past thirty years.

This report also embraces the pathological Report of Professor Osler, of McGill University; the analytical report of Professor Lawson, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, and the statistical report of Dr. William McEachran, of Montreal Veterinary College.

It will be seen from this report that, while the investigations which have thus far been made enable me to furnish you with all the facts yet known concerning the disease, the extent to which it prevails, the mortality and loss, and also to suggest the measures necessary for its extermination, the limited clinical observation and the want of thorough pathological experiments and investigation does not enable me to present to you, or the veterinary profession, a full account of this disease which has hitherto been undescribed, and which so far has no place in veterinary nomenclature.

I trust, therefore, that in making provision for the dealing with the disease with a view to its being stamped out, means will also be provided for a thorough investigation of its true pathology and the causes which give rise to it, so as to enable me to make suggestions to prevent its reappearance.

The exact date at which the disease first made its appearance does not seem to be accurately known: it is usually stated to have appeared about twenty-five or thirty years ago; as to how it came or what gave rise to it, no one seems to be able to give any definite information.

It is said by the people of the district to have made its advent after the appearance of a plant, known in the district by the not very elegant name of "stinking Willie," one of the numerous species of senecio—the *Ragnors senecio*, *senecio Jacobæa*, Linn. This plant is not indigenous to this district, it was imported, doubtless, from the west coast of Scotland in seed. This is a very common weed in the unimproved or very old pasture lands of Argyleshire and other parts of Scotland. The family possess no poisonous properties, nor have I previously heard of any injurious effects being produced by them on stock, yet the majority of the sufferers are convinced that the disease was never known till that weed was imported. However, many of the more intelligent fail to see any connection therewith. So varying are the experiences of the different sufferers by the disease that no reliable information could be gathered from their statements, thus one will state emphatically that it is not contagious, while another will as strongly assert that it is. Some will give its duration as being from three or four days to a month, while others maintain that cattle will live three or four months after they become affected.

SYMPTOMS.

The following are the symptoms observable on making a careful clinical examination:—

No. 1. D. Foots' steer, aged two years and a half, of the native breed, small size and in fair condition, the general appearance is dull and listless, standing with the

head depressed, the muzzle moist, the eyes prominent and sparkling, the belly large and round but not tympanitic, the coat dull and greasy from abundant sebaceous secretion, especially over the back and loins. This was said to be characteristic of the disease, and it was said to have an odour of dung, which, however, was not very observable. The temperature 102° , pulse 90, small and irregular, respirations 30, short and shallow, the mucous membranes pale, the fæces fluid black and offensive.

No. 2. Mr. J. R. McDonald's black cow, four years old, said to be past recovery. She is small in size, of the native breed, and very much emaciated. She stands with the head down, a dull, heavy, listless expression, the muzzle moist, the coat glossy, the eyes bright, prominent and sparkling—(as Mr. McDonald remarked, "the eyes stuck out so bright and clear that you might snare them.") The mucous membranes are pale, the bowels very much relaxed, the tail and legs being soiled by black liquid fæces. The temperature was $101\frac{1}{2}$ deg. The pulse, 72; respiration, 24; short and shallow. A noticeable rotundity of the belly, a splashing noise, distinctly audible on agitating the abdominal contents, a bitter taste and offensive smell from the milk, which is more apparent to some observers than others, and the smell is increased by heating. The secretion of milk is scanty and rapidly decreases. This cow continues to feed fairly and to ruminate.

In the same field was a red heifer belonging to his neighbour, Mr. Wm. Sutherland. A small two year old heifer in very thin condition, reclining on her sternum, slowly and carelessly ruminating. She seems weak and is made to get on her feet with difficulty. She has the same peculiar prominence of the eyes and rotundity of the abdomen. Pulse, 74; respiration, 24; temperature, 102 deg.

Mr. Colin Chisholm's red cow. An aged cow in a less advanced stage of the disease but presenting the same general symptoms. She is stronger and feeds fairly. Pulse, 74; respiration, 24; temperature, 102 deg. The bowels relaxed, the milk lessened in quantity and offensive both in taste and smell.

Mr. John Simpson's cow. A black cow twelve years old. In this case the abdominal distension was a marked feature, yet she fed tolerably well and gave several quarts of milk daily which was not remarkable to my senses of taste or smell. She suffered from the same black diarrhœa as the others. Pulse, 72; respiration, 16; temperature, 101 deg.

Mr. Pratt Sinclair's red cow. A six-year old milch cow of a fair size in very thin condition. She is feeding, but delicately, although she ruminates naturally. The eyes are prominent, bright and glassy. Diarrhœa is a prominent symptom, it being black and offensive. The belly is largely distended by effusion. Pulse, 66; temperature, 102 deg.; respiration, 20 per minute.

Such were the symptoms as observed in those I had an opportunity of examining.

Other symptoms, however, were described to me by the owners of stock who had lost by the disease. Thus, according to the statements of Foote, Fraser, McDonald and others, the first symptom which attracts attention is the peculiar and "dungy" taste of the milk, which is also said to emit a strong odour of the stable.

Squire McKenzie's son illustrated this fact by the following incident:—

He says:—"The first circumstance which led to the discovery of the disease in our stock was from the taste being noticed by an invalid whom we supplied with milk. He came over and told me that our cows had 'the disease,' he knew from the taste of the milk, and sure enough in three weeks we had."

In some cases, in the last stages of the disease, the diarrhœa gives place to total inaction of the bowels from paralysis, followed by the violent cerebral symptoms, the animal running about as if mad, bellowing and boring the horns into the ground. In some cases tympanitis becomes a complication during the end of its course. In many cases impaction of the manyplies leads to a complication of the symptoms.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

So conflicting were the statements made by the different sufferers from the disease, that without a thorough series of experiments it is impossible to arrive at any

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correct information as to the period of incubation and duration of the malady. Thus, Mr. Donald Fraser, Pictou, says: "a cow having strayed from town, and died near his farm, was left unburied on the roadside adjoining his pasture field, and, within a week, two of his young cows were affected." In his opinion they will live from three days to eight weeks after being affected. Mr. James Foote was of the opinion that the disease was contracted during winter, but did not show any symptoms till summer. He thought that they lived from four days to a month after the appearance of the first symptoms. Mr. James R. McDonald, Merigonish, says that, in his opinion, they only live from three days to three weeks from the first appearance of symptoms; while Mr. J. L. Lane says: "death generally occurs in from ten days to a fortnight from the appearance of the first symptoms."

POST-MORTEM.

Accompanied by Dr. Stewart, and Mr. David Mathison, of Pictou, we proceeded to the farm of Mr. David Foote, and having arranged for the slaughter of a three year old steer suffering from the disease, we made a post mortem examination with the following results:—

Anti-mortem condition and symptoms.—A light coloured steer two and a-half years old of the native breed, small in size and in fair condition. The muzzle moist, the eyes bright and prominent, mucous membrane pale, bowels very much relaxed, fæces black and offensive, temperature 102°, pulse 90, and irregular, respirations 30 per minute. The animal was killed by concussion of the brain.

Post-mortem.—On removing the skin, the muscular and other tissues were very pale. On cutting through the abdominal wall a strong stream of perfectly clear, almost odorless, serum escaped, which measured fully five gallons. There was no suprapertoneal fat; in its place was a layer of semi-gelatinized serum about half an inch thick. On removing the abdominal viscera, the sublumbar fat usually found round the kidneys was also degenerated into a transparent semi-gelatinous layer which, on the least pressure, ran off into clear fluid.

The paunch was one-third full of undigested food, its mucous membrane black, its muscular walls thin, the sub-mucous tissue œdematous. The reticulum was in a similar condition. The manyplies were full of food but in a moist condition; the coats presenting similar conditions, the muscular thin and pale, the mucous one being separated by the œdematous effusion.

The abomasum presented these changes in the most marked degree. The muscular layer very thin and pale, while the mucous coat was separated from it by a layer of infiltration in some places three-quarters of an inch thick, presenting numerous small ulcerated patches, due apparently to its being deprived of nutriment by the sub-mucous infiltration. This viscus was so much swollen as to be about double its natural size.

The whole of the alimentary tract presented the same pathological conditions and the same sub-mucous infiltration as seen in the stomach.

The liver was pale and firm, but the mucous membranes of the vessels were thickened by infiltration of serum. The gall-bladder was large, its walls about an inch thick, but only containing about three ounces of bile of a dark green colour. The spleen was of a normal size, but firm and bloodless, the trabeculæ and malpigeian bodies very distinctly seen.

The kidneys, normal size but pale, and surrounded by a quantity of soft flaccid fat and a thick effusion of lymph.

The bladder was empty, pale, and its sub-mucous layer œdematous.

The diaphragm also shared in the general condition of dropsy, thinness and pallor of its muscular coats. The lungs were pale but free from traces of acute disease. The heart was pale and all traces of surrounding fat were absent. The pericardium was thick and contained a quantity of fluid. The pleura was thick œdematous, but free from adhesions. The brain was soft and pale in substance, except when congestion was caused by the concussion which killed the animal, and the subarachnoid fluid was greatly increased. The spinal cord presented the same appearance.

The effusion when escaping from the abdomen was clear as spring water and flowed freely, when left exposed to the air for a few minutes it becomes gelatinous but clear, soft and easily broken up.

The blood was dark in colour, and in ten minutes settled into the test tube into a firm cloth filling the tube about two-thirds which could be lifted entirely out of the tube so firm was the coagula, while the serum was scarcely coloured. It rapidly, however, underwent decomposition, the corpuscles parting with the colouring matter which coloured the serum a dark red colour.

A microscopic examination of the blood within an hour of being removed from the body, showed no bacteria, but a few filamentous bodies were present. The red corpuscles were very small, stellate, and showed no tendency to form rolloux. The proportion of white corpuscles was greatly increased.

Post-mortem No. 2.—A small black four years old, very thin and feeble, said to have been ill for over two weeks. Pulse 72, respirations 24, short and shallow, temperature 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The abdomen is round and dependent, diarrhoea of black foetid evacuations. Killed by a blow from an axe. The post mortem lesions correspond in every particular with those observed in David Foot's steer, except the gall-bladder which was about double its normal size; its coats were thick and oedematous and it contained about fifteen ounces of thick blackish-green bile.

About four gallons of clear serum escaped from the belly when opened. The chest contained no fluid. The thoracic organs were healthy but pale.

Similar post-mortem lesions were discovered in two animals for the purpose in an investigation conducted by William McEachran, M.D., V.S., and Dr. E. F. Thayer of Newton, Mass., one of the recently appointed Cattle Commissioners of the United States Treasury Department, who was sent on behalf of the Government to investigate the disease, and to report whether or not it was contagious, with a view to prevent the importation of hides from Nova Scotia into Boston and other United States ports.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF FLUIDS AND TISSUES.

(By Professor Wm. Osler, M.D., F.R.C.P.L.)

Having brought with me for future examination, blood in capillary tubes hermetically sealed, blood in test tubes closely corked, serum in vial, serum in capillary tubes, portions of muscle, liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach and intestines. The solids were preserved in methylated spirits.

To aid me in arriving at correct conclusions as to the nature of the disease, I submitted the above mentioned fluids and solids to Professor Osler, Pathologist of McGill University, with a request to examine them. I here subjoin Dr. Osler's report which, for the reasons given by him, viz., the putrefactive changes in the fluids and the action of the spirits in which the solids had to be preserved, the results of the experiments conducted by him are not satisfactory.

"PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
MCGILL COLLEGE, 31st July, 1880.

"Professor McEACHRAN.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report on the specimens handed to me for examination on the 26th instant, consisting of (1) test tube full of blood; (2) small pipettes full of same; (3) bottle full of serum; (4) bits of liver, spleen, lung, muscle, intestine and stomach in spirits in a bottle.

"The examination of the portions of the solid organs gave no clue to the nature of the disease. The spleen tissue is apparently healthy and contains no bacilli. The epithelium of the kidney and the liver cells are cloudy and very granular. The sub-mucous coat of the stomach and intestine is much infiltrated with serum. There is nothing abnormal in the muscular substance.

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" The blood had begun to decompose. The red corpuscles still contain the colouring matter; many of them are small and irregular, otherways natural looking. The white corpuscles seem somewhat increased in number.

" There are no definite rod-shaped bacteria or bacilli, but certain filaments occur in considerable numbers and which contain little sporeslike bodies. These strictures bear a close resemblance to the developed or mature form of the bacillus anthracis, the supposed exitant of the disease anthrax.

" With a view of ascertaining, if possible, the nature of the disease the following experiments were made with the blood:—

I. 26th, Inoculated a guinea pig with blood containing filaments and spores resembling those of anthrax.

" 28th. No bacilli having developed in the blood.

" 31st. Remains well.

II. 26th. Inoculated guinea pig with blood; result, negative.

III, 26th. Inoculated a young rabbit.

" 28th. Blood contains no bacilli.

" 31st. Remains well.

V. 27th. Inoculated a mouse with the blood.

" 28th. Blood contains no bacilli.

" 29th. Found dead; tail at site of inoculation swollen; spleen contains bacteria and small filaments, but not those of anthrax; blood contains a few rod-shaped bacteria.

VI. 27th. Inoculated a mouse with the blood, 30th, died to-day; same condition as in experiment 5.

" Death in these two animals resulted from septecæmia, not from the development of the anthrax bacillus. When blood has undergone decomposition, the activity of the virus is greatly diminished or it may be destroyed, and this must be borne in mind, in considering the negative results of the experiments.

Yours, &c.,

" WM. OSLER, M.D., M.R.C.P. London."

MANNER IN WHICH IT IS SUPPOSED TO SPREAD.

Mr. Donald Fraser, a farmer living a few miles from Pictou, traces it in his stock to a cow belonging to a party living in Pictou, which had been sick, was turned loose on the highway, and having wandered near to his farm, where it died on the roadside. It was allowed to lie unburied for days, till at last Mr. McDonald and some neighbours piled some wood over it and burned the carcass. Within a week, two of his young cattle were sick with the same disease; both died and within a year, he lost twelve animals. Mr. Fraser further states that after losing all his stock he completely renovated his stables, and since then he has not lost any. His neighbour, Mr. Grant loses some every year.

Mr. James Foot, who has been a heavy loser by the disease says:—Fresh cattle taken into a building in which the disease has been, will take it.

Mr. Mathison was of the opinion that it reached Abercrombie Point by a cow dead of the disease having been thrown into the harbour, and, having floated on to the shore, carried the disease to the cattle on the Point.

At New Glasgow it first appeared on Squire McKay's farm, about twenty years ago. For a number of years it was confined to that locality, not extending west of here for years. He lost nearly all his stock (fifteen in number); after which he built a new barn, but the disease broke out again in the new building, caused, he thinks, by his having retained some of the old stock. Three years ago he got rid of all the old stock, and since then he has had no disease.

Mr. McKay remarked that, of cows from New Glasgow which were regularly pastured with his, some took the disease while others escaped.

From these statements it would appear that the disease, if not communicable by direct contact, it is communicable by mediate agents, notably infected buildings, and by the animal fluids and decomposing bodies.

If it is contagious, contagion does not form a marked feature in the disease.

Notwithstanding that these facts are generally known and its spread is referred to these causes, I found that they still continued to turn the sick animals on to the commons and highways, allowing them to mix with those of their neighbours, and to throw the carcasses on the shore in summer, or draw them on to the ice during winter to be floated off by the tide in spring.

Others living at a distance from the shore drag them through their fields out to a common or swamp and leave them unburied, for dogs to eat and drag piecemeal through their own or neighbour's fields.

Even in cases where they do bury them, it is seldom that they are covered by more than a sprinkling of earth, consequently dogs easily dig them up.

By the above careless and illegal practices the disease is spread and continued in the affected counties.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

As already stated, a belief exists extensively that the weed ragwort has something to do with it, which idea, however, is erroneous. (See Dr. Lawson's Report.) It is also believed by some that the water supply has to do with it, by the presence of some poisonous element. The incorrectness of this theory is proved by the fact of its occurring under all conditions of water supply, thus: On some of the farms on which I found the disease the water supply was very scanty, in others it was abundant and good; in fact it was met with where they were watered from the family well, where they had access to running streams, where the water was good and where it was bad. By reference to the report of Professor Lawson it will be seen that the very careful microscopical and analytical examination of water from the different farms on which the disease was found to exist, shows it to be in the most samples of good water, and in a few instances containing such impurities only as are nearly always present in unfiltered water in ponds and streams of pasture lands.

Professor Lawson's report on the soil does not point to anything abnormal or indicate anything which would lead us to suppose that it had anything to do with its production. In fact we find it appearing on all kinds of soil; it prevails on the high rolling land, or on the low swampy soil, on the uncultivated common, and on the best tilled farms.

Until a careful clinical report from continued observation repeatedly made by a competent veterinarian, and a properly conducted series of experiments, by placing healthy and sick together, by inoculation, by placing healthy animals in places supposed to be infected to prove or disprove its contagiousness, and by thorough microscopic examination of the fluids and solid tissues of diseased animals, are made, we must remain ignorant of the true nature of the disease, and hence of the causes which give rise to it.

DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMINOIDS IN THE FOOD.

A careful consideration of the information we possess with regard to the pathological conditions found in this disease, lead me to suspect the inferior quality of the food on which these animals subsist, especially the hay, which, as a rule, is cut late, often after it has gone to seed, when it is well known it has lost most of the albuminoids. By reference to Professor Lawson's report, it will be seen that "throughout the district the pastures are remarkable for the large quantities of weeds growing in them. The most conspicuous herbaceous plants in many of the pastures, with a single exception, were the native solidagos and asters, and other perennials that are usually avoided by cattle, although not known to have injurious effects. The most remarkable plant in the district is a European weed that has been naturalized around the town of Pictou, and in some cases fills whole fields to the exclusion of useful herbage." (Ragwort.)

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From these remarks it will be seen that hay grown on such fields and under such a system of cultivation will be of the poorest quality.

It is a well-known fact that albuminoids are most abundant in the plant before it seeds, and that they are most abundant in the seed when ripe; hence hay and other grasses require to be cut before the seed cereals after the grain is fully developed; if not the hay or grain is innutritious from deficiency of albuminoids.

There are three groups of nitrogenous substances in the animal body, viz.: Albuminoids, gelatinous substances and horny matters.

“Albuminoids are by far the most important, since all manifestations of animal life are dependent chiefly on them and on the organs which are composed of them, and in fact they furnish the materials out of which the others are formed. Albuminoids are found in manifold modifications in all the organs and fluids of the healthy body except the urine; and all these modifications suffer an almost continued mutual alteration under the influences of the vital processes. Albumen predominates in all animal fluids, especially in chyle, serum of the blood, fluid contents of the corpuscles, in juice of muscles and in nerves. They all contain, as essential constituents carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur.”

That the primary and essential lesions which give rise to the extraordinary pathological conditions found in post-mortem examinations of animals dying from this disease are referable to the quality of the blood, I think is evident, and that these changes are due to a deficiency of albuminoids, or some cause giving rise to a diminution of the quality of the blood crisis. Observations in both man and animals prove that deficiency in quality as well as quantity of essential elements of nutrition, gives rise to alterations in the vital fluid which produce results similar to what we observe in the disease. That it is a dropsical disease we now know; and that it depends not on the presence of bacteria or other organisms in the blood, I think may be accepted as a fact. Microscopic examination fails to show any changes in the corpuscular elements of the vital fluid. Fibrin is increased, as seen by the firmness of the clot and the rapidity with which it forms; and this also shows that the corpuscles still retain their fibrino-plastic substance or *paraglobulin*. That they still retain their hæmoglobin is learned from the colour of the blood and the colourless character of the serum.

What, then, is the change in the blood that gives rise to this condition of general passive dropsy, for a blood disease I think we are compelled to call it?

I think the following extract from Jones & Sieveking's *Pathological Anatomy* will throw some light on the condition, and show that all dropsical diseases are not due to interrupted circulation, as is often supposed, but that in many instances we may have general passive dropsy from a diminution in the quality of the blood crisis, this alteration being due to an insufficient supply of albuminoids in the food on which the person or animal subsists.

“Cases of dropsy occasionally are met with in which, as there appears no absolute organic disease, but only an hyperæmic condition of the blood, one is obliged to conclude that the effusion is dependent on this. Andral mentions that during a famine, where the poorer classes had been obliged to seek a scanty nourishment in roots and herbs growing in fields, many people became dropsical. This has not always been observed in famines, but a curious observation of Brucke's bears on this point. He confined a frog, having the sciatic nerve of one leg divided, in a glass vessel for some months. When the frog was insufficiently fed, œdema occurred in the leg of which the nerve was divided. Abundant animal food removed the œdema which reappeared when the animal was again starved. The occurrence of œdema in the affected leg illustrates the effect of the abolition of nervous influence in causing local dropsy. The same thing is sometimes, though rarely, observed in infantile paralysis. Dr. Laycock has repeatedly drawn attention to similar facts.

“In these circumstances it is very probable that the proportion of albumen in the blood was diminished, as it is clear that the supply of it ordinarily derived from the food was so. When from cardiac or renal causes, or both combined, together with altered crisis of the blood, the tendency to dropsical effusion is very strong, it is quite remarkable how universal the dropsy becomes; the peritoneum, both pleuræ

and the pericardium, may be found full of fluid, the areolar tissue everywhere infiltrated, the air cells of the lungs loaded with frothy serum, the tissues of the brain 'wet' and the subarachnoid fluid greatly increased. In fact, it seems as if the vessels no longer presented any containing barrier but permitted the escape of fluid everywhere that it traversed. It is often observable in these cases after death, how the naturally transparent mucous membranes have lost this appearance; they look thick and of a dull white-gray tint, as it were soddened in the fluid. There can be no doubt but that this depends on a chronic thickening and increase of their fibrous layer."

By a consideration of the subject in this light, it will be seen that attention should be paid to the quality of the food on which the cattle are fed, and particularly that a sufficiency of food rich in albuminoids is supplied to them.

STATISTICS OF CATTLE DISEASE IN PICTOU, N.S., SEPTEMBER, 1881.

(Compiled by WILLIAM McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S.)

	Number Lost.	Number Lost this Season.	Number now Healthy.	Number now Sick.
Total.....	1,396	203	947	37

MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE DISEASE.

In calling your attention to the following Report, I beg leave to state:—

I. That a disease of a contagious nature has been prevailing to a limited extent in several parts of the county of Pictou, of the province of Nova Scotia.

II. That this disease has been hitherto undescribed, and that further investigation is necessary to discover its primary cause and its pathology.

III. That since it was first known to exist in the province, the total number lost is about 1,396, of which 203 have been lost in 1881, which is the maximum of mortality yet reached, showing that the disease is on the increase.

IV. That the disease is contagious and incurable.

V. That I believe that its continuance and spread is due, in a great measure, to the illegal practice of throwing carcasses on the shore or leaving them unburied on commons where other animals coming in contact with the animal fluids or tissues become infected, and thus the disease is spread.

VI. That animals placed in buildings formerly occupied by diseased animals will become infected.

I beg therefore to recommend:—

a. That measures be taken to stamp out the disease—by killing the diseased animals and burning the bodies or burying them deeply with lime.

b. By isolation of those cattle which have been in contact with diseased animals or in infected places; by declaring the district, or farm as necessary, to be an infected place, and subject to necessary quarantine regulations.

c. That all animals actually sick of the disease be slaughtered—one-third of the value being paid for them; that all suspected animals be killed, and that two-thirds of their value be paid to the owners.

d. That the quarantine be maintained until such time as the infected buildings be renovated and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Inspector appointed to carry out the quarantine, and all carcasses burned or buried, and all graves of cattle thoroughly covered, and that the law forbidding the exposure of carcasses on public places unburied, or throwing them into the sea or on to the shore, be enforced.

ESTIMATED COST.

I beg to submit the following estimate of costs, which is only proximate, as it is impossible to definitely compute the number which must be killed, either as diseased or as suspected.

Department of Agriculture.

Estimating the number of animals in the exposed district at 1,000 head, should it be necessary to destroy all of them, and taking the values of the best matured animals at \$30—two and three year olds at \$15, and calves and yearlings at \$8 to \$10—we may place the average value at say \$22.50 per head. Allowing the owner compensation at the rate of two-thirds value for those not actually diseased, but yet exposed to infection, it would represent.

1,000 animals at \$15	\$15,000
Inspector's salary and expenses, }	2,500
Constables (say ten men)..... }	
Incidental expenses	500
	\$18,000

MORTALITY AND LOSS.

The preceding statistics were compiled by William McEachran, M.D., V.S., who, by Departmental instructions, was sent to the infected districts for that purpose. By a consideration of the table which I here prefix, it will be seen that since the first appearance of the disease a total number of 1,396 animals have been lost, or an average of 56 per annum. It must, however, be noted that at the time the number of healthy animals and those sick in the affected districts was only about 1,000 head, making the mortality a fraction over 5 per cent, which is by no means a very heavy mortality. Yet, when we consider that the stock on a farm in that country seldom exceeds six or eight head, and that in some cases the entire stock has been lost, and lost again on replenishing, so that the keeping of cattle had, on some farms, to be relinquished altogether, it entails not only loss but inconvenience and consequent depreciation of the farm. It is, therefore, no wonder that we find the people clamorous for something being done to rid the country of the plague.

I may explain that many of the animals thus condemned as having been exposed to the infection would probably not be diseased, and their carcasses could be sold for food, which would reduce the outlay somewhat, but I beg leave to suggest that the sum of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) be appropriated for this purpose to be expended in such measures as are necessary to rid the province of Nova Scotia of this disease which is so injurious to the Agricultural interests of the province.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

Number of animals lost.	Number lost this season.	Number now healthy.	Number now sick.	Longest time on the farm.
1,396	203	947	37	28 years.

REPORT OF DR. LAWSON.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE,

HALIFAX, October, 1881.

SIR,—In August last you were pleased to entrust to Dr. McEachran, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and myself, a mission of inquiry in relation to the cattle disease of Pictou County. I have now the honour to submit the results of that portion of the investigation assigned to me.

In accordance with your letter of instructions of 17th August, I proceeded to Pictou in company with Dr. McEachran, visited with him farms in the infected district around the town of Pictou and neighbourhood, examined the soil, water and herbage, and collected samples of the same, which were taken to Halifax and subjected to chemical and microscopical analysis.

The prevailing soil of the district consists of a light surface loam resting on a clayey subsoil. In natural pastures the surface loam is frequently very thin, and varies in character from a fine sandy loam to a compact clayey loam. In low lying wet places this is covered with a black deposit containing much vegetable matter. The formation of swampy places and stagnant water holes in the pastures is favoured by the impervious character of the subsoil. The soil is everywhere coloured more or less by iron, which is washed out and deposited in pools and ditches. Manganese also occurs; there is but little lime. The soils of the Pictou pastures do not differ materially, either in mechanical character or chemical composition, from the prevailing soils over a large portion of Nova Scotia. As the pastures become old they decrease in productiveness, partly from exhaustion of fertility and partly from excessive growth of weeds that are avoided by cattle.

The cattle are watered by the various ways usual in country places,—in summer time, at springs, brooks, swamps or water-holes in the pastures or by the roadsides, and in winter usually at wells in or near the farm or house yard, or at neighbouring springs. Numerous watering places were examined, and samples of the water taken from such as were ascertained to be actually used for the watering of cattle on the infected farms.

A.—Alexander Fraser's Farm, Beeche's Road, Bayview :

Four cows lost by disease this season. Pasture soil light loam, with black mud in lower marshy portions and along course of brook. Water of brook clear and sweet. Pasture very weedy, much Toad flax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Senecio Jacobea, *Lobelia inflata*, *Hypericum*, *Ranunculus acris* and other weeds left untouched by the cattle. In the swampy parts *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Bonaset), *Iris*, *Carices*, *Scutellaria*, &c. The hay in Mr. Fraser's barn was found to be much mixed with senecio in a black soft state (its herbage does not dry into a stiff hay). In the woods adjoining the pasture, there were special species of *Boletus*, *Polyporus*, *Agaricus* and other fungi.

Water sample No. 1, from brook in Mr. Fraser's pasture. The brook originates from a spring in the woods above, and crosses main road.

Laboratory Analysis.

Water of good lustre and taste, no odour, considerable sediment.

Total solids, grains, 2.5 per gallon.

On incineration, residue becomes dark brown, black, and then easily clears up.

Chlorine, gr., .85 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .01582 per gallon.

M.G., .226 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains, .01456 per gallon.

M.G., .208 per litre.

Metals—Iron, trace.

Hardness = 8 degrees.

Nitrates, nil.

Microscope.

Veg. Epidermis, wings and scales of insects, diatoms. Infusoria, Desmidiæ, Acarina, Auquillula, Conferna, Rhizopods, Euglypha, Mineral particles.

Water sample No. 2, from spring in pasture, some distance below Mr. Fraser's house :

Water of good lustre and taste, no odour; considerable sediment.

Total solids, grains, 3 per gallon.

On incineration, residue became darkish brown, wavy, clearing slowly, (loss .5 per gallon). Fixed residue, 2.5 per gallon.

Chlorine, grain, .8 per gallon.

Department of Agriculture.

Ammonia, free or saline :
Grains, .0056 per gallon.
M.G., .08 per litre.
Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :
Grains, .00476 per gallon.
M.G., .068 per litre.
Metals—Iron, slight trace.
Hardness=2.5 degrees (Clark).
Nitrates—*nil*.

Microscope.

Conferva, Cladocera, Cyclops, Diatoms, Monas, Vegetable debris (straw), Nais, Hydra.

Water sample No. 4. Tank for winter watering.

Yielded considerable sediment, but after subsidence, clear good lustre and taste, no odour.

Total solids, grains, 3 per gallon.

Fixed do 2 do

On incineration, residue at first becomes black and then clears.

Chlorine, grains, .9 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .00742 per gallon.

M.G., .106 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, .0112 per gallon.

M.G., .16 per litre.

Hardness=6 degrees.

Metals—Iron, trace.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Conferva, wings and scales of insects, Infusoria, Diatoms, Sea-weed, Acarina.

The above three analyses of the waters used on Mr. Fraser's farm show that the waters are of good quality as regards lustre, taste and absence of odour; also in the total solids being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 grains per gallon, in the chlorine not exceeding nine-tenths of a grain per gallon (although near the sea shore), and in the total absence of nitrates. On the other hand, the amount of albuminoid ammonia in sample No. 1 is rather high, and so is the free or saline ammonia; but the whole facts do not justify us in assuming that there is any notable contamination from animal matter, even in this sample. The other two must be regarded as fair samples of drinking water.

B.—Acadia Farm, owned by Donald Fraser, Esq.:

Cows at present all healthy, and have been since great mortality in 1868, when three precautions were adopted, and have been rigidly observed, viz.: (1) Not to yard cows at night in the manure yard; (2) to keep the pasture free from weeds; (3) to prevent cows from browsing near exposed carcasses or graves of animals.

This farm is in a high state of cultivation, free from weeds; the cattle and sheep do not range beyond its bounds.

No analyses made.

C.—Farm of William McDonald, West River. Soil light sandy loam on surface, clayey beneath; pasture pure, few weeds; water rather stagnant; one cow ill; several deaths this season, eight have died within the year. In seven years, 26 head have died. Of five now in pasture, two are sick.

Water sample, No. 6, from brook running through Mr. McDonald's farm (running also through Mr. Logan's where no disease is known).

Water slightly turbid, of good lustre, slight yellow tint, no odour, considerable sediment.

Total solids, 20 grains per gallon.
 Fixed do 11 do do
 Residue became black.
 Chlorine, 9·25 grains per gallon.
 Ammonia, free or saline:
 Grains, ·0336 per gallon.
 M.G., ·48 per litre.
 Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:
 Grains, ·01862 per gallon.
 M.G., ·266 per litre.
 Hardness = 4 degrees.
 Metals—Iron, slight trace.
 Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Portions of insects, Anguillalæ, Rotifers Acarina, Infusoria, Rhizopods, Vegetable fibres, Diatoms, Confervæ, Larvæ, Mineral particles.

Water sample No. 8, from pool on Mr. McDonald farm.

Water slightly turbid, but of good lustre, very light yellowish tint, no odour. (One bottle of the water emitted odour (fæcal ?) after keeping.)

Total solids, 4·5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 1· do do

Residue light brown; became quite black and cleared with difficulty.

Chlorine, grains, ·25 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline:

Grains ·0056 per gallon.

M.G., ·08 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid:

Grains ·0483 per gallon.

M.G., ·69 per litre.

Hardness = 3 degrees.

Metals—Iron, minute trace.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Entomostraca, Desmidiæ, Bacteria, Infusoria, Rhizopods.

The first of these waters, No. 6, is remarkable for the large amount of solids, 20 grains to the gallon, of which portion appears to be vegetable matter; but the amount of chlorine is also remarkably large, upwards of 9 grains, and the albuminoid ammonia amounts to ·266 per million.

No. 7 shows much less of solids, 4½ grains per gallon, 3½ of which are organic and volatile matter; the chlorine amounts to only a quarter of a grain per gallon; but the albuminoid ammonia is high, ·69 to the million. These waters are not pure, the first containing an excess of free ammonia and the second of albuminoid.

D.—Pasture of Captain James Foote.

Cows died this season; none left. A neighbour, whose cows also died, has a solitary goat in pasture. The pasture is very weedy, containing much *Solidago*, *Senecio*, *Kalmia*, *Hypericum*, &c., and in places is reddened with the European weed *Bartsia odontites*. Water sample No. 3, from pool by roadside, Creighton's Lane, where Capt. Foote's cattle were principally watered. The pool contained much soft mud, so that it was difficult to obtain a clear sample of the water. A herd of cattle stopped to drink at the pool as we were collecting samples, and deposited droppings as they passed through it. The sides and surface of the pool were green with *Confervæ*, *Lyngnemæ*, *Oscillatoriæ* and other fresh water *Algæ*.

Department of Agriculture.

Laboratory Analysis.

Water very turbid, dark brown colour, and smells offensively of stable urine.

Total solids, grains, 20·5 per gallon.

Fixed do 6 do

Residue became quite black, and ultimately a reddish brown, patchy, smell of feathers.

Chlorine grains, 1·1 per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline :

Grains ·077 per gallon.

M.G., 1·100 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains, ·1442 per gallon.

M.G., 2·060 per litre.

Metals—Iron, present.

Hardness = 3·2 degrees.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Bacteria, Lyngemata, Infusoria, Diatoms, Mineral particles.

Water sample No. 5 from pools in Capt. Foote's pasture. The cattle avoided this water, and usually watered in preference at roadside muddy pool, from which sample No. 3 was taken. Pools far from any buildings. Water turbid, light brown; stable odour less marked than No. 3.

Total solids, 5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 1 do

Residue became quite black.

Chlorine, grains ·8 per gallon.

Ammonia, free saline :

Grains ·09772 per gallon.

M.G., 1·396 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains ·1071 per gallon.

M.G., 1·53 per litre.

Hardness = 1·5 deg.

Metals—Iron, present. Manganese, also.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Insect fragments, Acarina, Infusoria, Tygnema, Entomostraca, Diatoms, Actinophrys, Bacteria, Englypha.

E.—Farm of John Logan, Tanner. No disease, although pasture watered by same brook as adjoining infected farm "C" Water sample No. 6 (*ante*.)

F.—Farm of John Herritt, jun., Carribou Road. Lost a cow last year for first time.

Water sample No. 11, from well of John Herritt, where cows are watered in winter, and mostly in summer also.

Water slightly turbid, no odour, almost colourless; good lustre, slight sediment.

Total solids, 20 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 9 do

Residue nearly colourless, became dark brown, and then cleared.

Chlorine, grains, 1·7 per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline :

Grains, ·014 per gallon.

M.G., ·2 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic

Grains, ·0049 per gallon.

M.G., ·07 per litre.

Metals—Iron, very slight trace.

Hardness=4·4 degrees (Clark.)

Nitrates, present, distinct.

The albuminoid ammonia is small, but the large proportion of free or saline ammonia and the nitrates arrest attention as probably originating in organic matter.

Microscope.

Vegetable debris; Scales of insects; Infusoria, few; Radiolaria.

G.—Farm of John Herritt, sen. Twenty years ago three cows died,—none since, till last summer, when three died.

Water sample No. 12, from well at house of John Herritt, sen.

Water turbid, brilliant lustre, no odour, taste of old wood. During distillation acquired a reddish tint.

Total solids, 7·0 per gallon.

Fixed do 3·5 do

Residue of very light yellowish-brown tint, became mud-brown, and cleared easily to almost white.

Chlorine, 1·7 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline:

Grains, ·0266 per gallon.

M.G., ·104 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, ·00720 per gallon.

M.G., ·104 per litre.

Metals—Iron, very faint trace.

Hardness=1·7 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

The amount of free or saline ammonia is large.

Microscope.

Vegetable debris; Infusoria; Rhizopoda; Particles of soot (?).

Water sample No. 13, from brook in pasture of John Herritt, sen.

Water quite turbid, of a light yellowish colour, good lustre; no distinct odour; old woody taste (colour and turbidity varying in different bottled samples.)

Total solids, grains, 4·5 per gallon.

Fixed do 1·5 do

Residue, reddish brown..... black, wavy, patchy, black colour very persistent.

Chlorine, grains, ·75 per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline:

Grains, ·0308 per gallon.

M.G., ·441 do

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, ·0133 per gallon.

M.G., ·19 per litre.

Metals—Iron, faint trace.

Hardness= 1·7.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Confervæ; Desmidiæ; Diatoms; Entomostraca.

H.—Farm of Alex. Grant, Carribou Road, near Acadia Farm. Disease not known on farm till this year, when one cow died.

I.—Farm of Daniel M. Grant, Carribou Road. Disease has been over 15 years on the farm; 14 cattle have died, 4 of them this season.

J.—Farm of Daniel Campbell, Carribou Road, rear of Acadia Farm. Lost two cows this spring.

Department of Agriculture.

K.—Farm of William Sobey, West River Road.

Water sample No. 8, from well at back of dwelling-house, where cattle are watered in winter time. The well is within a few yards of the kitchen door, covered up and fitted with pump.

Water somewhat turbid; portions of insects and vegetable debris; good lustre, almost colourless; no odour.

Total solids, 34 grains per gallon

Fixed do 24 do

Residue, very light coloured; became of a slight grayish tint, changed but little in fact. (Weighed with difficulty; gaining fast.)

Chlorine, 9.1 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline:

Grains, .0322 per gallon.

M.G., .46

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, .0365 per gallon.

M.G., .195 per litre.

Metals—Iron, faint trace.

Hardness=10.3 deg.

Nitrates, present, marked.

The large amount of total solids, of free or saline ammonia, the well marked presence of nitrates, and the large amount of chlorine, all point to probable sewage contamination. The albuminoid ammonia is also nearly .2 per million. The proximity of the dwelling-house and stables is favourable for the passage of impure drainage into the well.

Microscope.

Portions of insects; Infusoria; Rhizopods; Rotifera; Fungus filaments.

Water sample No. 9, from pools in small sphagnous swamp in Mr. William Sobey's pasture; the ordinary watering place of cattle in the summer time.

Water very turbid; tight brownish yellow.

Stable (?) odour; cyclops.

Total solids, 5.5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 5 do

Chlorine .3 do

Ammonia, free of saline;

Grains, .0707 per gallon.

M.G., 1.01 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, .0784 per gallon.

M.G., 1.12 per litre.

Metals—Iron, slight trace.

Hardness=1.4 deg.

Nitrates *nil*.

Microscope.

Desmidiæ; Eutomostraca; Diatoms; Infusoria; Bacteria; Rhizopoda; Vegetable debris; Portions of insects; Corferna.

L.—Farm of John Arbuckle, West River Road, in Pictou town.

Water sample No. 10, from well used in winter and spring for cattle, not in summer; then the cows get water at roadsides, "or anywhere."

Water slightly turbid, almost colourless, moderate lustre; odour, old, woody (?) or fœcal (?) or both.

Total solids, 6.5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 4.5 do do

Residue became brownish black, wavy, patchy.

Chlorine, 1 grain per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline :

M. G., 3·08 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic.

Grains, ·0413 per gallon.

Grains, ·2156 per gallon.

M. G., ·59 per litre.

Metals.—Iron, trace.

Hardness = 1·9 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Entomostraca; Fragments of insects; Vegetable debris; Diatoms; Bacteria; Mineral particles; Infusoria; Acrina; Armed ovoid bodies.

Water sample No. 10½, from well dug into sandstone rock. Water used for domestic purposes and sometimes for cattle.

Water very slightly turbid, brilliant lustre, stale, woody (?) odour, little sediment.

Total solids, 4·5 grains per gallon.

Residue of a very light brown, became dark and then greyish.

Chlorine, 1·1 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline :

Grains, ·04004 per gallon.

M. G., ·572 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, ·012048 per gallon.

M. G., ·172 per litre.

Metals, *nil*.

Hardness, 3 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Scales of insects; Vegetable debris; Mineral particles; Infusoria (Flagellata); Ovoid bodies; Conferva.

M.—New Glasgow.

Water sample No. 14.

Water of good lustre, no odour, good taste, yields little sediment on standing.

Total solids, 7·5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 5·5 do

Residue almost colourless, became brownish during incineration, and ultimately grayish.

Ammonia, free of saline :

Grains, ·02058 per gallon.

M. G., ·294 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, ·00364 per gallon.

M. G., ·052 per litre.

Chlorine, 1·5 grains per gallon.

Hardness = 5·25 deg. (Clark.)

Metals—Iron, minute trace.

Nitrates present.

Oxidizable matter (organic) :

·0336 grains per gallon.

·48 M. G. per litre.

Nitrous acid, *nil*.

Microscope.

Bacteria, Bacilli, Spirilla; Rhizopoda (Actinophrys, Amœba); Infusoria (Monas); Portions of Entomostraca; Mineral particles; Vegetable debris; Confervoid filaments; Anguillulæ.

Department of Agriculture.

To facilitate comparison the principal items of the several analyses are thrown into a tabular form as follows :—

No of Sample.	Solids in Grains per Gall.		Chlorine in Grains per Gall.	Ammonia in Milligrammes per Litre.		Hardness in Degrees (Clark).	Metals.	Nitrates.
	Total.	Fixed.		Free.	Albu- minoid.			
1	2.5	.....	.85	.226	.208	.8	Iron, trace	Nil.
2	3.0	2.5	.8	.08	.068	2.5	do slight trace	Nil.
3	20.5	6.0	1.1	1.1	2.06	3.2	do present	Nil.
4	3.0	2.0	.9	.106	.16	.6	do trace	Nil.
5	5.0	1.0	.8	1.396	1.53	1.5	do present (manganese) ..	Nil.
6	20.0	11.0	9.25	.48	.26	4.0	do slight traces	Nil.
7	4.5	1.0	.25	.08	.69	3.0	do minute traces	Nil.
8	34.0	20.0	9.1	.46	.195	10.3	do do	Present.
9	5.5	5.0	.3	1.01	1.12	1.4	do slight traces	Nil.
10	6.5	4.5	1.	3.08	.59	1.9	do traces	Nil.
10½	4.5	.....	1.1	.572	.172	3.	None	Nil.
11	20.0	9.	1.7	.2	.07	4.4	Iron, minute traces	Present.
12	7.0	3.5	1.7	.38	.104	1.7	do do	Nil.
13	4.5	1.5	.75	.441	.19	1.7	do do	Nil.
14	7.5	5.5	1.5	.294	.052	5.25	do do	Present.

REMARKS ON HERBAGE.

A careful examination was made of the herbage in the pastures and fields of the several farms visited. The principal grasses and clover, &c., of agricultural value were the native fescue grass, aira, timothy, red and white clover, oxeye, &c. Of noxious plants, the following may be noticed: *Lobelia inflata*, *Kalmia augustifolia*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Polygonum hydropiper*. The pastures throughout the district are remarkable for the large quantities of weeds growing in them. The most conspicuous herbaceous plants in many of the pastures (with a single exception to be presently named) were the native solidagos and asters, and other perennials that are usually avoided by the cattle, although not known to have injurious effects.

The most remarkable plant in the district is a European weed that has become naturalized around the town of Pictou, and in some cases fills whole fields to the exclusion of useful herbage. It is a tall biennial or short-lived perennial with divided leaves and large clusters of showy yellow flowers, in shape like those of the aster.

Its botanical name is *Senecio Jacobæa*.

English: Ragwort.

Scotch: Weeby.

French: Jacobée.

Italian: Herbe di Sanct Jacomo.

German: St. Jacobskraut.*

The range of this plant is to some extent coincident with the prevalence of the cattle disease, and many persons in the district believe that it is either the cause of the disease or is in some way connected with it. It is to be observed, however, that this plant is not uncommon in Britain and other counties in Western Europe, growing in pastures where it is left untouched by the cattle, and no evil effects have ever been attributed to it, so far as can be ascertained from a careful search through the writings of botanists and agriculturists of those countries.

Ergotted grasses were carefully looked for in the Pictou pastures, but none were found.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D., F.I.C.

A. W. H. Lindsay, M.D., has acted as my laboratory assistant during this investigation.

* Mentzelius: Index Nom. Plantarum, Berlin, 1862.

1882.

REPORT ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

BY D. MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the measures adopted to stamp out the disease known as the Pictou Cattle Disease, which were commenced in June and are still in progress.

In my preliminary report of last year, I called your attention to the following facts and measures necessary for the suppression of the disease.

I. That a disease of a contagious nature has been prevailing to a limited extent in several parts of the county of Pictou, of the province of Nova Scotia.

II. That the disease has been hitherto undescribed, and that further investigation is necessary to discover its primary cause and its pathology.

III. That since it was known to exist in the province, the total number lost is about 1,396, of which 203 were lost in 1881, the maximum of mortality yet reached, showing that the disease is on the increase.

IV. That the disease is contagious and incurable.

V. That I believe that its continuance and spread is due to the illegal practice of throwing carcasses on the shore or leaving them unburied on commons, where other animals coming in contact with the animal fluids or tissues, become infected and thus the disease is spread.

VI. That animals placed in buildings formerly occupied by diseased animals, will become infected.

I beg therefore to recommend:—

a. That measures be taken to stamp out the disease—by killing the diseased animals and burning the bodies or burying them deeply with lime.

b. By isolation of those cattle which have been in contact with diseased animals or infected places; by declaring the district or farm as an infected place, and subject to necessary quarantine regulations.

c. That all animals actually sick of the disease be slaughtered—one-third of their value being paid for them; that all suspected animals be killed and that two-thirds of their value be paid to their owners.

d. That the quarantine be maintained until such time as the infected buildings be renovated and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Inspector appointed to carry out the quarantine, and all carcasses burned or buried, and all graves of cattle thoroughly covered, and that the law forbidding the exposure of carcasses on public places unburied, or throwing them into the sea or on to the shore, be enforced.

To enable these suggestions to be carried out the following Order in Council was passed at your suggestion:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 25th May, 1882.

“Whereas a disease affecting Neat Cattle prevails in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and parts of the adjoining county or counties, it is expedient to provide for the segregation and isolation in as far as possible of animals affected with such disease, and also to declare the places where such diseased animals are found, as infected places,—

“His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 42 Victoria, chapter 23, and intitled “An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals,” has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations and Orders be enforced:—

“1. A Veterinary Inspector duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture shall visit the places in the said localities where such diseased animals are found, and all farms or places on which such animals are found, shall be declared infected places, within the meaning of the Act aforesaid;

Department of Agriculture.

"2. No person whatever, except an Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, shall remove any cattle from any of such farms or infected places, and then only for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars;

"3. An Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture may make a selection of a place or places within the limits of an infected district, for the purpose of isolating and segregating such animals as may be diseased or supposed to be diseased or which may have been exposed to disease, and order the removal of such animals to such selected places ;

"4. An Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act aforesaid, may order any animal to be slaughtered which is found affected by infectious or contagious disease, a compensation to the amount of one-third of the value of such animal before it became affected and ordered to be slaughtered, to be paid to the owner thereof, but such compensation not in any case to exceed twenty dollars. In all other cases the compensation to be two-thirds of the value of the animal ordered to be slaughtered, but not in any case to exceed forty dollars. The value of such animals to be in all cases established by an officer duly appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Agriculture, but no compensation whatever will be allowed in any cases where attempts have been made at fraudulent concealment of the existence of the disease or in any cases where the animals have been removed from infected places contrary to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and particularly the first seven sections thereof.

"5. And further a Veterinary Inspector or other officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, to be empowered to carry out generally the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

"JOHN J. MCGEE."

Having been authorized to employ Dr. Wm. McEachran temporarily to carry out instructions and act as local inspector at the quarantines, with Mr. George Caswell and Angus Grant as appraisers to value the cattle, with power to employ men as required to assist them, in accordance with your instructions, I sent the local inspector the following letter of direction :—

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1882.

"In accordance with instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, I am to give you the following directions respecting the putting into effect of the measures necessary for the extirpation of the cattle disease at Pictou, Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the Order in Council, 27th May, 1882.

"There shall be three classes or divisions of quarantine established :

"1. A quarantine of separate farms.

"2. A quarantine at some place or places, to be selected for suspected animals, but respecting which there is reasonable hope that the disease may not break out among them.

"3. A quarantine at some place or places, to be selected for animals which have been in such contact with the disease as to preclude hope of immunity from it.

"All these three classes of quarantine shall be kept separate and distinct from each other, in such a way as to prevent all contact with outside cattle, or with those in each of the separate parts.

"Farms on which no disease is found among the cattle, and among which it shall not have appeared for at least sixty days before the last visit of the inspector, and on which the buildings and premises shall have been, and shall continue to be, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and where the Inspector has reason to believe that there is little or no danger to be anticipated from the disease, shall be held to come under Class No. 1, and be separately quarantined, being declared *infected places*.

"This provision, you will understand, is to apply to farms within the limits of the district referred to in the Order in Council of 27th May last, affected with the disease known as 'The Pictou Cattle Disease.'

"All orders given by the Inspector to the owners of such farms and cattle must be strictly observed and carried out.

"And in cases where no disease shall appear on such farms within a period of ninety days, the quarantine may be removed.

"As respects the quarantine of the second class. It shall consist of animals which have been taken from the district in question among which there shall be no appearance of disease, and which shall be found in such condition as shall lead the Inspector to believe that they may escape.

"If no disease break out among the cattle in such quarantine within a period of one hundred days, the party from whom the animals have been taken may have them returned to him, upon the conditions however that he will thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his buildings and premises to the satisfaction of the Inspector; but in all cases when the party so takes back his cattle no money compensation will be paid to him.

"All cattle which are taken from such herds or premises as have been badly affected with the disease, and respecting which in the opinion of the Inspector there is no serious danger of the disease continuing, shall be sent to the quarantine of the third class.

"While the three classes of quarantine are to be kept distinct as above stated, it shall be the duty of the Inspector, if he finds it necessary, from the breaking out of the disease, to order the removal of cattle from any farm in Class No. 1 to the general quarantine of Class No. 3; but in no case where disease has broken out on a farm quarantine shall any cattle be removed to the general quarantine of Class No. 2, which is hoped may be kept free from disease."

"All cattle which are put in quarantine must be secluded.

"All cattle which are quarantined must be marked in such a way as to indicate the property of the owner.

"All cattle now sick, or which may hereafter become sick with the disease known as Pictou Cattle Disease shall be immediately slaughtered, and the carcasses and hides disposed of in such a way as may be directed by the Minister of Agriculture or the Veterinary Inspector appointed by him."

"By a careful study of the foregoing instructions you will see that it will be necessary for you to have two separate and distinct farms for quarantine grounds, say one at Pictou and one at Merigomish districts.

"You must have a trustworthy man in charge of each; you must see that the fences are good and sufficient to securely isolate the quarantine from adjoining farms. You will probably be able to arrange with the farmers to drive the cattle to the quarantine, if not you must hire men for the purpose. Be careful in making your division of cattle for Nos. 2 and 3 classes.

"All animals slaughtered must be buried until further orders, not less than 8 feet deep, and one barrel of freshly slacked lime to each carcass must be thrown over the body. In each case you will see that the graves are not near springs or sources of water supply.

"All infected premises must be thoroughly cleaned, and where considered necessary, the woodwork of stalls destroyed by burning; and all parts not removed must be washed and scraped, then whitewashed with hot lime, to which a pound of chloride of lime or half a pound of impure carbolic acid has been added; this must be applied to a height of five feet from the floor, and any yard fences or other boards with which diseased cattle may have been in contact, must be treated in the same way. Before commencing operations you should see that they are provided with lime and disinfectants, otherwise your progress will be retarded. The farmers must provide them at their own expense.

"You will slaughter all animals in which the disease breaks out in any of the quarantines, and bury them as above.

"In the event of any of the animals being returned to the owners from quarantine Class No. 2, you will receive back the certificate in lieu thereof, and notify me so that the cheque may be cancelled by the Department. It is desirable that you have everything in readiness before commencing operations, and that you adopt a systematic course of procedure, and that as little time as possible be lost.

Department of Agriculture.

"I expect you to take advantage of your opportunities of making clinical observations as to the following points:—Its contagiousness, its period of incubation, its duration, and the pathological lesions observed in the different stages.

"I wish you also to make a few experiments, which you can easily do, in Class No. 3, to see the result of cohabitation of healthy and sick, inoculation with serum, blood, etc.; and I wish you to furnish me with as thorough a report of the disease as you can.

"I will send you in a few days the printed forms of Declaration of Inspection, Notice of Declaration, and Appraiser's Certificates.

"Should any part of these instructions not be clearly understood, write me at once for explanations.

"Make regular reports of your progress, and in all cases of doubt as to your course, communicate with me at once by letter or by telegraph, as necessary.

D. McEACHRAN,"
Chief Inspector.

At the same time I wrote Mr. David Mathison, Pictou, who took a lively interest in the matter, and in all communications on the subject represented the people of the district, as follows:

"As I telegraphed you yesterday, Dr. Wm. McEachran, who has been appointed to carry out the measures necessary for stamping out the disease in cattle prevailing in your district, leaves for Pictou to-morrow. Knowing the very great interest you have taken in the matter, I have taken the liberty of asking you to give him the benefit of your valuable assistance and advice in carrying out his instructions.

"I sincerely hope that the farmers who are most directly interested will cooperate with us freely. Copies of the Order in Council will be sent for distribution, and the Inspector has been instructed to carry out the regulations with the least possible inconvenience to all concerned.

"It is all important that the farmers should understand that it is all in their interest and that the success of the measures will greatly depend on their immediately reporting the disease, and in carrying out the necessary cleansing and disinfection of their buildings, renovating floors, stalls, etc., and in every way seconding our efforts in their behalf. The desire of the Minister is, that while we must do it thoroughly, it should be done in a manner to give the least possible inconvenience, and as far as possible to give the greatest general satisfaction.

"It does appear to me that a real danger of its reappearing will arise from replenishing, and it will be in their own interest not to buy any cattle for at least six months after having had the disease on a farm, and then only after every precaution having been taken to guard against buying from infected herds or places. Whatever assistance you can give him will be duly appreciated by the department and especially by

Your obedient servant,
D. McEACHRAN."

The following is the form of declaration made by the Inspector under Section 20 of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," to the Minister of Agriculture, and the notice of such declaration served on the farmers on whose farm the disease is found to exist:

DECLARATION BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

I,..... a Veterinary Inspector, duly authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, do, under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-three and called "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," and of the Order of the Governor in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1882, made thereunder, declare that I find a contagious disease of animals, known as

the Pictou Cattle Disease, to exist in my district at (*here insert description of the common, field, stable, cow-shed or other premises in which infectious or contagious disease is found to exist.*)

Declared under my hand at.....the.....day of.....A.D. 188 .

Veterinary Inspector.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Take notice that I have made a declaration, under the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42nd Victoria, chapter twenty-three, called "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," and of the Order of the Governor in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1882, that I find a contagious disease of animals, known as the Pictou cattle disease, to exist in my district at (*here insert description of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises where the disease is found*) and you and all other persons are strictly forbidden to remove any cattle whatever from the said..... under the penalties prescribed in the said Act and Order in Council, and you and all parties concerned are hereby notified to govern yourselves accordingly.

Dated at.....thisday of.....A. D. 188

Veterinary Inspector.

On the appointment of the Appraisers, I sent them the following letter of instruction :

"Your duties will be to visit such farms or places where cattle are, as will be indicated to you by the Inspector, and together you will value all cattle submitted to you by the Inspector, placing such a value on them, as if they were not diseased, a certificate of such valuation being signed by both Appraisers, and given to the Inspector for transmission to this office along with his slaughter or seizure certificate, a duplicate being retained by you. You will take your instructions from the local Inspector and make all reports to him for transmission to this office."

The following is the form of certificate used by the Appraisers.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,

PICTOU, N. S188

No. 87.

We, the undersigned Appraisers of Cattle, duly appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby certify that we have this day visited the farm of Mr. at.....and that we have examined and valued as under :

Number and Description of Animals.	Appraised Value.	
	\$	Cts.
.....Bulls.	|	|
.....Cows.	|	|
.....Calves.	|	|
(Signed).....	

Appraisers of Cattle for Nova Scotia.

(To be sent to the Department of Agriculture.)

Department of Agriculture.

In accordance with instructions, quarantines were established at Pictou, Merigomish, Knoydart and Pine Tree, to which all the cattle which had been exposed to infection were conveyed and kept for a period of ninety days from the date of such contact.

All farms on which the disease was reported or found to exist, were visited by the Inspector and Appraisers. All animals found affected with the disease were killed and buried as instructed, those in contact after being valued, and the certificate of valuation being given, were removed to the nearest quarantine, and a triplicate certificate was filled out and numbered, one was given to the farmer, one sent to the department through this office, and one retained by the Inspector.

The following is the form of slaughter certificate:—

IN TRIPLICATE.

(To be sent to the Department of Agriculture.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Cattle Quarantine, Pictou and adjoining Counties, N. S.

I hereby certify, that in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1879, and Order in Council of May 27th, 1882, I have this day caused to be slaughtered.....Cows,.....Bulls,..... Calves, of the authorized appraised value written at foot hereof as *Cattle Actually Diseased*. Also that I have ordered to be removed to the isolated grounds, set apart for quarantine purposes, at..... the following:Cows,Bulls,Calves, confiscated as being infected, or suspected as being affected from contact with diseased animals, or other reasons, at the authorized appraised value written at foot hereof, as *Cattle Infected or Suspected*.

The whole being the property of Mr..... of....., who is entitled to receive \$.... from the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The cattle belonging to Mr..... marked.....

Inspector.

Dated at..... 1882.

CATTLE ACTUALLY DISEASED.			CATTLE INFECTED OR SUSPECTED.		
Number and Description of Animals.	Appraised Value.	One-third Value Payable.	Number and Description of Animals.	Appraised Value.	One-third Value Payable.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
..... Bulls...			..... Bulls...		
..... Cows...			..... Cows...		
..... Calves...			..... Calves...		
Total			Total.....		

These instructions were carefully carried out by the officers appointed, who received the co-operation of the farmers themselves, and they, with a praiseworthy spirit, not only raised no opposition to the proposed measures, but gave them every assistance, thereby rendering the duties of the officers less disagreeable.

The sanitary measures were carried out on all farms where the disease had broken out, and on which diseased animals were found. In many cases the old barns were completely destroyed by burning, and replaced by new ones. Seventy-seven farms and places were declared infected places.

The active operations did not commence before the 15th July. Up to that date (I am informed by the Inspector) thirty-eight animals, consisting of twenty-four cows, four steers, and ten heifers, had died. During the period from 15th July till 28th November there were ordered to be slaughtered eighty-five animals, consisting of sixty-six cows, seven steers, and twelve heifers.

There were slaughtered in the quarantine, suffering from the disease, fourteen animals, consisting of one steer, eleven cows, and two heifers, making a total of 137 animals lost by the disease in 1882.

Animals confiscated and placed in quarantine were as follow :—

Quarantine.	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.
Pictou.....	8	5	50	23	15
Pine Tree.....	...	...	16	8	6
Merigomish.....	6	5	38	18	7
Knoydart.....	11	6	13	17	16
	—	—	—	—	—
	25	16	117	66	44

Making a total of 268.

These animals were kept on isolated pasture fields, and in the fall were taken in and fed on bran, moulée, and cotton-seed cake. At the expiration of the quarantine of ninety days, twenty-seven were returned to their owners, twenty-seven died or were slaughtered in quarantine, fourteen from the disease, nine from other causes, and four were used from experimental purposes, and the balance were sold for slaughter within the limits of the infected districts.

The success of the measures adopted is proved by the fact that no cases have been reported since 31st October, except one which was suspected of having died from it, but, having strayed away and been found dead some time after, renders it uncertain if it was a case of this disease.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of local Inspector were satisfactorily conducted by Dr. Wm. McEachran, and of Appraisers by Mr. Geo. Caswell and Mr. A. Grant.

The former by instructions kept me cognizant of every circumstance, and received directions under your instructions, in every detail, necessitating a correspondence of sixty-five letters, and as many more to the department.

It is gratifying to find that out of the sum of \$20,000 voted for stamping out the disease there remains an unexpended balance of about \$11,000, so that should it be necessary to continue the quarantine next summer sufficient funds remain for that purpose.

It is scarcely to be expected that occasional reappearances of the disease will not occur.

On the closing of the quarantines immediately after the sale, with your consent, I dispensed with the services of the Inspector and the rest of the staff, retaining Mr. Geo. Caswell and one man to look after the experimental animals in quarantine.

Mr. Caswell has been instructed to visit from time to time those farms which were infected places, and to report the state of health of the cattle thereon. Also to report any new cases which may occur and otherwise continue the quarantine under directions as may be necessary from time to time.

I append herewith a synopsis of the statistics of the quarantines as furnished by the Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

Experiments and Investigations to Ascertain the Nature of the Disease.

In my report of last year, I described minutely the history, symptoms and post mortem lesions. I also pointed out the manner in which it appeared to be spread, especially through carelessness in disposal of the carcasses, admitting the probable existence of a specific virus, a contagious and incurable character, but attributing it in a great measure to the predisposing influences of deficiency of albuminoids in the food, and concluded by remarking that "until a careful chemical report from continued observation repeatedly made by a competent Veterinarian, and a properly conducted series of experiments, by placing healthy and sick together, by inoculation, by keeping healthy animals in places supposed to be infected, to prove or disprove its contagiousness, and by thorough microscopic examination of the fluids and solid tissues of diseased animals, is made, we must remain ignorant of the true nature of the disease, and hence of the causes which give rise to it."

Unfortunately owing to the whole time of the quarantine staff being occupied in the actual work of stamping out, and removing to quarantines the infected animals, superintending the burying of the dead, and disinfecting premises, but little time was left for scientific work. As instructed, however, a few experiments were conducted, the results of which are given in the reports of Professor Osler and Dr. William McEachran.

Unfortunately, the authorization to employ Dr. Osler to aid in the investigation was delayed till scarcely a sick animal was left to examine or experiment upon. I quite agree with him when he says that "while the measures taken have been admirably adapted for the eradication of the disease, they have not been altogether favourable to its scientific investigation. It would have been better if an experimental station had been established at first, and those data obtained which are absolutely essential, before a positive opinion can be given as to the nature of any disease."

It is, therefore, with no small degree of disappointment that I have to report that while the measures adopted have proved highly successful in ridding the infected districts of the disease, I am not in a position to report as to the true pathology of the causes which give rise to it. I, therefore, again beg to request that you authorize the establishment of an experimental station early in spring, or when the disease is most active, so as to clear up important points in the scientific consideration of the disease.

I herewith subjoin the Reports of Professor Osler and Dr. William McEachran on the experiments which were made, and their general observations of the clinical and pathological characteristics of the disease.

I have pleasure in expressing the belief that in the course of the coming year the disease will be completely eradicated from the Province of Nova Scotia.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.
Chief Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REMARKS ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

(By DR. WM. McEACHRAN.)

PICTOU, 30th December, 1882.

History.

This disease, although it has only been brought to the notice of the authorities within the past four years, has been present in the County of Pictou for at least forty years, as many old men have stated to me that they remember the disease when boys, under the name of "horn distemper," a name which it still retains among the cow doctors of the County; the popular remedy for the disease being boring the horns and splitting the tails, with the additional torture of pepper and salt inserted into the wounds. It would appear from report to have been most virulent in and around the Town of Pictou, twenty-five years ago, about the same time it made its appearance to a considerable extent around New Glasgow. Twenty years ago attention was drawn to the large number of cattle lost in the district of Merigomish, and about the same time also, a number of cases were lost at Knoydart, on the borders of the County of Antigonish. Since that time it has continued in a more or less aggravated form in all these districts.

In 1881, it appeared for the first time at Fisher's Grant, and this year it was reported for the first time at Churchville. It will be seen, by reference to a map of the County, that it is confined to areas separated from each other by considerable distances, in one case ten miles, the space between being perfectly free from this disease. The disease appears to affect animals most in the months of June, July and August, extreme heat favouring a rapid development and a rapid course. Cold retards the development, and favours a more chronic course.

Nature.

It would appear to be a constitutional affection manifesting itself in a disturbance of the functions of nutrition, at first, as constipation, followed by a copious diarrhoea which, in some cases, becomes watery in consistence; with this is a considerable elevation of temperature, and following is, in chronic cases, a more or less rapid wasting of the body, loss of appetite, and lessening or loss of the secretion of milk, in which there is found a peculiar *dungy* smell and taste; but this is not present in all cases, as the same peculiar offensive smell is, in some cases, exhaled from the skin. These symptoms are accompanied with or followed by a greater or less effusion of limpid serum into the peritoneal cavity, and an infiltration of serum into the sub-peritoneal and mesenteric connective tissue from the stomach to the rectum, without at the same time any inflammatory lesions in any part of the body.

Causes.

During the winter months, I have found as a rule, the stables to be low, ill ventilated and filthy in the extreme; to this there are, of course, certain exceptions. Feeding on badly cured hay and coarse marsh grass, as is the common custom during the winter months, will unquestionably tend to lower the constitution of the animals and render them liable to contract disease readily when exposed to it; and it is in this way that all these conditions taken together work, as I found that the majority of animals were put out on the grass last spring in a half-starved condition.

That there is some *specific cause* at work producing the disease, I am convinced from the fact that I have found the disease appear amongst well kept and ill kept stocks alike, and in thoroughbreds as well as the common breed of the country, producing, in all cases, the same symptoms and similar post mortem appearances. I beg to lay before you the results of the experiments conducted in this connection.

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(1.) A calf inoculated with serum from the peritoneal cavity of a cow which was sick from the disease, and on which Dr. Osler and myself held a post mortem examination. She was inoculated on 15th September, by hypodermic injection. There was a considerable elevation of the temperature for a day or two, indicating fever; the appetite kept good and rumination continued. The temperature then went down and was taken every day till 2nd December; it varied greatly, being sometimes as high as 104°; but no active symptoms of disease appeared, although the animal, notwithstanding a liberal supply of good food, did not thrive.

She was killed on December 2nd, and post mortem showed no signs of disease whatever, neither necroscopically or microscopically. The same may be said of a second calf inoculated with serous fluid from the small intestines; nearly the same symptoms, indicating septic fever, were observed. Post mortem, no pathological changes were observed.

A sheep was also inoculated with intestinal fluid, and up to the present time, with the exception of slight septic fever at first, the animal appears to be in perfect health.

“ Stinking Willie.”

There being a firm conviction in the minds of the majority of the people of this Willie,” scientifically known as “*Senecio Jacobea*,” to set the matter at rest, two yearling cattle, a steer and a heifer, were fed on the weed, in its green state, and also in its dried condition; they have been receiving it at the rate of half a pound daily, cut fine and mixed in a mash; they did not eat it readily at first, but gradually took it without any difficulty.

These showed no symptoms of disease whatever, the temperature never rising above 102°. On 2nd December I killed the heifer, and post mortem, no pathological changes were to be found, which proves conclusively that the weed has nothing whatever to do with the disease. The other two were subsequently killed and found healthy.

These results prove that further and more extended experiments and observations than were possible by me, considering the fact that I had the business part of the work to attend to as well as the scientific, will be necessary before the actual cause of the disease is determined.

Symptoms.

This affection appears in two forms, an acute and a chronic or sub-acute. In the acute form the animal may be attacked suddenly, constipation is observed, there may or may not be diarrhoea. The temperature rises from 103° to 104° or 105°. The pulse is rapid and weak 60 to 80 per minute. The breathing becomes hurried, and it will lie down or stand with a stupid look on the countenance and a peculiar glassy brightness of the eye. The head is protruded and she appears stupid; in a few cases I have observed symptoms of abdominal pain manifested by the looking back at the flank and heaving of the belly and sometimes straining, such cases will last from three to ten days. Delirium may sometimes be observed, but it is comparatively rare.

In the chronic form the disease runs a longer course and the symptoms are slower in development.

It shows itself in the majority of cases at first as constipation, this is followed after a few days by diarrhoea which gradually becomes copious and watery in consistence. It is of a peculiar dark tarry brown colour emitting a peculiar smell which is easily distinguishable, accompanying this there will be found, though not always a peculiar dungy smell and taste in the milk, which is made more manifest on adding boiling water. In advanced cases the same odour is exhaled through the skin and the animal may be detected at a considerable distance.

The animal gradually loses her appetite, rumination is interrupted and it loses flesh more or less rapidly. The coat is observed to become rough and there is an unthrifty and hidebound look; the hair standing erect, it hangs its head and there is a heavy dull expression on the face, at the same time there is observed to be a

peculiar glassy brightness of the eye which is staring. Sometimes delirium ensues and the animal attacks any person or animal within reach or wanders off into the woods and has been known to throw itself into the sea; these symptoms are more particularly observed in cases where there is much peritoneal effusion.

The disease, however, generally runs a more gradual course. The diarrhoea gradually increases till it is watery. It loses flesh, becomes weaker day by day, is often seen staggering about the fields, seeks isolation and shelter from the heat, wanders off into the woods, where it may be found, in a shaded place, lying with its head stretched out, and if approached takes little or no notice, and gradually sinks and dies in the stable, or is found dead in the fields or woods.

The temperature is at first elevated, but during the course of the disease it may be found normal. In the first stages the temperature may be 103° to 104° , which, after a few days, when the diarrhoea sets in, falls to normal, and may remain so till before death, when it rises to 105° to 106° . The pulse, in chronic cases, ranges from 45 to 80, and is very weak, and in long standing cases is found to have a thready character. The respirations are not much changed, except where there is much peritoneal effusion, when they are hurried.

Post Mortem Appearances.

I have made upwards of forty post mortem examinations of animals, which have died, or were slaughtered, as suffering from this disease. The same general appearances are found in all cases. One case may be taken as typical. The post mortem was performed by Professor Osler and myself. The animal, a cow, four years old, belonging to Mr. Thos. Millar, of Millbank Farm, near Pictou; she was examined before death, and presented the general symptoms already described, she was so weak as to be unable to stand, and had to be dragged on a sled to the field, where she was killed by concussion and bleeding. On removing the skin some slight echymosis was observable; the general muscular tissue was pale. On opening the abdominal cavity, several gallons of a limpid straw or urine coloured serum, without odour, was found in the peritoneal cavity. The omentum was somewhat infiltrated with serum. There was much gelatinous infiltration in the gastric omentum and the mesentery was infiltrated throughout the whole course of the intestines, and somewhat echymotic.

The *Paunch* showed a large quantity of undigested food, and in the mucus membrane at the junction with the reticulum, there were found between the papillæ a large number of flukes (*amphistoma conicum*). The mucus membrane appeared otherwise healthy. The *reticulum* showed no changes.

The mucus membrane of the manyplies was dry, and the food caked. No signs of inflammation were to be observed. The abomasum contained some food; the entire mucus membrane was elevated into irregular folds, and had a watery infiltrated look; it was very thin and separated from the muscular coat by an enormously thickened and infiltrated sub-mucosa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, due to an infiltration of serum, which could be readily squeezed out. The membrane was soft and easily torn. No congestion was observed; the vessels were empty; the muscularis looked natural.

The *Small Intestines* contained a brownish serous fluid; the mucus membrane was soft, but otherwise showed no signs of change.

The *Large Intestines* contained a quantity of brownish green soft fæces, more consistent towards the rectum. The mucus membrane showed no change. The mesentery here was intensely thickened with gelatinous infiltration.

The *Liver* had a yellowish tinge, showing *fatty degeneration*.

The *Gall Bladder* contained an average amount of greenish coloured bile, the ducts were clean.

The *Pancreas* was normal.

The *Spleen* showed no change.

The *Kidneys* were healthy looking.

The *Uterus* contained a fetus two months old.

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The *Ovary* contained a corpus lentum.

The *Bladder* contained a small quantity of normal looking urine; the walls were healthy.

The *Heart* contained a small quantity of fluid blood, and showed slight sub-pericardial echymosis; the valves were healthy, and the walls showed no signs of change.

The *Aorta* was free.

The *Lungs* were normal with slight areas of natural collapse and the bronchi were free.

The thoracic duct was free.

The brain showed no effusion and was otherwise healthy.

Microscopical.

The *Peritoneal Serum* on microscopical examination showed:

(1). A few red corpuscles.

(2). Leucocytes.

(3). Numerous small refractile bodies just within the limits of a No. 9 glass; they showed molecular movements.

The *Blood* showed:

(1). Crenation of the red blood corpuscles.

(2). A number of granular masses; no micro-organisms were to be observed.

The *Intestinal Fluid* from the small intestines when placed in a conical glass settled into a heavy deposit and a brownish turbid supernatant liquid; the latter on examination was found to be swarming with various forms of organisms, among which were recognized:

(1). Ovoid bodies singly or arranged in chains, and containing towards one end a prominent highly refractile body.

(2). Bacilli either single or with one joint, resembling closely the Bacillus of Anthrax or the *Bacillus Subtilis* of hay infusion.

(3). Leucocytes in considerable number; none of these organisms had motion. The liver showed fatty changes only. The spleen showed the presence of small micrococci-like bodies; the corpuscles were normal.

The mesenteric glands show many small granular bodies.

These examinations show a diseased condition of the system and the presence of certain bodies in the fluids with which further and more accurate experiment is necessary.

Spread of the Disease.

I have not been able to make any accurate observations as to the means by which this disease is spread. But that every facility has hitherto been given is abundantly shown by the fact that it has been the common custom to allow animals which were sick of the disease to wander off into the woods or on the roadside, there to die and lie unburied for months. I would draw your attention to the fact that this county is very poorly off for fencing, there being very few farms which are completely fenced, and many are without fences at all except for grain, consequently the cattle of whole districts graze in common and in this way the whole district becomes infected should one animal take the disease. This is a subject which should be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and the laws with regard to fencing property enforced.

The Use of the Beef and Milk.

The use of the beef and milk of animals suffering from this disease is to be condemned, in common with that of animals suffering from any disease whatever.

I have, however, to report that I have made inquiries in all parts of the county, but have been unable to find any case in which disease in human beings could be

traced in any way to the use of the beef and milk of cattle suffering from the Pictou cattle disease, although I have known the milk to be used for a considerable time after the animal was known to be sick.

In concluding my report I would express a hope that, while the measures adopted this season have been successful in completely stamping it out, yet as, from the fact that a number of farms on which the disease was present in 1881, have not reported any cases of it this season, and an outbreak may be anticipated where the sanitary measures have been neglected or imperfectly carried out, in the interests of the farmers of the County of Pictou as well as the country at large, the measures may be continued to a certain extent during the coming winter, and in a modified form during the ensuing summer. I am of the opinion that this disease can be completely stamped out in another season.

In the carrying out of my instructions I have to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered by John McDougall, Esq., M.P., Mr. David Matheson, of Pictou, and others, and also the courtesy received from the farmers generally with whom I came in contact in performing what was often a disagreeable duty.

In conclusion I have to report that the duties of the Appraisers were performed by Messrs. Caswell and Grant in a highly satisfactory manner, as were also the duties of Quarantine Officers by Messrs. Fraser, McQueen, Grant and McKinnon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McEACHRAN,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

Synopsis of Statistics, Pictou Cattle Disease, compiled by WILLIAM McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S., Inspector, for the Year 1882.

Quarantine District.	From.	To	Animals which died before 1st July, 1882.				Animals slaughtered by the Inspector, as Diseased.				Animals Confiscated and entered into Quarantine as Suspected, from being in Contact.				Animals Slaughtered, or which died in Quarantine from the Disease or other causes.				Animals Discharged from Quarantine for Slaughter, or returned to Owners, being healthy.						
			Cows.	Steers.	Helpers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Helpers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Helpers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Helpers.	Calves.	Total.			
Pictou	July 12..	Nov. 28..	8	5	13	36	5	41	5	50	8	23	15	101	5	1	2	5	13	5	44	6	21	12	88
Pine Tree	do 12..	do 28..	4	1	5	10	4	15	16	8	6	30	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	8	6	27	
Merigomish	do 12..	do 28..	10	3	13	14	1	20	38	6	18	7	74	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	35	6	18	71
Knoydart	do 12..	do 28..	2	4	7	6	2	9	13	11	17	16	63	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	13	11	17	55
Totals			24	10	38	66	7	85	117	25	66	44	268	11	1	2	13	27	16	105	23	64	33	241	

W.M. McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S.,
Inspector.

REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

BY PROFESSOR WM. OSLER, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.

MCGILL COLLEGE,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions received from the Department of Agriculture, I proceeded to Pictou in September last, and in conjunction with Dr. William McEachran, the resident Inspector, made such observations upon the disease as the limited time at my disposal permitted. Unfortunately for my purpose I arrived when there were very few animals sick, but we were able to institute certain experiments, the results of which have a bearing on some points in connection with the disease.

My personal experience and the record of experiments are as follows:—

I cow, aged 4, belonging to Mr. Thomas Millar, Millbank Farm, Pictou, who says he lost one animal last spring. Has a herd of seven, all of which were taken to quarantine. Animal calved in June; took the bull on the 22nd; appeared quite well until September 9th, when the disease began by a copious diarrhœa, for which she was given fish oil and soot. Seen by Dr. Wm. McEachran on the 13th, temperature $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; was standing up; was scouring and presented the marked features of the disease—staring, brilliant eyes, rough coat, and general look of sickness, and peculiar taste of the milk. When seen in the afternoon, temperature 101° , dulness in lower abdominal region; respirations and pulse slightly increased, latter 80, thready.

On Thursday 15th, found her lying down and so weak that she could not rise up, was evidently sinking fast. Respiration 60.

Killed by slight blow on head and bleeding. Blood of good colour, not black or tarry. *Skin*, rough hair; in subcutaneous tissue about mammary region a few ecchymoses. *Abdomen*, several gallons of brownish-yellow fluid flowed away—a little turbid but with no shreds—general peritoneal surface smooth. *Omentum* thickened by an infiltration of the tissue, and in the vicinity of the vessels there were numerous small ecchymoses. On stripping off this membrane the folds and grooves about the stomach presented a swollen appearance from the gelatinous infiltration. At one end of the manyplies there was a clot in the peritoneal tissue the size of an egg.

Paunch contained a large mass of food mixed with a good deal of liquid. Membrane presented no special change; towards the reticulum was a patch in which thirty or forty amphistones were attached.

Reticulum normal. *Manyplies* large; the food between the layers dry and caked, particularly towards the periphery.

Rennet contained food. The mucosa in its entire extent was elevated and formed irregular folds. On section this was found to be due to the uniform infiltration of the submucosa with a gelatinous substance which formed a layer from one-half to one and a-half inches in depth, quite clear; vessels not injected. The mucosa itself seemed pale and turbid, not the normal tint. The muscularis showed no change; the peritoneum was smooth, but in the folds much infiltrated. After section, the serum partially drained out of the submucosa. This condition was confined to the fourth stomach and did not extend to the duodenum.

Small intestines contained dark brown liquid fæces; mucous membrane pale, but presented no special change. Muscularis and serosa normal.

Large bowel contained a quantity of brownish-green soft fæces, which became more consistent towards the rectum. *Mesentery* was everywhere thickened and infiltrated with serum, though not to the extent of the omentum. It was congested and presented innumerable ecchymoses.

Spleen thin and small, on section natural looking.

Liver a little pale, evidently fatty; gall bladder contained a normal quantity of bile. Vessels and duct slit open and found healthy.

Pancreas looked normal.

Kidneys of good colour and consistence; no congestion. Bladder full of urine.

Department of Agriculture.

Uterus contained a two months' fœtus.

Heart contained but little blood; valves healthy; numerous sub-endocardial ecchymoses in the left ventricle. Muscle substance pale.

Lungs crepitant, with a few scattered patches of collapse; bronchi free.

Aorta and thoracic duct slit open; no change.

Brain presented sub-pial extravasation in the left hemisphere. Substance healthy.

Microscopical examination conducted two and half hours after the post-mortem.

Blood from left auricle had clotted; corpuscles crenated but natural-looking; no micro-organisms.

Peritoneal fluid contained leucocytes and red corpuscles, with a few small, highly refractile bodies visible with No. 9 Hartnack.

Spleen tissue normal. Thickened *mesentery* presented increase in interstitial leucocytes, and many of the fixed corpuscles appear swollen.

Mesenteric glands a little swollen; cells normal.

Liver cells very fatty; no further change.

Stomach.—The glands of the mucosa in teased specimens were very distinct, easily isolated, and the epithelial elements very plain; protoplasm granular. The sub-mucous infiltration consisted of the separated and swollen connective tissue fibres with occasional leucocytes.

Intestinal fluid, when left to stand in conical glass separated into a small layer of brown sediment and a turbid brownish fluid. A drop of this under the microscope revealed the existence of many micro-organisms, none of which were motile in form; present there were (1) small round bodies, micrococci; (2) ovoid bacteria, either single or in chains of two, three or four; very many of these contain at one end a small, bright, highly refractile body (a spore); (3) rod-shaped Bacilli, tolerably abundant, either in single bits or double, the joint being somewhat bent. They resemble clearly the *B. subtilis* or *anthracis*.

Food particles, etc., were in abundance, but nothing else of special note.

II. Quarantine animal, No. 59.—Steer, aged about fifteen months. Belonged to K. Forbes, of Green Hill, Pic. Co. Entered into quarantine 21st August, apparently healthy. Had come from a farm on which, in the summer of 1881, seven head were lost. In the spring of 1882, five head were lost, one of which had been slaughtered by order of Inspector. This animal was seen by Dr. W. McEachran last summer, and was then ill; she seemed to recover, calved, and after it did not thrive and got weaker; was ordered to be killed. An undoubted case.

On August 27th, copious diarrhœa; in evening, very weak and staggering; was placed in hospital, and ordered to be fed and treated with Tr. Ferri Mur. and Pot. Iodii. 3i; Tr. Gent. Co. 3g., aqua add 0g m. et n.

For the first three or four days the animal fell away rapidly, got very emaciated, did not eat; temperature, taken daily, ranged from 103° to 104°. Then began to pick up, and bowels improved, though the temperature kept up. Medicines stopped on 9th September; fœces consistent; appetite good, though looked unthrifty; hair rough.

From 13th, temperature was as follows: 13th, E., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; 14th, M., 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ ° E., 107 $\frac{7}{8}$ °; 15th, M., 102°; E., 102 $\frac{4}{8}$ °; 16th, M., 102 $\frac{2}{8}$ °; E., 102 $\frac{5}{8}$ °; 17th, M., 102 $\frac{2}{8}$ °; E., 102 $\frac{3}{8}$ °.

18th, killed by concussion and bleeding.

Abdomen.—Small quantity of peritoneal fluid, omentum natural; no sub-peritoneal effusion; no gelatinous infiltration. Lymph glands at back of abdomen deeply injected.

Stomach.—4th contains food; normal looking; digestion going on; membrane clear; no infiltration. 3rd, normal. 2nd, presents no change.

Paunch.—Full of blood; looks quite healthy; about two dozen amphistomes in usual position.

Spleen.—Firm and normal.

Intestines slit up; a few solitary glands look prominent; otherwise no change.

In cœcum.—Half a dozen whip worms; fœces normal.

Kidneys.—Healthy.

Liver.—Normal; nothing in portal vessels or in bile ducts; gall bladder moderately full.

Thoracic viscera perfectly normal.

Thoracic duct and aorta healthy.

III.—No. 23.—Heifer, well bred, aged fifteen months, came from the farm which has been badly affected; three lost this season, among which was her mother; entered quarantine on the 14th of August; about 22nd August became unthrifty: did not look well; hair rough; looked thin; had staring eye; appetite failed; did not ruminate; copious diarrhoea and very weak; temperature for a week ranged about 104°; she got the Ferrum and Pot Todid; put in hospital after first week, temperature 162°; medicine stopped on 9th September; faeces consistent; she appeared hide bound and rough; (she was very sleek); temperature range from 13th, E., 102½°; 14th, M., 102¾°; E., 102¾°; 15th, M., 102¾°; E., do; 16th, M., 102¾°, E., 103°; 17th, M., 103°, E., 103°; 18th killed by concussion and bleeding; external appearance, normal; in abdomen no infiltration of omentum or peritoneum; no change in any of the abdominal viscera; the paunch had about one dozen amphistomes; no change in any of the thoracic organs.

IV. Quarantine animal, No. 76.—Cow, aged about seven, belonging to Lauchlin McInnes; there had never been any disease on his farm; was placed on the 14th of August with the suspected cattle, (his farm was the quarantine); on the 20th Dr. McEachran's attention was called to her as being loose in the bowels; not very copious; she was allowed to run for another day when she was thought ill enough to put in hospital; the milk almost ceased; was treated in same way; her hair was rough and eye bright; abdomen very large; temperature for the first week, 102°, 104°; medicines seemed to give her great relief; on third day much better; medicines stopped 9th September; seemed better; coat a little rough; fed well; on the 19th killed; abdomen greatly distended; paunch very large; about a pint of peritoneal fluid; paunch full of large mass of half macerated food; membrane normal; no amphistomes; other viscera normal; no trace of any affection in abdominal or thoracic organs.

Quarantine Animal 62; cow aged three, from the farm of Hugh Harris, of the town Gut. He had lost two this season; one died and one destroyed by order of Inspector. Entered quarantine on 27th of August, calved on the 22nd August. On September 3rd was observed to be unthrifty; loose, coat staining, appetite had failed, was ordered to hospital, where she was given only wheat-heads. She seemed to improve, diarrhoea was only for three days, not very bad. Temperature 104° when she went to hospital and continued at that for three days. No change noticed, but looked out of sorts, coat rough, eyes bright.

Killed 19th September by concussion.

Paunch full, omentum clear, no infiltration, no affection of stomach or intestines, perfectly clear and natural looking. Amphistomes in numbers in usual site; half a dozen sclerostomes in small bowel.

Heart and lungs normal.

Cow the property of William Wylie. A well marked case; ill about ten days. Killed by concussion.

Post mortem lesions identical with those of case 1, (cow of Thomas Millar's).

Experiment No. 1—With peritoneal fluid from Millar's cow (case 1) inoculated a calf (No. 74) four months old, by incision and put the clot of the serum beneath the skin.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th no change; no fever; Dr. McEachran reports that the animal was kept under continuous observation until 2nd December. There was some elevation of temperature during the first week but no sign of the disease appeared; at the *post mortem* (December 2nd) there were no special lesions.

II. 15th September. No. 75. Calf injected hypodermically half drachm of intestinal fluid from Mr. Millar's cow.

16th, 17th and 18th—No special change; no fever.

Dr. McEachran reports that the animal was kept under continuous observation until 2nd December; the temperature and pulse taken night and morning. There

Department of Agriculture.

was slight septic fever for a few days, but it passed off, and the animal appeared in its usual health. No changes noticed at the post mortem.

III. 15th September, 1892. Sheep inoculated with intestinal fluid from Mr. Millar's cow.

16th, 17th and 18th. No change.

Dr. McEachran reports that a careful record was also kept of this animal for over two months and a half, but it showed no signs of disease beyond slight febrile disturbance a few days after the inoculation.

IV. 19th September, 1881. Two-year-old steer was fed on "Ragwort," or "Stinking Willie," about a half of a pound daily, chopped up and mixed with bran as a mash.

V. A two-year-old heifer was treated in the same way. Dr. McEachran reports that the feeding was continued until 2nd December. No appearance of the disease during this period, and a post mortem on the heifer showed the organs in a perfectly healthy condition.

VI. 20th September, 1882. A heifer two years old, was placed in the shed, on the property of Mr. Thomas Millar, in which a cow, reported as case I., was ill for some days, and thoroughly saturated the straw and earth with her excreta. Kept until 6th December; remained in good health until date, when she was sent to the quarantine.

General Considerations.—In spite of the numerous investigations which have been made, we are still in the dark as to the true nature of this affection. In justice, however, to the gentlemen who have pursued these inquiries, it must be remarked that while the measures taken have been admirably adapted to the eradication of the disease, they have not been altogether favourable to its scientific investigation. It would have been better if an experimental station had been established at first and those data obtained which are absolutely essential before a positive opinion can be given as to the nature of any disease.

It would appear tolerably certain that the affection is not due to any poisonous substances in the food or drink, but to the existence of some special—in this instance, unknown—contagion which has got established in the region, and find there suitable conditions for its maintenance and development. Experiments IV. and V. effectually dispose of the popular notion that is due to the *Senecio Jacobea*, or Ragwort.

To the questions is it inoculable? is it infectious? is it contagious? we can give but imperfect answers, based on insufficient evidence. Experiments I. and II., appear to show that the disease is not directly inoculable, at least with the peritoneal fluid or the characteristic intestinal contents but the animals used were young and may not have been susceptible, so that further experiments alone can determine this point. Neither the infectious nor contagious nature has been satisfactorily *i. e.* scientifically demonstrated, though in the establishment of quarantine and in the measures taken for stamping out the affection it was very properly assumed to be both. That it is infectious appears probable from the way in which it has broken out in successive years in certain farms and not on others, even adjacent; as if special localities had become infected. The erection of new sheds and the thorough disinfection of yards have eradicated the disease on some farms. Such facts can be best explained on the supposition that the poison attaches itself, *i. e.*, infects localities which have been contaminated by sick animals, and from time to time, as suitable conditions arise, fresh outbreaks occur. Indeed, the way in which this disease has haunted Pictou County, and the way in which sporadic cases or groups of them have appeared at intervals and tend to recur on farms where it once has got a foothold, reminds one strongly of the records of anthrax districts in some countries. Year after year in such regions cases occur varying in intensity and in the number of animals affected, not widespread enough to destroy all the cattle, but constantly kept alive and entailing great loss on the farmers.

Experiment VI., in which a healthy beast was in a highly infected shed and remained well for over two and a half months is against a high degree of infection, but it may be that the period of incubation extends over several months, or the animal was not susceptible to the poison. This is a circumstance to be borne in

mind, and is one amply illustrated in the history of many diseases even of a very catching kind. It is rare, except in very severe epizootics, for all the animals in a herd to be affected; many escape, and so in this Pictou disease the susceptibility has been limited. Thus in Professor McEachran's Report, (1881) it is stated that during the season only nine of the 200 cows of the Town of Pictou, and only two of the 200 animals of New Glasgow died of the disease, yet these animals freely intermingled and frequented the same pastures.

The contagiousness is still more doubtful. In the town cattle, the sick and healthy animals have been allowed to roam together and yet, as the figures just quoted show, comparatively few caught the disease. Some of the farmers I spoke with were very positive about the contagious nature, but the facts already in previous Reports show that it must be slight and not a marked feature. The slow way in which it has spread is also against a high degree of contagion.

I know of but one affection to which the disease has certain points of resemblance, and that is the intestinal form of anthrax *mycosis intestinalis*. In this remarkable disease the digestive canal is chiefly involved, and there are œdematous, infiltrations, hæmorrhages and peritoneal effusions, just as occur in the Pictou cattle, but the characteristic *bacilli* are found not only in the intestine, but in the mesenteric blood vessels, and in the glands. In Millar's cow (Case I.) *bacilli*, not to be distinguished from those of anthrax, were tolerably abundant in the intestinal contents, and in the mucosa, but none were found in submucous infiltrations, in the blood vessels or in the swollen mesenteric glands. In the other typical case (VI.) the post mortem took place on the day I had to leave, and I had not an opportunity of examining the intestinal contents when fresh.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. OSLER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

1883.

REPORT ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the measures adopted and carried out for the eradication of this disease have been eminently successful. As will be seen by the report of Mr. Caswell, appended hereto, the death rate has been reduced from 150, in 1882, to 25, in 1883, and the number of declarations of infection, from 92, in 1882, to 24, in 1883.

It is worthy of note, too, that of the 20 animals which died, or were killed, 8, or about one-third, died in the Town of Pictou, where it is more difficult to carry out the prescribed methods of disinfection and isolation, and 3 cases occurred in Antigonish, leaving only 11 cases in the hitherto infected districts of Pine Tree, Merigonish and Knoydart, in which the quarantine regulations were enforced.

In compliance with your instructions, the Pictou quarantine was kept open, and a man kept in charge, to be ready if it was found necessary—but fortunately it was not required, as it was found more in accordance with the wishes of the farmers to allow their farms to be quarantined for the requisite period, which method was invariably adopted—and this, together with the sanitary measures of cleansing and disinfecting, they heartily seconded; and the result is that the disease is now almost a thing of the past—and even should an occasional case occur, the system of dealing with it is so well understood now that it can never again exist extensively.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine officer have been most efficiently discharged by Mr. George Caswell, who has been faithful in carrying

Department of Agriculture.

out instructions thoroughly and judiciously. He paid periodical visits to the farms on which the disease previously existed, and on which quarantine regulations were enforced, and he reports that "in no case has the disease made its appearance again." In re-stocking the farms, considerable care is being exercised to buy healthy stock, and so far they have been free from disease.

In this connection, I beg to recommend that the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia should employ permanently a qualified Veterinarian, and give him powers to carry out a system of quarantine, or such preventive or suppressive measures as may be necessary in the event of occasional single cases occurring in the recently infected districts, as is by no means improbable, and that the farmers of the district be required to report any suspicious cases at once. As will be seen from Mr. Caswell's Report, he received every assistance from the people of the district, and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed the success of the quarantine in ridding this part of the Dominion of a plague which has been a constant source of loss for over thirty years.

I have pleasure in reporting that out of the sum originally voted for the purpose of stamping out this disease, there remains an unexpended balance of nearly \$6,000 which I beg to recommend be re-voted as a fund available, should the disease reappear during the coming summer, which, however, is very improbable.

Respectfully submitting the above.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN,
Chief Inspector.

Report from Mr. Caswell.

Pictou, 17th December, 1883.

SIR,—In answer to the request contained in your letter of 30th November, to furnish you with a detailed report of all cases of Pictou cattle disease which have occurred since January last, I beg to submit the following facts:—

I inclose you a list of the number of cases of the disease, since 1st January, 1883, and also the names of owners and the number of cattle quarantined on the farms.

I paid periodical visits over all the infected districts in the County of Pictou, and found that the farmers were carrying out the sanitary regulations in a very satisfactory manner. About two-thirds of them have built outside stables, or stalled their cattle in parts of their barns, not before used for such purposes, but in no case has the disease made its appearance on the farms where it did last year, and the cattle were taken to quarantine.

In reference to the extent to which the farms have been re-stocked, I would say that there were about 150 head of cattle wintered on the infected farms last year. I think that would be about one-half the number that was on them when the disease broke out in the spring.

They have been replaced with local cattle, not any to my knowledge having been imported.

I may say, in connection with this statement, that the success attending the efforts to eradicate the disease has met with universal approval; the farmers and stock-raisers are now willing and anxious to co-operate with us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CASWELL.

D. McEACHRAN, Esq.,
Chief Inspector.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I am pleased to be able to report that the operations at this station have been very satisfactory, and the disease may be considered to be almost completely exterminated, as 19 cases only occurred during the year, and these were confined to 11 places which were placed in quarantine, and, it is a matter for congratulation that although there were 115 animals exposed to the contagion, only 19 contracted the disease, and were killed or died. The following table will show the results of the quarantine for three years.

	Declarations of Infection.	Animals Killed or Died
1882.....	92	100
1883.....	24	25
1884.....	11	19

As will be seen from Mr. Caswell's report hereto annexed, he has continued to receive the hearty co-operation of the farmers and stock owners, and they are now so thoroughly satisfied that if the measures employed under quarantine regulations are carried out the disease must entirely disappear from the district, and in my opinion it may be safely left to themselves to deal with it. I would suggest that the Provincial Board of Agriculture should employ their Veterinarian, Mr. Jakeman, V.S., to deal with any cases that may appear, as no doubt occasional cases will crop up, and unless properly dealt with, will become a source of infection.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine officer have been effectually and satisfactorily conducted by Mr. George Caswell, who reports as follows:

PICTOU, 9th December, 1884.

I inclose you a list of the number of cases of Pictou cattle disease occurring since January, 1881, and also the name of owners, and the number of cattle quarantined on their farms.

I am happy to say that the disease has not made its appearance (with the exception of one case,) on any farm where it occurred last year, and in no place where they had it two years ago.

You will notice that Mr. Angus MacDonald has lost three animals this season. He did not report the sickness of the first until some three or four weeks after its seizure, and to this remissness I must attribute the loss of the other two beasts.

I do not think there will be so much sickness during the coming season as there has been in the past, as nearly all the diseased places have been quarantined and thoroughly disinfected.

The farmers and others concerned, express themselves well pleased with the result of the work done during the past year, and most of them seem to desire that it may be continued for a further time. The impression seems to be pretty general amongst them that we have got the upper hand of the disease.

GEO. CASWELL.

1888.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Reports from time to time reached the department that this disease still lingered in several districts in Nova Scotia. In compliance with your instructions to take steps to exterminate the disease by quarantine measures, I instructed Mr. Wm. Jakeman, V.S., Halifax, N.S., to proceed to the infected districts, to visit all farms on which it was reported to exist, to place the farms in quarantine, cause the infected animals to be slaughtered, the carcasses burned, stalls and buildings to be renovated, disinfected and whitewashed and other precautions taken necessary for the extermination of the disease, which instructions were duly executed. Mr. Geo.

Department of Agriculture.

Becket, V.S., who was appointed to assist Mr. Jakeman, continued to revisit the farms and carry out the instructions, with the result of the disease being again exterminated.

Since recommencing operations in Nova Scotia, 26 head of cattle have been slaughtered, and indemnity paid under the "Contagious Disease Animals Act," amounting to less than \$200, and 45 quarantined. In this connection, I beg again to express the opinion that unless the people themselves take more interest in endeavouring to prevent this disease, by improving the system of feeding and handling their cattle, the disease will certainly recur and we may count on being called on to renew operations once in five years at least.

I beg also to again call your attention to the fact that little or no effort is being made by the people themselves to escape or prevent the disease—that, contrary to advice given them to burn or bury deeply the carcasses of animals dead of the disease—most of them are allowed to lie unburied in the woods, and some of them thrown into the sea, thus affording every facility for the spores of the disease being carried hither and thither.

The disease is seen chiefly in cattle fed on food deficient in albumenoids, hence the non-nutritious food should be supplemented by a little ground oil cake, cotton seed cake or cornmeal.

I would also recommend that notice be given to the people of the district that for the future they will be expected to take the necessary precautions to prevent the disease, by preventing contact with infected animals alive or dead, by proper sanitary measures, and particularly by more generous feeding.

(Sgd.)

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Chief Inspector.

1889.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Owing to occasional reports having been sent to the Department that Pictou cattle disease was reappearing, it was decided to send Mr. Jakeman to visit the district and make a report. In consequence of a few cases having been discovered he was subsequently instructed to establish a temporary station and to purchase a few healthy cattle and cause them to cohabit with the diseased ones, to prove or disprove its contagiousness. Such was the scarcity of cases that he had to wait for a month to obtain subjects for experiment.

So far as he has reported, three weeks after contact and inoculation the disease did not seem to be communicated.

There have been no other cases reported up to 16th December, and only one case to the 8th of January.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector by Mr. Jakeman and caretaker by Mr. Hyde have been very satisfactorily conducted by them.

Signed,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Chief Inspector.

1890.

By Mr. Jakeman's report it will be seen that the experiments conducted by him under given instructions go to show that this disease is non-contagious.

Signed

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Chief Inspector.

1891.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Reports having reached the department that this disease was reappearing in parts of Nova Scotia, Mr. Jakeman was instructed to make a report during July last, and again in November, which being confirmatory, an Order in Council dated 2nd November was passed authorizing your inspector to deal with the disease as recommended in my report to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of date October 18th, in accordance with which and departmental instructions, accompanied by Dr. Johnston, Pathologist, I proceeded to the infected districts, arriving there on December 4th.

Finding the disease prevailing to a considerable extent, I established an investigating station at Stellarton, N.S., on a farm adjoining the town in which we found two diseased animals, and placed Dr. Wyatt Johnston in charge to make post-mortem examinations, microscopic investigation, laboratory cultures, and other experiments by feeding, cohabitation and inoculations with a view to discover the true pathology of this peculiar disease, in hope of its leading to the discovery of its cause, which so far is hid in obscurity, the disease being known only in the infected districts of Nova Scotia. A feeding station has also been established at Maryvale, near Cape George, where all animals confiscated as having been in contact may be conveyed and fed. The plan of dealing with the disease is as follows:— On discovering it in a herd, the farm is placed in quarantine, movement for the time being stopped, all sick animals are slaughtered, as well as calves or poor little yearlings which have been in contact which would not pay to feed. The adult cattle are removed to the quarantine station where they are being fed and any in which the disease appears are killed, and the others are fattened and will be sold under instructions from the department as beef being slaughtered in the quarantine, the proceeds being deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

It is hoped that in this way the disease will be eradicated, for the time being at least, as it would appear to be indigenous and liable to reappearance.

I hereto append Mr. Jakeman's report on the initial operations in connection with the above.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

1892.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The quarantine measures which had been commenced in November, 1891, for the investigation and arrest of this local disease were to a certain extent continued during the winter months, as will be seen by Dr. Jakeman's report herewith.

Several of the contact cattle which had been removed to Maryvale station were kept over the entire winter.

The disease having increased and the area over which it existed having extended, active operations were recommenced in June, Dr. Wyatt Johnston was again sent to the district to continue the pathological investigations which were left incomplete when operations were suspended for the winter.

Dr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., Halifax, acted as the local inspector till August, when Dr. George Townsend, D.V.S., New Glasgow, was appointed in his place.

The quarantine farm at Maryvale and the farm and station at Stellarton were made depots for receiving animals which had been in contact with diseased ones and for the investigations conducted by Dr. Johnston.

Mr. W. G. Cunningham, Antigonish, was appointed appraiser to assist the inspector in valuing the cattle ordered to be slaughtered or removed to the quarantine farms.

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At Maryvale there were during the season 112 head of cattle of all ages, including calves and yearlings, all cattle of inferior quality, and at Stellarton there were twenty-four head of similar stock. Of these contact cattle only three head died in quarantine from the disease. Of the others, after isolation of from three to six months, seventy-seven were sold by private sale, and the remainder by public auction, at which, as was to be expected under the circumstances, they realized low prices. Owing to the extremely low price of beef and the mixed ages and inferior quality of the cattle, it was considered unadvisable to attempt, at large expense for byres and feed stuffs, to convert them into fat beef. They were therefore simply pastured and sold at the end of the season for what they would bring, after they were ascertained to be free from all taint of the disease.

I herewith inclose Dr. Johnston's report of his pathological investigations and experiments, which, I regret to say, have not resulted in elucidating the cause or mode of prevention of this peculiar local bovine disease, which is unknown, so far, anywhere but in Nova Scotia.

I am happy to report that the operations of the past summer have resulted in the subsidence of the disease to a very large extent, and it is to be hoped that the investigations will be continued till we obtain thorough knowledge of its pathology and cause, so that the means of its prevention may be discovered.

I also herewith inclose the reports of Dr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., and Dr. George Townsend, D.V.S., inspectors engaged in this service.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

(WYATT JOHNSTON, M.D.)

Communicated by Prof. D. McEachran.

SIR,—Following your instructions I have prepared a preliminary report of my investigations into the pathology of the Pictou cattle disease.

The fact that the preliminary work has required more time and money than was originally anticipated is due to circumstances beyond my control, especially to the difficulty of making temporary arrangements on advantageous terms.

My expectation that a new form of parasite, found in last winter's cases, obstructing the lymphatics, might have an intimate connection with the cause of the disease, has not been fulfilled.

For the sake of conciseness I have omitted details as far as possible, and confined myself to a general summary. The full details of all my observations and experiments will be published later in an extended report.

In thirty-four autopsies performed, the principal lesions were the following:—

ASCITES.—In all except chronic and convalescent cases ascites was present. It did not appear in cases killed after only two or three days' illness, but was well marked at the end of a week. The vessels of the peritoneum were never injected. There were no signs of peritonitis. The ascitic fluid coagulated spontaneously. Its situation, besides the amount lying free in the peritoneal cavity, was in the mesentery, lesser omentum and perinephritic tissue. The abdominal lymphatics were dilated and their lymph glands on section were found infiltrated with clear serum. The thoracic duct and the lymphatics on the posterior surface of the diaphragm were usually distended with clear fluid. Microscopically this fluid was free from unusual elements or parasites. In most cases there was marked wasting of the omental and mesenteric fat; in a few the fat was simply displaced by the fluid and

again became prominent when the fluid escaped. Of four cases in which the mesenteric fat was œdematous, it was of a deep, ochre yellow colour in two. Microscopically the fat cells were normal and free from degeneration products, except in one case, when they were one-half the usual size and of a bright yellow colour. The ascitic fluid in the mesentery was found free from fat.

STOMACHS.—Beneath the mucosa of the fourth stomach near the fundus the submucous tissue was infiltrated with clear limpid fluid. The mucosa was pale and in many cases the surface was studded with numerous follicular ulcers. In chronic cases these ulcers were cicatrized and in this condition they are very characteristic and afford valuable assistance in post-mortem diagnosis.

In the paunch, fluke-worms (*Amphistoma conicum*) were met with in one-half the cases during the summer, but were not present during the winter. The mucosa of the reticulum and manyplices was also normal. In the intestines the mucosa was usually pale, sometimes slaty grey in the ileum. In three cases small cretaceous gray nodules, the remains of encysted parasites, were found in the wall of both large and small bowel. There was never any ulceration of the intestines. The rectum was at times prolapsed and its mucosa reddened.

The contents of the intestines showed nothing specially noteworthy. Parasites were very scanty, specimens of *Strongylus micrurus* and *Trichocephalus* being the commonest forms. Microscopic and bacteriological examination failed to reveal the presence of any organism not met with in normal intestinal and gastric contents. Bacteria were always scantily represented. In one case the fæces contained traces of blood due to hemorrhagic infraction in the fourth stomach and small bowel.

LIVER.—In the early cases the liver was enlarged and the parenchyma swollen and turbid. Microscopically the liver cells uniformly showed marked parenchymatous swelling and granular degeneration. In cases of two weeks to three weeks standing fatty degeneration of the liver cells was present. In chronic cases there was always marked cirrhosis of the liver, the connective tissue being chiefly situated about the smaller bile ducts, with great atrophy of the liver cells. The portal vein and hepatic artery showed no changes. The larger bile ducts were sometimes thickened and the mucosa soft. No obstruction was ever found in common, hepatic, or cystic ducts. The gall bladder was always greatly enlarged in acute cases and distended with thick and dark, or sometimes thin and pale bile. In chronic cases the walls of the gall bladder were thick, and its mucous membrane jelly-like and swollen. No jaundice was ever observed.

Microscopic examination of the liver in advanced cases showed an enormous diminution of the liver cells throughout the organ, whole microscopic fields often occurring in which scarcely any liver cells could be seen, these spaces even filled were delicate cells having spider-like processes and enclosing clear spaces. No appearance of bacterial, protozoic or other parasites was met with in the liver. The gall bladder showed sclerosis of the wall and atrophy of the mucosa, under the microscope.

Pancreas, spleen, kidney, bladder and genitals were found to be normal. The urine at times contained a trace of albumen but no casts.

The lungs were normal, except for occasional subpleural ecchymoses in cases where the death agony had been prolonged.

HEART.—Sub-epicardial and sub-endocardial ecchymoses were present when prolonged death agony occurred. Heart usually normal. In two febrile cases the organ was soft and flabby, with grayish opaque appearance of the muscle. Valves always normal.

BLOOD.—The number of red corpuscles was slightly below normal in chronic cases, normal in acute cases. White cells normal in number and appearance. Plasma normal. Hæmoglobin present in normal amount. No evidence was obtainable of bacterial or protozoic parasites by microscopic or culture methods. The specific gravity of the blood of three sick animals was found to lie within the limits established by taking the specific gravity of the blood of eight healthy animals under the same conditions—(1.044 to 1.047)—so that a state of hydræmia is not present.

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The *brain* showed in many cases excess of the subarachnoidal pigment in the orbital region, otherwise no changes were met with.

The spinal cord appeared normal in two cases where it was examined.

The peripheral and sympathetic nerves and semilunar ganglia were normal. Supra-renals normal. The eye and orbital tissue, in cases where marked oxophthalmos, were found to be normal. During life the intra-ocular tension was slightly increased, but this condition disappeared when venesection was performed. The thyroid gland was sometimes diminished in size; its microscopic appearance always normal. Mammary gland normal. Muscles usually well developed and in healthy condition. Bones and bone marrow showed nothing abnormal to eye or microscope.

In two cases, small nematode worms of an unknown species obstructed the abdominal lymphatics posterior to the diaphragm, near the thoracic duct. The thoracic duct sometimes dilated; always free from obstruction, containing usually clear transparent lymph.

From the preceding summary of the anatomical changes it will be seen that the only constant lesions of the disease were:—

(1) Changes in the liver and gall bladder; (2) more or less ascites and sometimes (3) ulceration of the abomasum. (The œdema beneath the folds of the mucosa of the fourth stomach appears to be part of the ascites.)

A perfect normal liver was only met with in one (doubtful) case. In all the acute cases the gall bladder was greatly distended, containing in one case fifty ounces of bile. In the chronic cases the walls of the bladder were much thickened.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Bacteriological examinations of the blood, ascitic fluid, lymph glands, sub-peritoneal œdema, liver, spleen, and kidney, were made in ten cases, and of the bile and milk in three cases, cover-slip preparations being made from each of those localities, and cultures prepared on flesh peptone gelatine, agar, beef serum, potato and bouillon. The gelatine was kept at room temperature, and the other cultures at body temperature (38° C.) The results were negative throughout as far as the finding of a characteristic microbe was concerned. Contaminating organisms were met with in about a dozen of the cultures, one or two isolated colonies being present. These were identified with organisms obtained in plates, exposed to the dust of the room where the autopsies were made. With these few exceptions the cultures remained absolutely sterile.

There is, therefore, at present, no evidence that the disease is caused by a parasite.

The nematode worm was found obstructing the abdominal lymphatics of the diaphragm in one case, last winter, only once met with subsequently, and has, apparently, no intimate connection with the pathology of the disease.

EXPERIMENTS:—CONTACT AND COHABITATION.

Previous experiments by others have shown that cohabitation of healthy with diseased animals had produced no obvious results in the healthy animals at the end of two and a half months (Osler), or at the end of one year (D. McEachran and W. Jakeman). On many farms, animals from healthy herds are in daily contact with cattle from diseased herds in the pastures during the summer for many years together, without any cases of contagion occurring. I kept two sick cattle with two healthy cattle, in the same stall for five months (February to June, 1892), without any evidence of contagion being seen at the end of that time. During the summer following one of the healthy animals died with acute symptoms of Pictou cattle disease. As the farm available for my experiments at that time was one upon which about one-fourth of the stock were dying every year from the disease, it became apparent that if the experiments were continued for a sufficient length of time to make them conclusive, many of the experimental animals might die of spontaneous attacks of the disease. The above experiments had shown that no infection or contagion appeared to occur in the first few months.

By obtaining a healthy farm free from the disease, near Pictou, N.S., I was able to start some experiments under more favourable conditions with animals obtained from farms upon which the disease has never been known to exist. These experiments, if watched long enough, can be taken to prove conclusively the exact extent to which infection or contagion is possible by the means employed, the danger of spontaneous cases occurring among the animals being excluded.

Experiments done under less rigorous conditions are likely to be misleading.

Feeding.—In order to determine practically the extent to which the manure from sick animals forms a source of danger to healthy cattle, I caused two healthy contact cattle to be fed daily with small quantities of fæces from two sick ones, mixed cold with meal and water. The feeding was commenced in February, 1892, and continued daily till May 15, 1892. At the end of that time the contact animals were still healthy. Subsequently one died. The other is still healthy. (Sept. 1892.)

This demonstrates that there is no immediate result from feeding with the fæces of sick cattle which have survived the acute stages of the disease even if the feeding is done in the most persistent manner. It also showed that it was useless to attempt experiments demanding a long time of observation upon a farm in which the animals were likely to develop the disease without any experimental infection whatever.

The practical inference seems to be that it is unnecessary to fear the immediate infection of healthy animals from the excreta of sick ones.

Whether the placing of infected animals on a healthy farm is capable of indirectly inducing the disease is a matter which I have not had an opportunity of testing experimentally. The fact that two farms used in 1882 as Quarantine Stations have never since shown the disease though cattle have always been kept upon them makes it seem unlikely that the sick animals convey infection, but on the other hand the first appearance of the disease on a healthy farm seems often traceable to the importation of stock from infected districts.

Inoculation.—The experiments of Dr. Osler where negative results were obtained at 2½ months after sub-cutaneous injection of blood, œdematous fluid and the contents of the alimentary canal into healthy cattle, showed that the disease was not anthrax (which was the object in view at the time). The subsequent experiment by yourself and Dr. Jakeman, when the ascetic fluid of a sick animal was introduced beneath the skin of a healthy one, which was then placed upon an infected farm and contracted the disease in rather less than three years, shows that this injection neither hastened the onset of the disease nor protected the animal against it.

Having recently been in a position to keep the animals under observation of a farm free from infection for an unlimited time, I performed a few experiments which with some additional ones, should settle definitely the points at issue about the communicability of the disease. The animals employed were healthy calves, obtained from farms which had never suffered from the disease. The material used for inoculation was blood, serum, and ascetic fluid of the most typical case I have yet met with. The animals are at present on a healthy farm.

Experiment (1).—Brown heifer calf.—Inoculated with 4 oz. of defibrinated blood obtained from case No. 33 (13) by injection into the peritoneum.

Experiment (2).—Brown and white heifer calf.—Inoculated by injection of 20 cc. of ascetic fluid from same case into the peritoneum.

Experiment (3).—Red and white heifer calf.—Inoculated by injection of 5 cc. of serum from same case into jugular vein.

Experiment (4).—Black and white bull calf.—Inoculated by injection of 5 cc. of ascetic fluid from same case into jugular vein.

Experiment (5).—Black and brown bull calf.—Inoculated by injection of 200 cc. of ascetic fluid and 300 cc. of blood serum from same case into peritoneum.

Experiment (6).—Calf three weeks old placed on an infected farm and fed for three days on the milk of a cow in early stage of the disease, with offensive smell and bitter taste marked in milk, then placed on a healthy farm.

The operations were performed throughout with strict attention to cleanliness but without the employment of chemical antiseptic agents in any manner which could bring them into contact with the substance inoculated. At the time of writing this report the animals are all in good health.

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If these cases can be followed for a minimum period of two years and do not show signs of the disease within that time, the substance employed for inoculation may be looked upon as incapable of producing the disease. Conclusions drawn at an earlier date are not likely to be reliable.

In addition it would be necessary:

1a. To place four calves upon the farm for contact animals, leaving them free from any experimental inoculation, &c., two to be fed well, in winter, and two chiefly on straw.

2a. To feed two calves with the faeces of a sick animal in repeated doses. The food of one of the calves to be good and nutritious, while the other receives little besides straw.

3a. To feed two animals with hay containing ragwort and other weeds taken from an infected farm, one being fed well and the other poorly.

4a. To place two calves in the stall with a sick animal feeding one well and the other badly.

5a. Calves to be inoculated with very large amounts of ascetic fluid from a sick animal by transfusion into the peritoneum.

The animals in all of these experiments to be watched during the two ensuing summers.

Other experiments should also be conducted such as:

6a. Placing four healthy animals on infected farms always doing the experiment in duplicate and feeding one animal well and the other badly; and in the spring placing one pair (one well fed and one poorly fed animal) on an infected farm to pasture and the other pair on a healthy farm.

7a. Sick cattle should be placed repeatedly on a healthy farm with healthy ones to see if the disease can be introduced in that way. If such proves to be the case the operations should be repeated in some distant locality, choosing a small island for the experiments and placing it strictly under quarantine.

Additional experiment may become necessary, but those above mentioned, if properly carried out, ought to furnish the information wanted as to the existence of a light degree of infection or contagion requiring a long time for its development.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

The conditions under which the disease appears upon farms and the conditions carried out in the case of stock upon farms from which the disease has disappeared are worthy of more accurate study than at present has been made. In this disease, as in most others, there are probably two sets of causes, the one indirect or predisposing, the other direct or exciting. Hitherto the researches made have all been in the direction of trying to discover the direct cause, but it must be remembered that more benefit in the way of preventive measures may be expected from and by a thorough knowledge of the predisposing causes. Indeed, work in this direction appears to promise fair prospect of practical result, and inquiry into the predisposing condition is almost certain to yield information of practical value, while we have no certainty that the exciting cause will be discovered, or if it should be that any practical benefits will ensue.

The most important predisposing cause is probably improper feeding during the winter. Stock which are poorly fed during the winter, or pot animals which are perhaps too highly fed, both seem specially liable to show the disease in the spring or summer. We have seen that the disease is essentially a pathological condition of the liver, and anything which tends to disturb the functions of that organ probably aids in producing the disease.

There seems to be little doubt that the disease is specific in character and not a mere manifestation of disturbed nutrition which is capable of being produced artificially in other localities. Whether the predisposing causes are of an ordinary, and the exciting of a specific, nature, or whether the disease is due to a specific predisposing cause which induces a latent condition, liable to develop the disease under the influence of a variety of ordinary exciting causes, we are not yet in a position to state.

In the meantime, it appears probable that the essential element in the disease is some substance of the nature of a protoplasmic poison, either absorbed from the alimentary canal or formed in the liver, and which is probably associated in some way with the food. That it is parasite appears unlikely, though in order to feel absolutely certain that it is one of those lowly organized animal parasites which resemble so closely the cells of the body in their appearance as to be readily mistaken for them, it will be necessary to repeat some of the microscopic work with the aid of better lenses than are at present at my disposal.

In any case the next point to be determined in the direction of ascertaining the cause of the disease is an accurate chemical study of the changes in digestion and assimilation, connected with the disease, especially the functional disorder of the liver.

The length of time which elapses between the introduction of healthy stock into an infected farm and the development of the disease among them being rarely less than two or three years, it is evident that experiments which are not subsequently kept under observation for that length of time are likely to be inconclusive as far as throwing light upon the natural mode of infection is concerned.

The opportunity of examining post-mortem a large number of the healthy contact animals now at the quarantines, when they are slaughtered, should afford valuable information, as the presence of predisposing conditions such as disease of the liver, &c., in these animals may thus be ascertained.

In the meantime, the evidence so far brought out shows that the obscurity of the disease and the inaccuracy of our knowledge as to its natural mode of development, together with the fact that it is slowly extending, seems to warrant the adoption of such quarantine measures as are necessary to ensure the prompt isolation and slaughter of animals actually diseased. The improbability of direct contagion taking place makes it unnecessary to enforce the expropriation of contact cattle.

The view that the disease is incurable does not appear to rest on any very satisfactory evidence, and it would be well if more systematic efforts in the direction of its cure could be made.

A large amount of work has already been done with a view of detecting the existence of a poison outside the body, peculiar to the infected district, and it might be well to make a biological analysis of the waters of infected farms. As this would take a considerable amount of time, however (at least three months), and we are at present without a definite clue to guide the investigation, it might be better to defer it. A biological examination which I made of the water used by a diseased herd did not show any unusual bacteria or other organisms to be present.

CONCLUSIONS.

After more than four months' study of the disease, I have not been able to detect any positive evidence of its being directly contagious, a fact which bears out your previous statements on the subject. If contagion directly from animal to animal is possible, it can only be so after a very long period of incubation, extending over many months.

In order to make an absolute statement that whether this very slight degree of contagion does not exist, it would be necessary to extend the observations over a much longer time than has yet been provided for, but it may be stated with confidence that the danger of contagion, if any exist, is so slight that any practical benefit can be expected from the removal of the contact animals.

Whether the disease is indirectly communicable through infection of the farms by sick cattle, is a matter which can only be settled by repeatedly placing diseased animals on a healthy farm, and keeping all the stock under observation for several years. In the absence of an experiment of this sort, it is impossible to make more than a tentative statement, liable to be modified by further experience. We have as yet no positive proof of farms having become infected by the importation of diseased animals, but the manner in which the disease spreads to healthy farms

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makes it probable that this actually occurs. Until further experiments are performed the matter cannot be definitely settled. My opinion, subject to change on further investigation, is that the disease is indirectly infectious and therefore communicable.

In view of the obscurity of these facts and that it is clearly extending and invading new farms, it might be wise to insure the slaughtering and burial of animals actually diseased, by paying compensation to owners who report their cases. This may check its extension.

The further study of its pathology seems justifiable, because until this is done there seems to be no prospect of permanent benefit being obtained in any other way. If the investigations are to be continued, they should be undertaken with the view of extending them over several seasons. If this can be done, I see no reason why some means of preventing it should not be discovered, either through the predisposing or exciting causes.

For continuing the work, I would make the following recommendations:—

1. That experiments one to six be carried on, and the observations made to extend over a period of at least two years.

2. That experiments 1a to 7a be instituted and carried on for a similar length of time.

In these experiments the constant presence of a pathologist would not be required, as the local Veterinary Inspector should be able, acting under directions, to follow out the experiments and see that the conditions enjoined are strictly carried out, also to make clinical notes and perform such autopsies as were necessary to establish the results of the experiments.

3. That a careful chemical study of the nature of the disturbances in digestion and nutrition should be made; including the effects of fermentation through the bacteria present in the alimentary canal, the changes in the tissues, &c.

4. The predisposing causes of the disease, and the circumstances which have tended to lessen its frequency in some of the infected districts, to be studied.

5. That some systematic attempt be made to discover a treatment for the disease.

The cost of carrying out the observations and experiments suggested would depend upon the number of experiments, &c., instituted. About 50 calves in all would probably be needed. These would cost about \$3 per head, but as they would have to be obtained from a distant locality the cost may be placed at \$5, making \$250 for experimental material. Most of the animals would have to be kept for two years on an average, and the proceeds from the sale of the survivors could be deducted from the cost of their keep. This would probably be between \$500 and \$1,000 per year, but for an exact estimate it would be necessary to find out what arrangements could be made for boarding the animals.

A number of clinical observations which have been made on the symptoms, &c., are held over for the extended report.

I am greatly indebted to the Principal and Commissioners of the Pictou Academy, for excellent laboratory accommodations given. I am also under obligations to Dr. J. McMillan, of Pictou, for his kind and thoughtful assistance in furthering my work.

I have the honour to be,
Yours respectfully,

WYATT JOHNSTON, *M.D.*

Prof. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector of Stock for the Dominion of Canada.

REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE, 1892.

(DR. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.)

SIR,—I received, January 7, a letter from Rory McDonald, Arisaig, stating that he had cattle suffering from that disease, also one from Hugh Smith, Pleasant Valley, informing me that he had lost an animal and had another sick.

I at once proceeded to the farms, and upon investigation found that R. McDonald's animal was not a well-marked case of the disease, and that Smith's animal had died from other than the Pictou cattle disease.

I at the same time visited Maryvale and Stellarton, and found in each place the contact animals apparently healthy.

January 17.—I received a letter from A. G. McDonald, of Arisaig, stating that he had a cow suffering from the Pictou cattle disease. On the 18th I started for the farm and found that he had two calves suffering from the disease, which I slaughtered.

I also visited the farm of Dan. C. Campbell and found two of his calves suffering from the disease, which I had slaughtered.

Again on February 24, I visited the quarantine, and had slaughtered 50 head of cattle, the carcasses and hides of which I sold by auction, and the proceeds deposited in bank to credit of department.

February 13.—I received a letter from Dr. McEachran, requesting me to visit the farm of J. S. Hart, Esq., Whycomagh, C. B., to examine his cattle, which I did, and found after a careful examination that eight of his cows were suffering from tuberculosis, and to confirm my diagnosis I killed one cow and found her lungs a complete mass of tubercle. Mr. Hart informed me that he had lost fourteen head in the last four years. Mr. Hart's cattle are thorough-bred Jerseys, of a very high class. The result of my examination was reported to Dr. McEachran.

February 29—I visited the farm of James R. Porter, Green Hill, Pictou Co., and found a cow suffering from Pictou cattle disease. I held an autopsy on her, and it proved to be the best marked case I had seen for years. I had the contact cattle removed to the quarantine station at Stellarton.

March 7.—I visited the quarantine station at Stellarton and Maryvale, finding the animals at each place in fair health, except one cow, which died with the disease at Maryvale Station the day before I arrived.

March 17.—I received a telegram from D. R. McKay, of Stellarton, informing me that a neighbour of his had a cow sick, supposed to be suffering from the disease. I at once visited the farm and found it not to be the Pictou cattle disease.

April 18.—I visited the quarantine at Stellarton and Maryvale, finding the animals in good condition.

May 4.—I received a letter from Dr. McEachran to visit the farm of Angus McDonald, Beaver Meadow, Antigonish Co., and investigate a disease said to be in his cattle, and report to him at once. I did so, but there were no sick cattle in his herd when I arrived there, but from what I could learn, his cattle died of Pictou cattle disease.

May 15.—I received a letter from John McDonald, Knoydart, informing me that he had a sick animal and that he wanted me to see her. I at once visited his farm and found the animal had died the day previous. I held an autopsy and found that it had died of fardel bond or impaction of the third stomach.

May 24.—Received a telegram from Thomas Simpson, Stellarton, informing me that he had a sick cow. I at once visited his place and found a cow suffering from Pictou cattle disease. I had it slaughtered and buried.

Again on the 27th, I received a telegram from Charles A. Fraser, Green Hill, informing me that he had a sick cow, and feared that it had the disease. I visited his farm, but on examination was not satisfied that his cow was suffering from Pictou disease. Although he had lost five head last year from the disease, I advised him treatment and requested him to let me know how she was in a week.

May 24.—Two steers which were kept at the station at Stellarton, for experimental purposes, died and were buried.

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June 15.—Received a telegram and letter requesting me to visit Arisaig and examine cattle belonging to Angus McDonald. On examination I found one cow sick, which I slaughtered. I also found one sick on the farm of Wm. Gillis, Arisaig, which I slaughtered, and one on John R. McDonald's, Knoydart, and one on the farm of J. W. McInnes, Cape George, which I had slaughtered, removing the balance of the respective cattle to the quarantine at Marysville. I also visited the place of Mr. Fraser, of Trenton, and found a cow suffering with Pictou cattle disease, which I slaughtered.

June 12.—Received a telegram from Wm. Copeland, of Merigonishe, requesting me to visit his farm, stating that he had a diseased animal, and he feared it was Pictou cattle disease.

June 16.—I visited his farm and found two cows suffering from disease, which I had slaughtered.

June 16, 17, 18.—Received letters from John Grant, Little Harbour, Wm. Copeland, Merigonishe, M. P. Olding, Merigonishe, Hugh McGillvray, Maryvale, stating that they had the disease and wished me to visit their farms which I did on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, finding cattle suffering with the Pictou disease on said farms which I slaughtered except those of John Grant's, he being away from home and Mrs. Grant would not listen to having them slaughtered until her husband's return.

June 27.—By request per letters and telegrams, I visited Cape George, Egg Mountain, Knoydart, McArras Brook, Lismore, Merigonishe, Trenton, New Glasgow and the Landing Grounds. Found cattle suffering with Pictou cattle disease, which I slaughtered.

July 11.—I again visited the infected district slaughtering any animals found suffering with Pictou cattle disease, placing the contact animals in quarantines.

Again on the 25th August, 3rd, 11th, 17th, 27th, I visited the quarantine.

August 17.—A letter from Dr. McEachran requested me to convey to Dr. Townsend of, New Glasgow, all the books and papers in connection with the Pictou cattle disease, which I had in my possession. This I did on my last visit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JAKEMAN, V.S.,
Halifax, N.S.

REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

(DR. TOWNSEND, D.V.S.)

NEW GLASGOW, 17th December, 1892.

SIR,—When I was appointed Inspector in August, 1892, there were 112 head of cattle at the Maryvale Quarantine Station, twenty-four head at the Stellarton Quarantine, and seven head quarantined at the farm of Mr. Logan, Trenton.

On 1st October, an auction was held at Stellarton, and the twenty-four head were sold.

The cattle in quarantine at Maryvale, 77 head, were sold by private sale, the balance of these, 35 in number, were sold by auction on 3rd November.

There still remain the seven head at Mr. Logan's.

The following table will show the number of cattle killed from the 24th of August, 1892, to the 15th of December, 1892.

Number Killed.

August.....	9
September	12
October.....	8
November.....	3
December.....	4
Total.....	<u>36</u>

During the months of August, September and October, when the cases were most numerous, they were as a rule confined to localities noted for the disease, several cases occurring nearly at the same time, whereas during the months of November and December the cases are isolated and in places not visited in the summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. TOWNSEND,
Inspector.

REPORT ON PICTOU AND OTHER CATTLE DISEASES.

(BY PROF. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 31st October, 1893.

By referring to the detailed schedule in the appendix furnished by Dr. George Townsend, D.V.S., Inspector at New Glasgow, N.S., it will be seen that 124 cases of this disease occurred between January 1st and November 1st, viz.: 11 steers and 114 cows and heifers, all of which were slaughtered and indemnity paid amounting to \$1,115.53, which shows a very marked decrease as compared with the previous year, when the number slaughtered was 363, and the indemnity paid \$4,429.91.

This peculiar disease is yet a mystery as to its causation. It still presents the same seasonal character, and the same sectional location, spreading but little. During January, 3 cases, February, 2; March, 1; April, 5; May, 5; June, 32; July, 36; August, 15; September, 10; October, 15. The maximum number occur during the midsummer months, June and July, the disease almost entirely disappearing during winter.

I would suggest that the investigations into the pathology and causation of the disease be continued during the coming summer by Professor Adami, for until we know accurately its true nature, its cause and prevention cannot be ascertained.

I have much pleasure in reporting that Inspector George Townsend, D.V.S., and Appraiser W. G. Cunningham, have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX "H."

PRÉCIS AND REPORTS OF CASES OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINES IN 1880, TO JANUARY, 1894.

COMPTON, QUE., October, 1881.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle on farm in Compton.

On investigation by Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dr. McEachran, of the Department of Agriculture, simple "foul of the feet" was reported.

LYN, ONT., June, 1882.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle at Lyn, Ontario.

From symptoms given by owner to Chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Dr McEachran, he diagnosed the case as one of "anthrax."

MONTREAL, QUE., June, 1882.

Information having been received by the Department of Agriculture that cattle disease existed in a herd of cattle at the Point St. Charles Stock Yards, Montreal, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. McEachran, investigated the disease and reported it to be "anthrax." The whole herd being detained till free from disease.

CARP VILLAGE, ONT., June, 1892.

A reported case of cattle disease at Carp Village was investigated and reported upon by Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture on 10th June 1882.

Result of investigation proved disease to be "anthrax."

SHERKSTON, ONT., August, 1883.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in neighbourhood of Sherkston.

On investigation by Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture in Ontario, reported disease was found to be bronchitis.

VICTORIA COUNTY, CAPE BRETON, March, 1884.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in Victoria County, Cape Breton.

On investigation Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dr. McEachran, of the Department of Agriculture, reported disease to be "anthrax."

POINT LÉVIS, QUE., 4th May, 1884, and 3rd June, 1884.

For first time since the establishment of the quarantine, the discovery of "foot-and-mouth" disease was reported on board the ss. "Mississippi" and ss. "Oxenholme."

A full report giving the particulars of these cases is given in the Departmental Report for 1884, page 216.

NEAR HULL, QUE., September, 1884.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in Hull township.

On investigation by Dr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., reported disease was found to be "ergotism."

BEDFORD, QUE., June, 1885.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle on farms near Bedford, Que.

Mr. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the department, visited the farms in question and reported that he had at once diagnosed the disease as anthrax, and had confirmed the same by a post mortem examination of one of the animals. He gave directions for preventing further contagion.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY, QUE., July, 1885.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario, reported that he had investigated a case of alleged disease among cattle in Tp. of Chatham, in the county of Argenteuil, Que., and that there was no cause for uneasiness.

PORT HOPE, ONT., October, 1885.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that it had been rumoured that pleuro-pneumonia existed in a herd of Holstein cattle near Port Hope, Ont.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, visited the only herd of Holsteins known to be in the vicinity of Port Hope, and found them perfectly healthy; he also stated that none of the veterinary surgeons practising in Port Hope had heard of any disease among cattle in the district.

It may be remarked that this rumour originated in the United States.

THOROLD TOWNSHIP, WELLAND COUNTY, ONT., October, 1885.

A farmer of Thorold township notified the Department of Agriculture that some of his cattle were suffering from an affection of the feet.

Mr. Chas. Elliott, V. S., investigated this case on behalf of the department, and reported:—"I am of the opinion that the trouble was caused from continuous moisture and hard clay becoming impacked in the cleft of the hoof causing pressure and inflammation of the soft parts and cornet of the foot."

WATFORD, ONT., August, 1886.

Sensational reports were circulated concerning disease among cattle at Watford, Ont. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, made an examination of the cattle said to be affected, and found seven animals presenting what he termed "lung fever symptoms," which he attributed to local causes by having been kept in a low valley surrounded by hills and trees with a muddy creek running through the centre of the valley, the water was impure and fresh air was almost completely shut out.

Just one month later Mr. Wilson after an inspection of the animals reported that they had from all appearances recovered from their lung trouble and were looking quite thrifty.

TATAMAGOUCHE, NOVA SCOTIA, NOV., 1886.

Cases of tuberculosis were discovered at Tatamagouche, N. S. and investigated by Mr. Wm. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

CHATSWORTH, ONT., April, 1887.

The Department of Agriculture was requested to investigate a case of cattle disease at Chatsworth, Ont.

Department of Agriculture.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department for Ontario, was directed to visit the place mentioned and in reporting, said:—"The disease is a result of local influences and will not spread."

CATTLE QUARANTINE, LÉVIS, QUE., Sept., 1887.

Suspicious symptoms were noticed in one of a herd of cattle imported from Scotland undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis, the animal was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination held by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found that the animal had been suffering from bronchial irritation of a chronic character.

MANSONVILLE, QUE., Feb., 1888.

Tuberculosis was reported to exist at Mansonville, Que., and Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, upon investigation, found such to be the case.

STE. URSULE, QUE., March, 1888.

A reported case of cattle disease was investigated by Mr. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found on arrival at Ste. Ursule, that the affected animals were sheep, disease scab.

CYPRESS HILLS, ASSA., April, 1888.

Sensational reports as to the nature of a disease which had appeared amongst cattle in the Cypress Hills, reached the Department of Agriculture, who in the absence of a veterinary inspector in that vicinity called upon Mr. J. M. Creamer, V.S., of Regina, to visit the locality mentioned and determine the nature of the disease. Mr. Creamer proceeded to the Cypress Hills and reported to the department that the disease affecting the animals there was pleuro-pneumonia.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, was at once instructed to go to the Cypress Hills and make a thorough investigation. He pronounced the disease to be anthrax.

CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, June, 1888.

The death of an animal and evident ill health of another undergoing quarantine detention at St. John, New Brunswick, was reported to the Department of Agriculture by Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., the officer in charge of the quarantine. The animal which died was a calf and death was attributed to injudicious diet. The sick animal was examined by Mr. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who reported it suffering from exposure, it shortly afterwards recovered and was released from quarantine on the 100th day after admission.

KINGSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, August, 1888.

The owner of an Ayrshire cow at Kingston, N.B., notified the Department of Agriculture that he suspected that she was affected with tuberculosis.

Mr. J. H. Frink, Veterinary Inspector of the department, investigated the case and reported that the animal had been destroyed by the owner previous to his arrival, but that a post-mortem examination established the fact that it had been affected with tuberculosis.

TORONTO TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT., Aug., 1888.

A case of cattle disease was reported from the township of Toronto which was investigated by Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found it a well developed case of tuberculosis.

CATTLE QUARANTINE, LÉVIS, QUE., Oct., 1888.

Suspicious symptoms were observed in an imported bull undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis. Upon investigation by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, the animal was found to be suffering from a throat affection only, which was not of a contagious nature.

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE, QUE., October, 1888.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions from the department, visited a number of farms in Joliette county to ascertain the cause of deaths which had occurred among cattle in that county.

Prof. McEachran was unable to see either a sick animal or one recently dead, but from the symptoms of the disease as described by the farmers whose cattle had died he concluded that the deaths had been caused by poison of a vegetable nature, acting chiefly on the kidneys and nervous system as well as on the intestinal canal, producing staggering, tumultuous beating of the heart, red coloured urine, diarrhœa and death in from one to three days, and he attributed the poisoning to the animals having eaten certain fungi which grew plentifully on the farms where the cattle had grazed.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Oct., 1888.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, together with Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, investigated a report of disease among cattle near Tara, Ont.

Their report was as follows:—

"It is our opinion that the deaths have been due to an anthrocoïd disease, that it is local in its limitation, confined probably to the low lying undrained fields, and that if the cattle are kept off the same, or stabled and fed on hay from other land it is probable that no more deaths will occur."

ALBERTA, autumn, 1888.

Reports reached the Department of Agriculture in the autumn of 1888 and winter of 1888-89, of cases of anthrax, or black leg among the ranche cattle of Alberta.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, advised that a circular prepared by him be issued to the cattle owners of Alberta on the subject of Anthrax, the Department accordingly had a number of copies printed and distributed as suggested, the following is a copy of the circular:—

Circular to Owners and Managers of Cattle Ranches in the North-west Territories.

It is represented to this Department by its chief Veterinary Inspector, Mr. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., that cases of anthrax in the form known as "black quarter," which occurs occasionally in young growing cattle in all parts of the world, were detected at several points in the ranching country in the district of Alberta, N.W.T., during last autumn.

It is, therefore, thought better to explain that this disease, which is a very fatal one, requires the co-operation of every one interested in stock, to prevent its recurrence; and at the same time the infection of more or less numerous localities in the ranches.

Every carcass of an animal which dies of this disease becomes a source of infection for others, not only immediately after death, and in the vicinity of the spot where the animal is buried; but for many years afterwards and at long distances, owing to the spores or germs of the disease being carried by the medium of water or the atmosphere.

It is the duty, therefore, of all ranche owners and managers for their own protection and the preservation of their own cattle, as well as those of their neighbours to take the most effective measures known for destroying and preventing the spread of the infectious spores or germs.

All persons in charge of ranches are, therefore, earnestly requested to trace with care the bodies of any animals dying suddenly on their ranches, and to remove them from proximity to water, either springs, streams, lakes or sloughs; and, after taking the necessary precautions to prevent the fire from spreading on the prairie, to burn the carcasses and bury the ashes.

Department of Agriculture.

This can be best done at the present time when there is sufficient snow on the ground to prevent danger from prairie fires and before the snow fall is sufficient to cover the bodies.

It is desired that the accompanying form may be filled in and sent to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

It is greatly important that any sick animal should be immediately and strictly isolated for the protection of the herd. It is further important that any animal suspected of being unwell should, also, be isolated.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN LOWE,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1888.

It was also thought advisable that Prof. McEachran should visit the ranching districts in December, 1888, and make personal investigations as to the extent of the injury done to stock owners by the disease of anthrax. Prof. McEachran in reporting to the Department, remarked:—"On the whole the matter, while of considerable importance and deserving of the greatest consideration, need not cause any alarm, for as compared with the losses caused by this disease among domestic stock in Great Britain, France and most European countries as well as many parts of the United States, especially California, the outbreak in Alberta is unimportant."

BRACEBRIDGE, ONT., February, 1889.

A portion of the lung of a cow which was supposed to have been affected with disease was received by Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario. Prof. Smith forwarded the same to Dr. John Caven, Pathologist of Toronto University who after examination reported as follows:—"Gross inspection shows nothing wrong with the pleura except decomposition discoloration. Section in the gross shows one part of the specimen to be extensively solidified whilst in the remainder there is a considerable amount of emphysema. The test with water bears out the diagnosis from gross appearances—the apparently solidified parts sinking at once—remainder floating.

"Microscopic inspection of the solidified parts shows a large amount of fibrinous exudation filling the alveoli. The microscopic preparations exhibit very beautifully a special characteristic of *fibrinous* exudations within the lungs, viz., contraction of the whole mass towards the centre of each alveolus.

"As to what may have been the cause of the inflammation I can say nothing definite. The specimens not having been hardened in strong alcohol, I have been unable to show organisms.

"However, thinking as I do about these matters, I have not the slightest doubt that this inflammation was due to the presence in the animal's body of some micro-organisms, perhaps *primarily* present in the lung, perhaps not."

In forwarding Dr. Caven's report, Prof. Smith remarks "as to what was the cause of the pneumonia in this particular case I am not prepared to say, pneumonia being a possible complication of so many different diseases. However, I am sure it is *not epizootic contagious pleuro-pneumonia* and do not think there is any cause for alarm."

CAMDEN EAST, ONT., April, 1889.

Disease was reported to exist among a herd of cattle at Camden East, Ont. Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture visited the animals, and one of them was slaughtered for examination. He pronounced the disease to be actinomycosis.

BOULARDERIE ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, June, 1889.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that a number of deaths had occurred on Boularderie Island, C. B.

Mr. Wm. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department, visited the island and was unable to find any indications of existing disease, he interviewed several farmers whose cattle had died and from their descriptions of the symptoms of the disease he diagnosed the cause of death to have been Black leg or Anthrax.

CATTLE QUARANTINE, POINT EDWARD, ONT., June, 1889.

Mr. E. P. Westell, the Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture in charge of the Point Edward Cattle Quarantine, reported that an imported cow whose 90 days' quarantine detention had expired, showed signs of being affected with tuberculosis.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department for Ontario, visited the quarantine and examined the cow in company with Mr. Westell and another veterinary surgeon, and Prof. Smith reported that it was doubtful if the animal was really affected with tuberculosis, and that she might safely be allowed to leave the quarantine.

BRUCE MINES, ONT., Jan., 1890.

Information was received of disease among a herd of cattle at Bruce Mines, Ont.

From a description of the symptoms furnished by the owner the disease was diagnosed to be lump jaw or actinomycosis by Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario.

GRENVILLE, QUE., Nov., 1889.

A case of tuberculosis was reported as existing at Grenville, Que.

CATTLE QUARANTINE, LÉVIS, QUE., Dec., 1890.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported that a Jersey cow undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis was affected with tuberculosis.

The animal was slaughtered within the precincts of the quarantine.

CALGARY, ALTA., Sept., 1889.

Reports of Anthrax or Black leg among ranche cattle in the vicinity of Calgary were received by the Department of Agriculture in the autumn of 1889. Advice was given as to best means of preventing contagion.

CAISTOR TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF LINCOLN, ONT., January, 1890.

Cases of tuberculosis were reported to exist in a herd of cattle in Caistor Township. Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the herd in question and confirmed the diagnosis.

CALGARY, ALTA., January, 1890.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the death of a number of calves on a ranche near Calgary.

From the description of the symptoms as furnished by the owner of the animals, Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department, pronounced the cause of death to have been Anthrax.

CUSHINGS, QUE., February, 1890.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported the death of a bull at Cushings from tuberculosis. In May of the same year a second bull on the same farm was found to be affected and the owner was advised not to use him for service.

Department of Agriculture.

THEDFORD, ONT., April, 1890.

Attention was called to a newspaper letter reporting cases of disease among cattle near Theford, Ont. The matter was referred to Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Ontario.

TORONTO AND WESTERN ONTARIO IN 1890.

Reports were received that the disease of lumpy jaw or actinomycosis existed in Toronto and Western Ontario among cattle which were being slaughtered for food and sold for shipment to Great Britain.

Prof. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, at Montreal, was notified and assured the department that no animals badly affected should be allowed to go forward.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector, reported that this disease was not one which could be dealt with by the department.

MONTREAL, QUE., March, 1890.

Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported two cases of tuberculosis on a farm near Montreal.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., March, 1890.

The Department of Indian Affairs reported that their agent at Battleford had notified them of deaths among cattle on the Indian Reserve there. From the description given the disease was diagnosed as anthrax and instructions, furnished by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, as to remedial measures to be adopted and precautions to be taken, were forwarded to the Indian Agent at Battleford.

OTTAWA, June, 1890.

Prof. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., reported on an investigation of the causes of death of four calves near Ottawa, as follows:—

“I visited the farm of Mr. Holland, who has lost four Jersey yearlings within the past few days. I saw one animal at present under treatment, that according to Mr. Holland presented similar symptoms to those that had been noticed in cattle that had died. The heifer showed well-marked symptoms of brain disease. There was pressure on the brain, either from tumour or from congestion of the coverings. I had no opportunity for a post mortem, a matter which I regret, as I might have been enabled thereby to form an opinion as to the cause. I do not think it a contagious disease.”

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, June, 1890.

Prof. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., reported as follows on the death of two cattle at the Central Experimental Farm:—

“I visited the Experimental Farm yesterday to endeavour to ascertain the cause of the death of two head of cattle that lately occurred there. The first one died two weeks or more ago from peritonitis, presenting no unusual peculiarities or symptoms. The second one, a young calf, died very suddenly a few days ago. From the history of the case and the post mortem manifestations, I am of the opinion that the calf died from brain disease induced by acute indigestion, not at all unnatural in such highly and delicately bred nervous cattle as the Jerseys are known to be.

“My opinion is based entirely on hearsay evidence, as I had no opportunity to make an ante or post-mortem examination of the calf at the farm.”

IN THE CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, July, 1890.

Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., the officer in charge of the Cattle Quarantine, St. John, N.B., reported that certain cattle then undergoing quarantine detention were suffer-

ing from a disease of the feet, commonly called "Foot Rot," that he did not think there was cause for apprehension, but that he had taken precautionary measures.

Prof. D. McEachran, to whom the matter was referred, advised, in order to establish the fact of the contagious nature or otherwise of the disease, that an animal be purchased from outside the quarantine and kept in close contact with the affected animals. This was done, and as no symptoms of the disease developed in the animal the suspected cases were discharged at the expiration of 90 days, Mr. Frink reporting as follows:—

"I beg to report that all the Holstein cattle owned by Messrs. Page, of Amherst, N.S., have been discharged from Quarantine in good health. The suspicious disease which existed among Page's cattle has proved itself to be benign in character, originating in local causes, before importation—the animal which was purchased from outside, although in intimate contact, failed to develop similar symptoms and remains in good health, no trace of this disease existed in any of the animals when they left the grounds."

BANFF, ALBERTA, August, 1890.

Mr. Johnson Gibbons, M.R.C.V.S., wrote to the Department of Agriculture as follows:—

"I have had under my notice a somewhat particular case. Last Saturday evening I was called in to see a cow which was lying on the prairie dangerously ill; on investigation I diagnosed the case to be one of poisoning.

"As was customary, I took the necessary caution, but gave a hopeless verdict; which on Monday morning proved to be true.

"After making a post-mortem I came to the conclusion that its death was due to some ingredient it had partaken, and ultimately I discovered its whereabouts, a specimen of which I have forwarded to the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. The plant is known as *Aconitum Lapellus*, commonly called Monkshood or Wolfsbane, which is a deadly poison.

"In all there have been six cases under my notice, four of which recovered, the other two succumbed; also I learn another has proved fatal at Anthracite, and from information received by the same cause."

DUNNVILLE, ONT., December, 1890.

The owner of a herd of cattle reported to the Department of Agriculture that one of them had died from tuberculosis, and that he feared others of his herd were affected.

Prof. Andrew Smith, after investigation and examination of the remaining animals reported that two or three of them presented somewhat suspicious symptoms, and that he had advised the owner to keep these separated from the others and await results, and also to take better care of his stock, they being at the time of his visit improperly housed, two of them, bulls, being tied in an open shed and exposed to the inclement weather.

CANTLEY, NEAR HULL, QUE., April, 1891.

A farmer of Cantley, Que., informed the Department of Agriculture that his cattle were affected with a disease, and Mr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., was instructed to investigate and report.

Mr. Coleman found the cattle suffering from a disease known as Ergotism, and recommended slaughter of two of them.

These were destroyed.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B., April, 1891.

Attention was called to the death of 4 cattle from disease near St. Stephen, N.B. Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the locality and examined the bodies which had been drawn into the woods and were in too advanced stage of decomposition to admit of a post-mortem examina-

Department of Agriculture.

tion, but from the description of the symptoms of the disease as given by the owner of the cattle, he pronounced the cause of death to have been anthrax. He gave instructions to have the carcasses burned and directions for preventing contagion.

LYN, ONT., June, 1891.

The death of three cattle from disease was reported as having occurred near Lyn, Ont., and that a post-mortem examination had established the cause of death to have been anthrax.

The carcasses were buried deeply and covered with lime and precautions taken to prevent any danger of contagion.

KEMPTVILLE, ONT., June, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified that certain cattle near Kemptville were affected with tuberculosis, one animal, a cow, had been killed by order of the owners and a post-mortem examination made by a local veterinary, who reported that he found the lungs, pleura, heart, diaphragm, peritoneum, intercostal muscles, stomach, intestines, mesentery liver and spleen covered with tubercular deposits, and that on making a longitudinal section of the lungs, they presented a putrefactive appearance and were filled with various sized nodules containing grayish white pus.

Prof. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was sent to inquire into the case and found that the cow above referred to and a Jersey bull had been purchased in October of the preceding year, that the bull had been sent to the farm of one of the owners a few miles away; that the cow had been stabled with three others during the winter, one of them being a calf of the dead cow, the calf alone appeared unhealthy, though a careful examination failed to reveal anything special.

On the farm where the bull had been sent, there were about 30 cows and heifers and two bulls, one the Jersey referred to, the other a grade Holstein calf, both occupying the same stable. The bull he considered to be tuberculous, the calf looked well, but the owner offered to kill him for post-mortem examination—no sign of tuberculosis could be found; an examination of the cows in the pasture was made, and although some were coughing slightly, none presented any positive symptoms of tuberculosis. Prof. Baker recommended the slaughter of the bull.

Mr. A. O. F. Coleman, was instructed to proceed to Kemptville to have the bull slaughtered, he did so, and made a post-mortem examination, the result of which was as follows:—Body well nurtured, the throat and contents of the throat quite healthy, though there was a slight attachment of the right lung, about 4 inches to the ribs. The abdominal cavity quite sound and well filled with partly digested food; on opening the head, the nasal organs were found to contain a quantity of a gray putty matter, free from odour which, it was quite apparent, had been the cause of the oppressed breathing.

Mr. Coleman made an inspection of the remainder of the cattle and pronounced them healthy.

WILLOW BUNCH (100 MILES SOUTH OF REGINA), July, 1891.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories telegraphed to the Minister of Agriculture that the disease of black-leg was reported among cattle at Willow Bunch; at the same time the department was advised that cattle from this locality were in route for Montreal for shipment. Prof. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., Veterinary Inspector at Montreal, was notified, and promised to look out for these cattle and see that none affected with disease were allowed to pass inspection.

Mr. T. A. Wroughton, V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was ordered to visit Willow Bunch and make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Wroughton reported that he had visited Willow Bunch and had seen the settlers there and learned that the disease had carried off a number of young animals, that during his stay (4 days) there were no fresh cases, nor had there been for over

a month, but that the history of the disease and the symptoms described, together with the locality where most of the stock had died indicated, he had no hesitation in saying, "Carbuncular Erysipelas" or black-leg.

Mr. Wroughton left directions with the Mission priest for the treatment of any fresh cases that might occur and as to the disposal of the carcasses, should there be any further deaths.

A case of death from anthrax was reported about a month later, as having occurred at Wood Mountain in an animal either brought from Willow Bunch or having been in contact with animals from that locality.

GLANFORD, ONT., July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the existence of disease among cattle at Glanford, Ont.

Prof. Andrew Smith, chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, upon investigation reported that the owner of the cattle had lost three head in 1890, and in 1891 three head, he had also lost two sheep, one of which had just died and on which he made a post-mortem examination, that judging from the symptoms described by the owner, the sudden deaths of the animals, the post-mortem lesions shown by the sheep (this also verified by microscopical examination of part of the spleen) he believed the disease to have been anthrax.

SURREY CENTRE, B.C., July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of a disease among cattle near Surrey Centre, B.C., it was stated that cattle otherwise healthy and often fat, were noticed with lumps varying in size, the large ones spreading somewhat like a saucer at the margin. To the touch the lumps felt hard and moved slightly with the skin, when they broke they showed matter and blood, the lumps became smaller after the discharge and often remained an open runningsore. The lumps appeared oftener on the neck than on other parts of the body. The cattle attacked seemed otherwise in normal health.

Prof. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, to whom the matter was referred, suggested, as the cause of the lumps, the larvæ of the oestrus bovis or gad-fly, and advised that further particulars be obtained. The department wrote to the party who reported this case asking further particulars, but no reply was received from him.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, ONT., August, 1891.

Prof. Andrew Smith, chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, wrote to the Department of Agriculture stating that a case or cases of suspected anthrax had been reported in the neighbourhood of Keen and Westwood, Ont., and that, in his absence, Mr. Wm. Cowan, V.S., had made an investigation and reported no cause for alarm; that the dead animals had been either burned or deeply buried and all necessary precautions taken.

HAZLEDEAN, ONT., July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the death of 6 calves at Hazledean, Ont. It was stated that they had died very suddenly, the first symptom being scouring, which occurred only about 6 hours before death. The parties were requested to notify the department if any more deaths occurred; nothing further was received by the department regarding this matter.

GRANBY, QUE., October, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the death of an animal at Granby, Que., by Mr. J. McCurdy, V.S., who reported as follows:—"I visited the farm of Mr. M. C. Bowker to see an animal supposed to have died from fox poison, but

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upon my arrival I found the following: Animal dead, blood from nostrils, eyes retracted, a small portion of intestine protruding from anus and a flow of bloody matter coming from same. Upon opening carcass and taking off skin there were to be found spots from the size of a 10 cent piece to a 50 cent piece. These spots could be seen all through the animal. Lungs congested and contained dirty frothy mucus. Stomach slightly congested, spleen considerably enlarged, small intestines congested and contained a large quantity of bloody matter. Blood very dark and watery. Duration of disease from 8 to 10 hours. Age of animals from 6 to 8 years. Upon making inquiries I found that the same man had lost three cows within 30 days, all showing the same symptoms."

IN THE HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE, December, 1891.

Some calves, imported from Great Britain, undergoing quarantine detention at Halifax, gave rise to suspicion of disease on account of coughing and high temperature.

One of them was slaughtered in the presence of Prof. D. McEachran, chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Wyatt Johnston, professor of pathology of McGill University, and Mr. W. Jakeman, V.S., the officer in charge of the Halifax Cattle Quarantine, and a post-mortem examination held.

The disease was pronounced by them to be broncho-pneumonia, probably contracted on the voyage; the remainder of the calves were subsequently allowed to leave the quarantine.

IN THE LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE, QUE., December, 1891.

It was found that disease had appeared in an animal imported from Great Britain undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis, which was diagnosed as non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In January Mr. J. A. Couture, V. S., the officer in charge at Lévis quarantine, reported as follows:—

"The bull has recovered from his very severe attack of non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but a few days after took a bad attack of articular rheumatism, boney tumours have grown on his hocks, both fetlocks are also affected. He is gradually failing and presents a miserable appearance. One of the cows has calved and the calf is suffering from scrofulous arthritus and I would be very much surprised if it lives. A very curious and incomprehensible thing to me in the case of the bull is, that he has cutaneous emphysema on the back part of the rump and part of the shoulders."

Shortly after this report the bull died within the precincts of the quarantine and a post-mortem examination was made by Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture assisted by Dr. Grenside, who represented the owner of the animal, and Dr. Couture and post-mortem lesions of sporadic pneumonia with general pleurisy and disease of the kidneys were found.

INDIAN RESERVE, DUCK LAKE, N.W.T., and vicinity, December, 1893.

The Department of Indian Affairs notified the Department of Agriculture of an outbreak of disease amongst cattle on the Indian Reserve at Duck Lake, and in the surrounding neighbourhood and inclosed a copy of a letter from the Indian agent stationed there, of which the following is an extract:—

"The disease is a peculiar one. The animal, to all appearances, is quite well, and suddenly lies down, seems to lose all power, groans and dies in a few minutes. When opened, the lungs, heart, milt and neck are found clotted with blood; and behind the fore legs, beneath the skin, is lodged a quantity of fluid of a bloody frothy nature."

The agent further stated that he had communicated with the North-west Mounted Police and had asked that a Veterinary Surgeon be sent to the reserve.

Subsequently the Department of Indian Affairs reported that their agent had informed them that the disease had recently disappeared and that no more animals had died.

The cause of death was supposed to be anthrax.

WHYCOCOMAGH, CAPE BRETON, January, 1892.

It was reported that a disease, supposed to be tuberculosis, had been discovered in a herd of cattle at Whycocomagh. C.B.

Mr. W. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who visited the affected herd confirmed the report and stated that he feared other herds in the neighbourhood were affected.

STE. THÉRÈSE, QUE., February, 1892.

Prof. D. McEachran, chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture, reported that the owner of a herd of cattle at Ste. Thérèse had visited him and informed him that some of the animals of his herd, if not all, were affected with tuberculosis, that three had died and that he had killed one the day previously and had brought the lungs with him for examination.

Prof. McEachran stated that the lungs brought, showed an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

In April, 1893, tuberculosis was reported to exist among cattle on another farm at Ste. Thérèse.

Prof. McEachran visited the place, examined the animals said to be affected, and reported that if the disease did exist in the herd at all, it was in such a stage as to be unrecognizable.

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., April, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of deaths occurring among ranche cattle at Pincher Creek.

Mr. T. A. Wroughton, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who was instructed to investigate, reported, that as the last death had taken place some time previous to his visit, he was unable to make a post-mortem examination, but from all he could learn of the symptoms exhibited by those that had been affected and of the condition of the carcasses after death, he gave it as his opinion that the cause of death was "gastric derangement of the true stomach," brought about by climatic influences.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, (near OTTAWA) April, 1892.

Information was received of an animal said to be suffering from disease in the township of Gloucester.

Mr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., who investigated the case, reported that the animal in question was suffering from nasal gleet, which he did not consider was of a contagious nature.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., June, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture received information that a Veterinary Sergeant of the North-west Mounted Police, had visited a farm near Prince Albert in order to ascertain the cause of the death of 4 head of cattle which had died after a few hours illness.

A copy of his report is hereto attached.

PRINCE ALBERT, June 20th, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

On the morning of the 18th inst. on arriving at J. W. Jackson's late of Dakota, now occupying the Plaxton farm about 6 miles east of the town, I found that during

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the previous afternoon and night 4 head of cattle, respectively, an ox, two cows and a newly born calf of one of the latter, all brought in from Dakota this spring, had died after a few hours' illness. He stated that during the previous forenoon he noticed a swelling forming under their throat accompanied by hanging of their ears, restlessness and other symptoms of illness. On visiting the carcasses, I found them greatly distended, with spume oozing from their mouths, and a post-mortem on one of the cows, in the other two cases decomposition was too far advanced, revealed the spleen, liver, lungs and digestive organs, with the exception of a slight extravasation of blood in the small intestines, in a normal state. The pericardial sac contained a large quantity of pale coloured serum and both cavities of the heart, also the neighbouring blood vessels, were filled with tarry coloured coagulated blood. On cutting into the tumour alluded to, it presented a firm, clear coloured gelatinous appearance from which a pale coloured serosity oozed. On inspecting the remainder of his stock I found another two animals, an ox and cow, presenting symptoms identical with those already described, and on revisiting his place this morning learned that these animals had died also during the night, and further, that another Dakota settler named James B. Wascott living about 3 miles distant had, during the past two nights, lost 2 cows also brought in from Dakota this spring, and in both instances presenting the same symptoms and revealing nearly the same post-mortem appearance.

I might mention the fact that this mortality has been confined exclusively to Dakota cattle, though a large herd of native-bred stock have been continually grazing therewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sgd.) W. MITCHELL, V.S., *V.S.Sgt.*

The Officer Commanding,
" F " Divison.

P. S.—As the result of as careful an investigation into the nature of this malady as opportunities afforded, I am of the opinion that the fatality is due to the introduction into the system of an *Anthracoïd poison* either in the food or drink or both, and the immunity enjoyed by native-bred stock might be accounted for from their gradual habituation to the conditions.

(Sgd.) W. M.

WARWICK, QUE., June, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture was informed through the office of the Inspector of Stock, Montreal, that a farmer of Warwick, Que., had reported several cases of cattle having an affection of the feet—from the description it was judged to be not of the nature of a disease but probably due to filth.

COOKSHIRE, QUE., September, 1892.

Some alarm was caused amongst the farmers near Cookshire by the death of six cattle from some unknown cause.

Prof. D. McEachran, the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture, visited the locality and made a post-mortem examination of one of the cattle that had recently died and reported the death due to some irritant poison.

STE. ANNE DE LA PÉRADE, QUE., October, 1892.

The death of a cow from some unknown disease was reported to the Department of Agriculture to have taken place near Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the department, was instructed to visit the locality and report.

Mr. Couture stated, after a post-mortem examination of the animal, that the cause of death was anthrax.

TORONTO, ONT., December, 1892.

Attention was called to the discovery of tuberculosis in a herd of 14 thoroughbred Jersey cattle about 4 miles from Toronto.

Satisfactory evidence that the disease was tuberculosis was obtained.

PARKHURST, QUE., January, 1893.

Attention was called to reported cattle disease at Parkhurst, Que., several animals having died in that neighbourhood.

An investigation by Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, proved the cause of death to have been "Charbon bacteridien" (anthrax fever).

L'ASSOMPTION, QUE., January, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the existence of disease among the cattle at the Agricultural College, L'Assomption.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the department, was instructed to investigate and report; this he did, pronouncing the disease to be tuberculosis and stating that one animal only—a grade Ayrshire cow—was affected; that she had been isolated over a month when he saw her, and that the rest of the animals there showed no symptoms of disease.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S RANCH,

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT, 21st February, 1893.

The attention of the department was called to alleged sickness among the cattle on the Hudson Bay Company's Ranch on the Peace River by a letter from Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who transmitted two letters from Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., and a memorandum signed by Mr. H. B. Round, an employee of the Hudson Bay Company, a copy of which is hereto annexed, stating that during the years 1890 and 1891 several animals on the above mentioned ranche had shown symptoms of being affected by a disease of the lungs, and that certain of them had died and others had been slaughtered by his order, and giving, as well as he was able, a description of the condition of the diseased animals while living and of a *post-mortem* examination of the lungs of those which had died, and expressing the opinion that the disease from which they were suffering was pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Burgess also transmitted a copy of the Edmonton "Bulletin" in which it was stated that Mr. T. A. Brick, son of the Church of England missionary, located in the Peace River District, had affirmed that at least one animal on the above named ranche had succumbed to the disease in 1892.

These documents were referred to Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Officer of the department, who, after a careful consideration of Mr. Round's memorandum, reported as follows:—"The history, symptoms and *post-mortem* lesions described by Mr. Round leave no room for doubt as to its being bovine tuberculosis." Prof. McEachran recommended that the Hudson Bay Company be advised to kill off every affected animal, and every animal that had been in contact with the diseased animals.

In February, 1892, the department was made aware of the existence of disease on the ranche, and at that time also Prof. McEachran pronounced it tuberculosis from the reports received.

MEMORANDUM *re* SICKNESS AMONG THE CATTLE ON HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S RANCHE, PEACE RIVER, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

During the summer of 1890 the cow "Maid of Plenburn," a pedigreed Polled Angus (purchased at Calgary through Messrs. Fitzgerald & Ellis) was in the habit of coughing and appeared to be generally unwell: the cough was always worse in hot weather. Nothing very serious was thought to be the matter till the animal

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commenced to lose flesh rapidly, breathing at this time was very laboured, her coat finally assumed a very dull appearance, hair standing up and head carried very low and strained forward. As the malady increased the back became arched; there was at this time a heavy discharge of mucus from the nostrils which were generally more or less turned up. It was evident that the cow was troubled with a lung disorder, but not being an expert I could not decide what the sickness was or what remedy to apply. The matter was reported in due form by me to the proper quarter, namely, to the officer in charge of the district. The gentleman (Mr. P. Macdonald) visited the ranche in company with me in the fall: it was decided to kill the cow, which, however, wandered off to the woods and there died. The carcass was too much decomposed when found by the stockman (James Kirkness) for "post-mortem" examination.

Soon after the foregoing, some of the other animals appeared to be unwell; this was more especially noticed in the cow "Bella," who also lost flesh rapidly, and, finally, developing similar general symptoms as "The Maid," succumbed.

At this time, being satisfied that the malady was more than ordinary, I studied the diseases of cattle, "American Cattle Doctor" by Dadd, V.S., and paid increased attention to the matter, visiting the ranche on every possible occasion.

Several animals now appeared to be infected; notably, the imported Polled Angus Bull "Edward of Eastview;" he, however, seldom or never coughed, but his coat became dull, he lost flesh, and was in the habit of swelling up, at which time he would breathe heavily; he died soon after indisposition was first noticed. On being cut open by the stockman, J. Kirkness, a large tumour was found immediately between the right and left lobe of the lungs. I was not present at the examination, the result of which, however, was reported to me as soon as practicable. The tumour, or hard mass, was described as being longer than a man's hand, and of some pounds weight.

In the fall of 1891, Mr. Inspector James McDougall visited Dunvegan and the ranche. I gave him all the information I had gathered, and showed him the cattle which were at the time unwell. I also told him what I feared the disease might be, as it was my opinion that the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia as described by Dr. Dadd were identical with those before me. Other deaths besides those above recorded had occurred, the general appearance, symptoms, &c., varying but little from those described. I suggested to Mr. McDougall the advisability of killing the affected ones, he agreeing to the suggestion, provided I was sure what the disease was. This I declined to decide. I also suggested that a Veterinary Surgeon be brought in to examine all the animals.

Shortly after Mr. McDougall's departure, Mr. Macdonald again visited the ranche. I called his attention at this time to a new development in the case of a 1-year-old steer which had become stiff in the joints, and which was commencing to assume the appearance of those before described.

After another short interval, a message was sent in that a certain cow had died. This animal was noticed on our last visit, as remarkably fine in build and condition, and certainly appeared to be quite healthy. The death of this animal caused me to decide that time for active measures had arrived. I immediately sent orders to the stockman to kill all animals that showed signs of disease, and to make a careful post-mortem examination, a record of which was to be kept till my arrival. I also directed that the assistance of Henry McCorrister (a man accustomed, all his life, to butchering cattle), who I knew would notice anything abnormal, be procured.

By first opportunity, I visited the ranche, and finding some affected animals still alive, gave order to slaughter them, myself assisting at the post-mortem.

A steer which had not been long attacked, and which was still in good condition, but breathed heavily, and had a heavy and offensive discharge of mucus from the nostrils, was shot. I immediately proceeded to make an examination: On the inside of the ribs, small tumours were noticed, varying in size from that of a bean to that of a dry fig. On an incision being made in the largest of these tumours, I found that it resembled a dry fig, that is to say, there were a number of small sacs, or tubercles distributed over the inside of the tumour; there was also noticed a similar

tumour on the point of the arisked immediately under the skin. I now turned my attention to the respiratory organs, and noticed that the lungs were not of even colour, but mottled, having patches here and there, much darker than the normal colour. The discoloured parts gave more resistance to the knife than ordinary. I found a large sac, or tumour, at the end of the trachea, between the lower jawbones, this was large enough to fill a man's two hands. I intended to weigh it, but it was burst when being removed, the small sacs or tubercles similar to those before mentioned were also noticed here.

Another animal, killed at the same time, was found to have two tumours, each about the size of a moose kidney, and about the shape, and situated one on either side of the windpipe, at the junction of same and lungs.

In some cases the blood was noticed to be very dark in colour, and tumours similar to those described were found in several cases.

I had received instructions to send all the steers to Lesser Slave Lake, but fearing that this would probably spread the disease over the country I decided not to let any of the animals leave the ranche. I also refused to sell a bull calf to the Roman Catholic Mission, fearing by so doing contagion might be spread at Dunvegan.

In December, 1891, I wrote to Mr. William Ogilvie a private letter, asking him to inquire of some expert "if the meat of animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia, was fit for food." I required this information for my own benefit, and for that of the community around me. I had been informed that it was quite fit for food, but my own idea was contrary to this.

About the same time I also sent a full detailed account of the result of post-mortem examinations, &c., to the officer in charge of my district who I knew would in turn forward same to the Commissioner of the H.B. Co. I received no instructions, or notice, as the result of this, till June 6th, 1892, when I was informed that I was "permitted to retire from the service of the Hudson Bay Company, having written a letter to Mr. Ogilvie concerning the company's business and which had threatened to paralyze the whole cattle trade of Canada."

(Sgd.) H. B. ROUND.

ST. DAVID DE L'AUBERIVÈRE, QUE., February, 1893.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was instructed to visit St. David de l'Auberivière, Que., and report on the cause of death of three cows which occurred in December, 1892.

Mr. Couture reported that François Bourassa, the owner of the animals, informed him that they were in apparent good health at night, and were found dead the next morning; that he had opened them and found the same lesions in each case, viz., intestines, liver and kidneys black, blood dark coloured, spleen very dark, blood flowing (after death) from nostrils, anus and vulva.

Mr. Couturo pronounced the cause of death to have been "Bacteridean Anthrax."

SALTCOATS DISTRICT, ASSA., March, 1893.

Attention was drawn through the officers of the North-west Mounted Police to deaths amongst cattle in the vicinity of Saltcoats, Assa. The correspondence in the case was referred to Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who agreed in the opinion of the North-west Mounted Police Inspector who reported the case, that the cause of the deaths was exposure and want of feed. This opinion was confirmed by a subsequent report from the inspector.

Attention was again called to this matter by the High Commissioner, who in July, 1893, forwarded an extract from a report made by Mr. Borradaile, the agent of the Colonization Board at Winnipeg, in which he mentioned that the Crofters of the Saltcoats Colony had lost a number of cattle from a disease of the nature of farcy.

It was thought advisable that an investigation should be made, and Mr. F. Torrance, D.V.S., was instructed to visit the district and report. This he did,

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stating that the present condition of the animals was good, and that there was no disease among them, that the mortality had been caused by want of feed, which had been exceptionally scarce and difficult to obtain, and that as soon as the spring set in and the cattle were able to graze, the mortality had ceased and the living cattle were soon out of danger.

RAPID CITY, MAN., April, 1893.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture was called to an outbreak of cattle disease, alleged to be pleuro-pneumonia, by a letter of Mr. S. F. Hampton, editor of the Rapid City *Spectator* addressed to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior and by him transferred to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. F. Torrance, D.V.S., was immediately instructed to at once proceed to the locality mentioned and slaughter some of the affected animals, and to make a careful pathological investigation and report the results to the department. Mr. Torrance was also directed to send portions of the lungs of the animals slaughtered to Ottawa for further examination by the Veterinary officers of the department.

These instructions were carried out by Mr. Torrance, who reported that after an examination of the living cattle, and a post-mortem examination of three which he selected for slaughter, he had no hesitation in saying that the disease from which they were suffering was not contagious, but enzootic, and caused by want of sufficient water and food. He also sent to the department portions of the lungs as requested, which were at once forwarded to Prof. D. McEachran, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department, for examination and report.

Prof. McEachran, after careful examination of the lungs, reported that there was no cause for anxiety and that the disease was due, most probably, to the severe winter and insufficient food and water, and that he had sent them to Prof. J. G. Adami, M.A., M.D., for pathological examination.

Prof. Adami in his report to the department, a copy of which is hereto annexed, stated that of the cardinal signs of pleuro-pneumonia, the organs examined did not afford a trace, and in conclusion remarked:—"I can only attribute the numerous deaths that have occurred to the exceptionally severe winter and consequent lack of food and malnutrition."

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Report upon certain lungs and portions of lungs received from Rapid City (through Professor D. McEachran, F.R.C. V.S.)

Upon May 1st, I received from Professor McEachran a box containing the trachea and lungs of a calf, and with them a bottle labelled "specimens of lung of Rapid City Cattle Disease." The upper specimen from right lung of case 2. The lower is apex of posterior lobe of right lung of case 1. In methyl alcohol. With these Professor McEachran transmitted to me Dr. Torrance's report of his investigation into the disease.

The organs from the calf were contained in a cloth, and this was surrounded by powdered borax. Upon opening the cloth they were found to be fresh and in excellent condition. The pieces of lung in alcohol were also well preserved.

Examination of the lungs of the calf.

The pleural covering over the whole of the lungs was healthy, and, where the lungs had not become a little dry upon the surface, was still glistening. There was not a trace of thickening or of coating with lymph, no sign that is of old or recent pleurisy.

Absence of pleurisy.

The lung tissue examined by the naked eye both upon superficial examination and upon section was light in colour, such as is the ordinary

Absence of interstitial pneumonia.

condition in the calf. There was no recognizable thickening of the connective tissue running between the lobules of the organ.

The larger air passages were pale, showing no congestion. The smaller terminal bronchi contained a thin mucus. This was wanting or scarce noticeable in the bronchi of the upper lobes, and was most abundant in those of the lower lobes, though even here it was not present in great abundance.

Parasitic worms in the air passages.

In the main bronchus of the lowest (posterior) lobe of the right lung, and its branches, and to a less extent in two of the branches of the main bronchus of the lower (posterior) lobe of the left lung lay numerous fine thread-like worms varying in length from three-quarters of an inch to two and a-half inches. Examination showed these to be male and female *Strongylus*—*Strongylus micrurus*, or a very closely allied species.

Absence of action or passive congestion.

The edges of the lobes were still crepitant, containing air; the rest of the tissue although of perfectly healthy appearance was wanting in crepitancy, and collapsed. The edges of the posterior lobes, it may be added, were rather more crepitant than normal—that is to say they were slightly emphysematous. The vessels were empty and no fluid exuded from the cut surfaces upon compressing the organ.

Microscopical Examination.

Small pieces were cut from the various regions of both lungs, were hardened, stained and examined with the following results:—

Left lung, Upper (anterior) lobe.—Pleural surface normal. Fibrous septa between lobules present no infiltration. Lung tissue proper healthy, slightly collapsed, no exudation into the air cells.

Bronchi: Those of large size normal; terminal bronchi some proliferation of the epithelium and evidences of slight bronchitis with surrounding infiltration (peribronchitis) bronchioles, normal.

Lower (posterior) lobe.—Presents the same features as the preceding, with in addition slight distension of the air cells towards the edge of the organ.

Right lung, uppermost lobe.—Bronchitis and peribronchitis (infiltration with small round cells immediately around the bronchi) well marked in some of the terminal bronchi. Other portions of the tissue perfectly normal.

Middle lobe.—The most marked feature in sections from this region was the collapse. This in all probability is of post-mortem origin. Peribronchitis as in preceding sections well marked—and as in them no infiltration of the interlobular septa, or into the pleura, and no exudation into the air cells.

Lowest lobe.—Sections taken from the middle region of this lobe present no departure from healthy condition. Others taken from the edge exhibit very extensive peribronchitis and bronchitis, with collapse of some air cells and emphysema of others—but here as elsewhere there is marked absence of any inflammation affecting pleura, air cells, or fibrous tissue between the lobules.

It is evident therefore, both from naked eye appearance and microscopical examination, that the calf from which these lungs were removed was not suffering from any form of pleurisy, pneumonia or pleuropneumonia. So too there was not a trace of tuberculosis.

Examination of lung of cow (Case 1).

Absence of recent pleurisy.

This piece of lung tissue being the apex of the posterior lobe (of the left lung, I fancy, according to Dr. Torrance's report although upon the

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bottle it is labelled as coming from the right lung*) presents a pleural covering that has an opaque appearance. The opacity is largely due to its stay in spirit, for on cutting it across it does not appear to be unduly thick. The surface is quite smooth and shows no sign of recent inflammation.

On section the lung tissue is pale, the air cells in general are distended more especially towards the immediate apex. There is no sign of inflammation affecting air cells or interstitial substance. Towards the centre of the specimen the walls of the bronchi are thickened.

Upon microscopic examination the tissues were found to resemble very closely in their condition what was noted in the calf's lung—the emphysema was more marked, the amount of infiltration around the bronchi was greater. Towards the centre of the lobe this round celled infiltration has invaded the adjacent air cells, and has an appearance suspicious of peribronchial tuberculosis. The careful staining of a large number of sections for tubercle bacilli has, however, yielded negative results.

Examination of the lung of the bull (Case 2).

The pleural covering of this lung is in a similar condition to that of Case 1. The lung tissue itself is crepitant and in general pale although an occasional lobule is of darker colour. Microscopical examination discloses absence of peribronchitis, healthy condition of the pleura and interlobular connective tissue. The great majority of the air cells are free from any change, but there are occasional groups of these containing extravasated blood corpuscles. The extravasation is slight and is unaccompanied by any proliferation or casting off of the alveolar epithelium. The capillaries of the alveolar walls are a little congested.

Absence of pneumonia and interstitial pneumonia.

In the absence of any other signs which might be associated with inflammatory disturbance, I can only account for this extravasation and congestion as being produced at the time of death.

Conclusion.

It is clear from a study of the lung tissue of these three animals that the disease from which they died has not been pleuro-pneumonia. Of the cardinal signs of that malady the organs examined do not afford a trace. There is no acute or sub-acute inflammation of the pleura, none of the interlobular connective tissue, none of the walls of the air cells leading to alveolar pneumonia. The slight extravasations or hæmorrhages in Case 2 are so insignificant that they may be neglected.

The bronchitis and peribronchitis forming the main pathological condition in the lungs of the calf and of the cow in Case 2, would seem to be associated with the presence of parasitic worms in the bronchi. This strongylus bronchitis has been known to cause great emaciation of the cattle affected by it, and according to some observers may take on a contagious character. That it should become contagious is, judging from the life history of these worms, a very doubtful matter. It is, however, unnecessary for me to do more than call attention to this condition, inasmuch as although present, the state of the lung as a whole is such as to show clearly that this parasitic affection has not been nearly sufficiently advanced in the case of the cow and the calf to cause death, while it is wholly wanting in the case of the bull.

Judging from the lungs alone, and granting that the other organs of the body exhibited as little departure from the healthy state as these

* Extruding from one of the bronchi was a strongylus—one of the worms which Dr. Torrance notes as being present in the bronchi of the left lung.

exhibit, I can only attribute the numerous deaths that have occurred to the exceptionally severe winter, and consequent lack of food, and malnutrition.

(Sgd.) J. GEORGE ADAMI, M.A., M.D.

Professor of Pathology, McGill University.

May 5th, 1893.

UNITED STATES TRANSIT CATTLE DETAINED AT SARNIA, May, 1893.

Mr. E. P. Westell, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Sarnia, reported that he had detained a carload of United States cattle (in transit to Brooklyn, U.S.), as several of them were affected with lump jaw, or actinomycosis, and asked for instructions as to their disposal.

The question was referred to Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department, who reported that he did not consider that there would be any danger to the health of Canadian cattle by allowing animals affected with this disease to be carried through Canada from one point in the United States to another in close bonded cars.

Instructions were accordingly sent to Mr. Westell to allow the animals in question to proceed.

SWEETSBURG, QUE., May, 1893.

Information was received of the deaths of cattle on a farm near Sweetsburg, Que.

Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the farm in question and reported a total absence of disease of any kind in the herd of dairy cattle thereon, but stated that there was "most shocking evidence of starvation;" that the barn in which they had been kept was in a most filthy condition; "that a more unsanitary state of affairs could hardly be imagined," and that the deaths were due to extreme debility and exposure to the recent hot weather. In conclusion he remarked that the case was one for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rather than for the quarantine service.

CASTLEAVERY, MAN., June, 1893.

Cases of tuberculosis amongst cattle in the vicinity of Castleavery, Man., were reported.

KING'S COUNTY, P.E.I., June, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that deaths had occurred in a herd of cattle at East Point, P.E.I.

Mr. W. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department, visited the farm on which the deaths had occurred and reported that 6 head of cattle had died in the past two years, and gave it as his opinion that one had died from injuries received from another animal, two from inflammatory rheumatism due to exposure, and three from tuberculosis.

MONCTON, N.B., July, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture received a part of the lung and liver of a cow that had died at Moncton from a disease which it was stated was pleuro-pneumonia.

These specimens were forwarded to Prof. Wyatt Johnston, Pathologist of McGill University, for examination.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston reported that the portion of lung sent was found to be crepitant and contain air in every part—that there was no consolidation or pneumonia—that the pleura was free from any trace of inflammation or thickening, and that a

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microscopic examination revealed absolutely nothing to give rise to any suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, and further that there was nothing in the specimen sent to show what had been the cause of death.

CLEARWATER, MAN., July, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that deaths had occurred among cattle on a large pasture near Clearwater, Man., and that the disease was anthrax.

Mr. M. Young, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was instructed to visit Clearwater and report to the department the result of his investigations.

Mr. Young was unable to find any trace of disease in any of the animals which he saw, although owing to the rough and broken nature and extent (1,000 or 1,200 acres) of the grazing land fenced in, it was found impossible to round them all up for his inspection. No carcasses of dead animals were discovered and he was therefore, unable to report on the nature of the disease, if any, which may have been present.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, FROM July, 1891, to October, 1893.

Twenty-nine animals have died or been destroyed, and the disease of tuberculosis found in every instance, except one.

Twenty-seven were killed, and two died. Also twelve young calves from these suspected or diseased animals were destroyed shortly after birth. No trace of the disease was found in the calves by post-mortem examination.

Of the twenty-seven killed, twenty-one were destroyed after tests were made with tuberculin.

The carcasses were buried in pits from 6 to 7 feet deep with a liberal application of quicklime both under and over them.

HIGH RIVER, ALTA, August, 1893.

The Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police sent to the Department of Agriculture a report from Veterinary Sergeant C. H. H. Sweetapple of the North-west Mounted Police force on a visit to a band of cattle on a ranche at High River.

Mr. Sweetapple stated that he found the cattle free from disease. That they had suffered a great deal during the previous winter from cold and want of feed, and that a number had died and that from the symptoms described he believed the cause of death to have been tuberculosis brought on by exposure and an insufficient supply of food.

DISTRICT OF MATSQUI, BRITISH COLUMBIA, August, 1893.

A communication was received from the Municipal Council of Matsqui, B.C., reporting deaths amongst calves in that district and asking that an investigation be made as to the cause.

Mr. M. G. Blanchard, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was at once instructed to proceed to the locality mentioned and investigate.

Under date of 25th August, Mr. Blanchard wrote that he had visited the scene of the mortality, had met several members of the municipal council, but that he had arrived too late to be of any practical benefit, as there had not been a case in the district for about three weeks; that the symptoms of the disease as described by various persons were so conflicting that it was impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion; that there had been two previous cases, viz., in September, 1891, and September, 1892, and that he had arranged with the council to let him know immediately on the discovery of any new cases.

Early in September, Mr. Blanchard was notified of a fresh case and proceeded to the spot and found a calf $3\frac{1}{2}$ months old which had died eight hours before his arrival. The symptoms of the disease and the results of post-mortem examination are found in Mr. Blanchard's report to Prof. McEachran, Chief Inspector, copy of which is hereto attached.

Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department, remarks on Mr. Blanchard's report that it is impossible for him to arrive at a satisfactory diagnosis, but that he is of opinion that it is due to local causes, what these are he cannot tell.

VICTORIA, B.C., September 7th, 1893.

D. MCEACHRAN, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a report of the case as well and as far as the owner could describe it:—

"The calves were in the pasture on a side hill which was burnt over about two years ago, and the stumps are still standing; a stream runs through the pasture and the water is clear; the animals are brought into the barnyard at night. This calf was dropped in May. The first thing noticed was a profuse diarrhoea, so being afraid I separated this calf from the rest. The second day the animal refused food, and towards evening I noticed the nostril swelling and the breathing becoming much quickened, and after a time froth came from the nostrils. The animal got very weak behind and the last day could not rise; the diarrhoea continued throughout until it died on the fourth day."

The post-mortem (eight hours after death) points are as follows:—Bull calf $3\frac{1}{2}$ months old, well kept and in good condition. Left nostril and upper lip much swollen and opening almost closed, on cutting into it found blood and serum in patches throughout quite fluid. Ptechial spots showed through the skin, covering the lip where there was no hair. The schneiderian membrane lining the upper part of the nasal cavity pale and healthy. On removing the skin found the subcutaneous tissues healthy. On opening the pleural cavity found a small quantity of coagulated very yellow serum. Pericardium and heart all right. Lung tissue healthy except slight ecchymosis of the surface of the one that was uppermost; the underneath one had more or less discolouration from post mortem settling of blood. Mucous membrane of trachea and bronchi full of frothy mucus, m.m. of bronchi somewhat inflamed. Diaphragm healthy. On opening the abdomen found no extra serum. The serous coat of stomachs covered with hæmorrhagic spots about 3 inches in diameter, stomachs full but not impacted. Small bowels empty and a diffused slight inflammation in portions of them. Large bowels normal. Spleen healthy. Liver somewhat pale and friable, gall bladder $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Right kidney normal, left one much darker. Clots of blood had formed on the convex surface of both, but much larger on the left one. Bladder empty and normal.

The owner stated that he had lost calves for the last 5 years in a similar manner, and had lost one before this summer.

They stated that none over a year old were affected and that the dreaded months were August and September.

Now I can find nothing in any of my books that bears any resemblance to a disease like this. To me it seems a complication of broncho-pneumonia and purpura with inflammation of liver, kidneys and bowels. I, therefore, write you seeking some light on the subject. What the cause is I can't imagine, as the surroundings in each case I have heard of are so different but producing a similar train of symptoms.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.)

M. G. BLANCHARD,
Veterinary Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

NORTH TORONTO, ONT., August, 1893.

One Wm. Mole, V. S., reported to the Department of Agriculture that foot and mouth disease had broken out amongst the dairy cattle of North Toronto.

Investigations were made by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. A. Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, who reported that there was no trace of foot and mouth disease in any of the animals examined by them.

POINT EDWARD QUARANTINE, August, 1893.

Five head of cattle which had just been released from the Quarantine at Point Edward were found to be affected with tuberculosis in its incipient stage, and their slaughter was authorized in the special circumstances of the case.

GRANBY, QUE., September, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the existence of tuberculosis in the vicinity of Granby, Que.

PRESCOTT, ONT., October, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was notified that disease had appeared in a herd of cattle near Prescott.

Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the department, reported, after visiting these cattle, that they were free from any contagious disease, and that he was surprised that the cases should have been reported at all.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., October, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that disease existed among cattle on a dairy farm at Niagara Falls.

This was investigated by Mr. Chas. Elliott, V.S., who reported that the animals were not affected with any contagious disease, but were suffering from the attacks of black flies which had been very numerous in that section of the country.

SARNIA, ONT., October, 1893.

A case of tuberculosis was reported to the Department of Agriculture to have existed in the township of Moore near Sarnia. The animal had been slaughtered by the advice of two local veterinary surgeons.

EDMONTON AND ST. ALBERT DISTRICTS, ALTA., November, 1893.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture was called by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, and by the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police to a disease amongst cattle in the Edmonton and St. Albert districts.

A veterinary sergeant of the Mounted Police force investigated these cases and reported that the animals had died from "black leg" or "anthrax," and instructed the settlers in these districts to burn the carcasses of any more animals that should chance to die with symptoms similar to those already deceased.

The action taken by the department was to forward a letter of Prof. McEachran, on the subject of anthrax, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, with the suggestion that it should be published in the local papers.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT., December, 1893.

It was reported that five head of cattle, the property of the Provincial Government of Ontario, had been slaughtered on suspicion of tuberculosis, and that fifteen had been placed under surveillance at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario.

GODERICH, ONT., January, 1894.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the existence of disease in cattle at Goderich, Ont.

The disease was pronounced to be tuberculosis and the owner of the animals affected advised to slaughter them.

APPENDIX "I"

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN LEVIS QUARANTINE IN 1886.

On the 24th June the ss. "Hibernian," of the Allan line, arrived in port with fifty-five Galloways belonging to Mr. Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, Ontario; two Red Polled cattle for Col. Blair, Truro, Nova Scotia, and twenty-nine Polled Angus for Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal. They, like all the other cattle, were placed in isolated yards and sheds.

They were carefully inspected on arrival and carefully watched in quarantine. They all seemed to be in good health, except the bull "Independence," which being a large, heavy animal, the little stiffness and unwillingness to move observable in him, the man in charge declared was due to fatigue. From this time till the 5th of August no report of ill-health was made, nor were any symptoms observable by the inspecting officer, Mr. Couture, or the quarantine foreman, Mr. Walsh, although the sheds were visited daily, and sometimes twice a day. At that date the bull "Independence" was reported to be off his feed a little and coughing. At the same time Mr. McCrae informed Mr. Couture that two of his cattle besides "Independence" came from the Chappleton herd in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in which pleuro-pneumonia had broken out since they were shipped, and a copy of the local newspaper was produced by Mr. McCrae's man, in which the outbreak at Chappleton was reported. I received Mr. Couture's letter reporting the facts on the 6th, and left for Quebec the same night, and accompanied by Mr. Couture made a careful inspection of the herd, and had no difficulty in diagnosing the existence of the lung plague in the herd. I proceeded at once to Ottawa and reported the facts; and on your instructions returned to Quebec and had "Independence" killed, and assisted by Mr. Williamson Bryden, V. S., Boston, and Mr. Couture, assistant inspector, made a careful post-mortem examination, which fully confirmed the diagnosis. On reporting this, you were pleased to order the slaughter of the entire herd, and to destroy everything they had been in contact with, including the buildings, fences, feed, bags and men's clothing.

Mr. Andrew Allan's herd, which accompanied them on the same steamer, was at once still more isolated, and specially watched. No person, not even the owners, were admitted to the quarantine. Every person employed in caring for the cattle was compelled to change his clothing on entering yard; and on leaving it a man was kept constantly on guard to make sure that no communication took place between the men in different yards, and the most rigid quarantine possible was maintained.

On the 24th August symptoms of the plague had developed in Mr. Allan's cattle, and they, too, were, on your orders, slaughtered and cremated, with everything in contact with them, as had been done with Mr. McCrae's herd.

On the 10th of October, symptoms of pleuro had so far developed in a herd belonging to Messrs. Clark & Norris as to warrant us in killing one for post-mortem examination, which confirmed the diagnosis. In this case the contagion was through one of McCrae's bulls having been used to serve a heifer.

The herd was kept under close supervision, being carefully examined twice a day; and it was not until 10th October that I felt warranted in pronouncing them diseased. And as an evidence of the ill-defined nature of the symptoms, I took the following statement by the man in charge:—

"I, William McGubbin, am in charge of Messrs. Clark & Norris' cattle. I accompanied them from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and have had charge of them since they entered quarantine on the 27th May last. Up till Thursday, 7th October, I considered them in perfect health; in fact, on Wednesday, 6th October, I mailed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, Dumfriesshire, who shipped them, that they were all

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right. On Thursday night, 7th October, I noticed that two of them were dull, breathing quick, and one of them a little off her feed; the other fed as usual. On Mr. Couture, the Inspector, making his visit on Thursday, his attention was directed to them, and he ordered them to be isolated.

"Since then, one of them, No. 27, coughed more, her breathing being quicker. She continued to feed fairly on hay, but not on grains. I found her bowels costive, and on my own responsibility I gave her some oil. I had no previous experience myself with pleuro-pneumonia, but have heard it often spoken of and described by those who had, and I thought I could have detected it if it existed in the herd; but I did not think that any such disease did exist among these cattle. I was very much surprised when I saw the lung so solid and attached to the ribs, and especially when it was cut, it being speckled and discoloured, quite different from the healthy part of the lung. Although I never before saw a pleuro-pneumonia lung cut up, as soon as I saw it I knew it was a bad job, as it was just as I had heard it described.

"Except these two heifers, no person, not an experienced inspector, could detect anything the matter with the rest of this herd. From the information I have of this disease, I do not think any of them will escape it. It will merely be a matter of time for it to develop.

"WM. MCGUBBIN."

Orders being given for the slaughter of this herd, they were killed and cremated also.

All traces of contagion from the Chappleton herd being thus destroyed, it was hoped that we had seen the last of it.

On the 17th September I sent you the following statement of the man in charge of a herd of Polled Angus belonging to Robert Reid, Iowa:—

"I hereby certify that I, James Henry, am in the employment of Mr. Robt. Reid, Iowa. I came from Aberdeenshire in charge of this Polled Angus cattle. I left home on the 28th May. The cattle were apparently in good health. A day or two after we were on board the ship, I noticed this cow, 'Jemima of Kinecragie,' breathing quick and snorting. She also gave an occasional cough, I called Mr. Reid's attention to it at the time. He said it would be easy to cure her when she got to Iowa. She has continued the same ever since—that is, to snort and cough.

"She took a weed in one of the quarters of the udder on the 9th September. She was feverish and off her feed. She coughs when startled or excited, but when quiet she coughs very little. I gave her some salts, which purged her. Since then she is feeding better, and I think is much improved. I haven't heard the calf cough much. The cow is a poor milker; she hasn't milk enough to feed her calf. It has got nothing but the feed to bring it up on.

"JAMES HENRY."

This cow was reported at the time as specially suspicious as a chronic case of pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, it being impossible to say which, but the herd were specially isolated and dealt with as if diseased.

It was not, however, till the 16th November that we were warranted in declaring them diseased, and a post-mortem examination of this cow proved that she was a chronic or so-called recovered case, the portion of diseased lung being encysted, yet retaining, in a marked degree, all the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, and without doubt this cow carried the disease in her lung from Scotland, which being encysted the germs were confined till, by a fresh inflammation being established, the disease extended afresh and spread to the other animals in the herd; and I have no hesitation in affirming that it would have been possible for this animal to have been passed as tuberculous, and in this way would have given rise to an occult outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at some later date; hence it was fortunate for the owner at least that the disease broke out in the quarantine, otherwise he might have lost his entire home herd.

On the 17th November this entire herd was killed and cremated with everything in contact.

As a precautionary measure, on the outbreak of the disease the lands adjoining the quarantine yards were declared in quarantine for half a mile, and all movement of cattle was stopped, those in the immediate vicinity of the quarantine were bought and slaughtered, while those at a safe distance were allowed to be kept under quarantine regulations.

In all cases indemnity was paid according to the "Amendment to the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1886."

As a further precautionary measure all the cattle in yards immediately adjoining those in which disease had existed were included in a slaughter order, but it was found on killing a few small lots that no extension of the disease had occurred in them, and it was not enforced.

The whole of the animals not slaughtered were detained in quarantine for three months after the occurrence of the last case of pleuro-pneumonia, the expenses being paid by the Government after the expiry of the ninety days of quarantine prescribed by law.

In slaughtering the animals careful post-mortem notes were kept of each, all of which proved the insidiousness of this disease, the pathological lesions being much more advanced than would be suspected from the clinical examination.

The following condensed post-mortem notes made by Mr. Couture at the time will illustrate this:—

"I beg to submit my report of the results of the post-mortem examinations of both Mr. McCrae's and Mr. A. Allan's herds of cattle that have been slaughtered by order of the Department of Agriculture at the Point Lévis cattle quarantine, as being infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The destruction of Mr. McCrae's herd was commenced on the 13th of August, and finished on the 21st. It consisted of 55 head of Galloway and two Red Polled heifers, the property of Col. Blair, but these latter were always understood to form part of what was called McCrae's herd.

"The autopsy was made in each case almost immediately after death.

"The first animal killed was the bull 'Independence,' who was the first of the herd which attracted my attention and aroused my apprehensions that contagious pleuro-pneumonia might have been imported into the quarantine. This bull was destroyed on the 13th instant by yourself in my presence, and the post-mortem examination made at once. Though you are aware of the pathological changes that were manifested by this animal, I may perhaps be justified in repeating them here again.

"Both pleuras costalis were highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. The best part of large lobe of left lung was solid and presented that characteristic marbled appearance of pleuro-pneumonia; the pleura-pulmonalis of right lung was thickened and inflamed. A piece of the solid lung is preserved in alcohol in the office of the quarantine.

"The same day another bull was killed. He manifested hardly any symptoms of disease during life, but at post-mortem examination pleuro-pneumonia was found to exist in its primary stage. The pleura costalis of both sides was inflamed, and presented, especially on the ribs, numerous fibrinous deposits. The pleura-pulmonalis was thickened.

"On the 19th, the destruction of the rest of the herd was commenced. The bull 'Marcus' was the first of the lot killed. This bull, with four other head, which stood in the same stable with 'Independence' and other bulls killed on the 13th, showed no symptoms of disease until about the 10th of August. At this date he began to cough, but continued to thrive well. The cough was infrequent, and as he continued to feed as well as usual, the man in charge took no notice of it. When you came—the 13th—his temperature was taken, it was 103½. All went apparently well until the 16th, when all at once he refused his feed, the cough increasing very much in frequency, so much so that the next day, it was, I may say, constant. On the 16th the thermometer marked 106. On the 17th the temperature was 107, and it stopped there until he was destroyed. He emitted the *grunt* at expiration now and then, but I had to observe it for ten or fifteen minutes, to be able to notice it.

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"On the morning of the 19th, when he was taken out of the stable, he was so weak that he was staggering, and some men had to support him to enable him to walk the distance between the stable and the place where he was to be slaughtered.

"The autopsy revealed the existence of the disease in its most advanced stage.

"The pleura-costalis of both sides was highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. On the left side the two pleuras were adherent on three-fourths of the surface. The large lobe of the left lung was solid and marbled. The half of the large lobe of right lung was also solid and marbled. There was complete adhesion of the diaphragm to the peritoneum—4 and 5. Something must be said of the two Red Polled: One was quiet and could be examined carefully by me to ascertain the state of her health. I may say here that they arrived at the quarantine in poor condition. They improved in condition considerably and rapidly; they were very good feeders, and when they were destroyed they were fat. They had a fine coat, handled well, and seemed, to an ordinary observer, in excellent health.

"One of the two was very nervous, and I could never go near her, consequently she was never examined.

"I will call them 'the quiet one' and 'the nervous one.' The 'quiet one' had a temperature of 103½, she only coughed a few days, and only occasionally, before her destruction. Percussion revealed that a portion of left lung was solid, it also caused the emission of the *grunt*. I pronounced her to be suffering from pleuro, in an advanced stage. The 'nervous one' never coughed and the attendant was in good hopes that at least there was nothing wrong with her.

"Post-mortem examination showed that both had a large portion of left lung solid and marbled. The pleura costalis was very much inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. I never can describe the stupefaction of the 'herder' when he observed these alterations.

"Four others had a portion either of the right or of the left lung solid and marbled, making in all eight animals that presented that characteristic not to be forgotten, pathological alteration of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

"Five of these eight had the two pleuras so adherent that the lung had to be torn off the ribs. Forty-two showed the following morbid changes: Pleura costalis more or less inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine, specially from the sixth or seventh rib. Pleura-pulmonalis thickened and in some cases presenting, on the large lobes, numerous small deposits of fibrine. Lastly, seven (*i. e.*, four adults and three calves), were found to be free from the disease."

"Recapitulation.

"Seven animals were free from the disease. Eight animals had pleura costalis inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits of fibrine. Portion of lungs solid and marbled. In five of these complete adherence of the two pleuras. Forty-two animals with pleura costalis more or less inflamed and covered with fibrine deposits, specially from sixth or seventh rib. Pleura pulmonalis thickened and inflamed, and in some cases presenting numerous deposits of fibrine on its outer surface. Total fifty-seven.

"I may mention that I found six suffering from tuberculosis, some to a great extent.

"Mr. A. Allan's Herd.

"Mr. Allan's herd which numbered thirty head (one nurse, a French cow, and twenty-nine imported Polled Angus) showed no signs of disease, not even coughing, until about the 10th August.

"Since this date some began to cough, but very little. Among these were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, and four calves. There were only a few that could be examined carefully to ascertain their state of health, the most of them were too nervous for a stranger to go near them and still the only thing we could do with the quietest was to take

the temperature. None would let us explore the chest. However, at various times I took the temperature of the following numbers: The bull, Nos. 16, 3, 30, 4, the four calves, Nos. 7, 40, 13.

"It ranged from 103 to 103½, except No. 7, which had a temperature varying from 104¼ to 105½.

"No. 4 was the only one whose cough increased of all the grown up cattle. The cough also increased on the calves, specially the heifer calves.

"The whole herd had improved considerably in condition since their arrival in quarantine and they were in the best of condition when the animals were killed.

"Six animals presented at the post-mortem examination, unmistakable pathological alterations of pleuro-pneumonia—*i. e.*, that solid state and marbled appearance of portion of lung. They were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, the big heifer calf and the bull calf.

"No. 16.—Pleura costalis inflamed and covered with fibrinous deposits, specially from seventh rib, left side. Left lung—portion of large lobe solid and marbled, and a portion of medium lobe, as big as an egg, also solid and marbled. Right lung—pleura thickened but parenchyma sound.

"No. 3.—Pleura costalis highly inflamed and presenting large deposits of fibrine specially on 5th, 6th and 7th ribs of both sides. Portion of large lobe of left lung is solid and marbled.

"No. 12.—As No. 3, portion of large lobe of left lung marbled. Twelve tubercles were found in both right and left lungs and in every lobe.

"Large heifer calf.—Pleura costalis slightly inflamed on both sides from 7th rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"Bull calf.—Pleura costalis inflamed on both sides from 7th rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"No. 4.—Pleura costalis highly inflamed on both sides (specially on 5th, 6th, 7th ribs of right side). Considerable deposits of fibrine. Right lung—large lobe partly full of tubercles, partly marbled, about one-third sound. Left lung—smallest lobe tuberculosed. Large lobe pleura is thickened.

"In the twenty-four other animals little difference existed in the morbid changes. All had the pleura-costalis inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. The worst were Nos. 20, the bull, 30, 10, 13, 7, in which the pleura-costalis was much inflamed on all its surface and the deposits of fibrine very considerable.

"Then came one that had no number and No. 15 in which the pleura-costalis was specially inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits from the 5th rib.

"Then came Nos. 40, 29, 2, 11, 17, 52, 26, 22, 51, nurse, and one heifer calf in which the pleura-costalis was most inflamed and covered with deposits from the 7th or 8th rib.

"One that had no number and No. 5 had the deposits and inflamed pleura, specially on the four last ribs.

"The three others, No. 14, one heifer calf and one without number, had only slight deposits and the pleura was much less inflamed than on the above mentioned ones.

"Nos. 12, 13, 4 and one without number were tuberculosed.

"J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,

"Assistant Inspector of Quarantine."

Department of Agriculture.

LIST of Imported Animals slaughtered on suspicion of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Owners.	No.	Breed.	Date.
Thos. McCrae.....	55	Galloways.....	21 August
Col. Blair.....	2	Red Polls.....	21 do
Andrew Allan.....	29	P. Angus.....	26 do
do.....	1	Canadian.....	26 do
Clark & Norris.....	55	Galloways.....	10, 13, 14, 15 Oct.
R. Y. Attril.....	1	Sussex.....	16 October.
do.....	2	Cow and calf Red Polled.....	20 November.
Reid Bros.....	2	Polled Angus.....	31 October.
do.....	16	do.....	18 November.
Hon. J. Mulock.....	13	do.....	20 do
J. J. Hill.....	1	do.....	4 do
John Stewart.....	15	do.....	22 do
do.....	1	Ayresshire.....	22 do
Thos. Brown.....	3	do.....	22 do
Wm. Stephen.....	4	3 and a calf W. Highland.....	22 do
Total.....	200		

Besides these, 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, with the consent of the owners, who were compensated as in the Act provided, and 189 cattle were subjected to quarantine regulations.

The destruction of so many valuable animals is a matter of regret, but it was unavoidable on account of the insidious nature of this disease and the enormous interests at stake. The whole cattle wealth of the Dominion was threatened by the introduction of this plague, and your inspectors felt that no possible chance of the extension of the disease in or out of the quarantine should be taken, hence extreme measures were enforced, and it is a matter for congratulation that these measures were successful and the lung plague was stamped out within the quarantine fences, and burned out in the cremating furnace, and that, at a cost which compared with the value to the country of the prevention of the disease and the consequent ruinous embargoes which would immediately follow its outbreak in the country, is trifling.

I beg to report that immediately on discovering the disease, on receiving your instructions I at once reported the facts to the United States Consulting Veterinarian at Washington, and requested him to visit the quarantine or send a substitute to keep his government informed on the measures enforced for the stamping out of the disease, so as to prevent any trouble in our international quarantine regulations. This, however, was not considered necessary as they were satisfied that everything would be done that was necessary.

Observations of the Peculiar Features of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Its period of incubation may safely be put down at three months, but so ill-defined are the symptoms, for weeks after that even an experienced cattle man, such cattle men as we usually find in charge of herds in quarantine, may not only not observe them, but will often not be convinced of their existence, as in the cases of McCrae's, Allan's, Clark & Norris's and Reid's men, each one protested, and one Clark & Norris man positively refused to allow Mr. Couture to kill his cattle after he had been ordered to do so, asserting most emphatically they were healthy, yet to his amazement every one of them was found, post-mortem, in a stage of the disease more or less advanced.

The symptoms are not always well defined; in Allan's cattle, for instance, such was their condition, that the black shiny coats, the well covered ribs and the almost entire absence of cough made it very difficult to convince the uninitiated that they

were affected by the dreadful plague, and nothing but the thermometer, along with auscultation and percussion could enable an inspector to diagnose the disease, and he could be positive only after seeing a post-mortem examination. This, I am aware is very different from the preconceived ideas of this disease obtained by reading, and constitutes one of its greatest dangers, as the disease may exist for weeks in a herd before the owner is aware of it, nay, the diseased animals may be sold and carried hundreds of miles while suffering from the plague in a mild form, disseminating contagion wherever they go.

Many animals have the disease in a mild form, recover, but never completely, the carned portion of the lung becoming encysted, and the animal recovers a sufficient degree of health to allow of her breeding and being moved any distance. Such a condition is almost impossible to distinguish from tuberculosis, in fact it can only be done certainly by making a post-mortem examination. These chronic cases, the so-called recovered cases, constitute a serious source of danger to the importer, who may buy the animal in good faith, and only discovers the fact when his home herd has been infected, for such an animal with encysted pleuropneumonia in the lung will most certainly at some future time cough up the diseased germs and spread the plague wherever she goes. These facts suggest the questions, can even three months quarantine be absolutely relied upon to prevent pleuropneumonia being imported to a country uninfected?

I recently returned from a visit to Great Britain where I put myself in communication with the officers of the Privy Council in London, and the local authorities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, from whom I learned, as far as they themselves were informed, the extent to which the plague existed, and much valuable information concerning it.

The following schedule which is official will show the infected counties in England and Scotland, during the week ending 4th December, 1886.

England.

Cumberland,	Salop,
Essex,	Stafford,
Huntingdon,	Sussex (western division).
Kent (ex metropolis)	Warwick,
Lancaster,	Worcester,
Leicester,	York (west riding),
Middlesex (ex metropolis)	The Metropolis.

Scotland.

Aberdeen,	Forfar,
Dumbarton,	Lanark,
Edinburgh,	Perth,
Fife,	Roxburgh.

With a total number of sixty-eight cattle attacked, thirty-eight of which were attacked during the week, and two fresh outbreaks.

When at Edinburgh, I visited some of the byres in which inoculation had been practised, on which visit I had the pleasure of being accompanied by both Prof. McCall, of Glasgow, and Prof. Walley, of Edinburgh, and just as I had expected, we found in one byre of about eighteen cows—all of which had been inoculated and were declared safe—no less than two chronic cases, both of them with encysted lung, the symptoms so well marked that we were astonished that the herd was allowed to exist one day, as it could not be other than a hot-bed of the disease; yet we found the owner clamorous for a discharge from quarantine, the time having elapsed and the inoculator having said they were safe from the disease.

In another byre we found one well marked chronic lung disease, and one in which the inoculation had produced a necrosed condition of the tail, the disease having extended up as far as the loins.

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Humanity, apart from the danger of spreading disease, certainly dictated in such a case the immediate use of the pole axe; yet, strange to say, these cattle were allowed to live, and the owners and attendants were allowed to go out and in unrestrictedly. If these byres are a fair sample of how the disease is dealt with in Edinburgh, the reason of pleuro-pneumonia being permanent there is easily found.

I also visited Perth and Glasgow. At Perth the prevailing opinion was that the repeated fresh outbreaks were traceable direct to Irish cattle, and complaints were made that unrestricted movement of cattle in and from Ireland was the cause of the numerous outbreaks in Scotland, as large numbers of Irish store cattle are weekly brought over to Glasgow and shipped to the north and east.

At Glasgow I had the pleasure of visiting the new lairages recently completed at an enormous outlay; one for United States cattle at York Hill, with accommodation for about 2,000 head, and one for Canadian cattle at Shield Hall, Goran side, with accommodation for about the same number. The accommodation here for the cattle trade is, I believe, the best in existence, and is under the special professional superintendence of Prof. James McCall, who is veterinary inspector for the city of Glasgow, and local authority under the Privy Council.

Only one outbreak of pleuro was reported in Glasgow during December, and that was speedily and effectually stamped out by Mr. McCall, who is not a believer in the dangerous and deceptive practice of inoculation.

I also visited Deptford markets and landing wharfs, accompanied by Prof. Duguid of the Privy Council Veterinary Staff, where the accommodation is also excellent.

I also visited the lairages at Liverpool, accompanied by Mr. John Dyke, agent of the Canadian Government, and Mr. Roddick, one of the largest cattle dealers in Britain. The excellent service which Mr. Dyke has, from time to time, rendered to the Department and the cattle trade, in looking after Canada's interests when threatened with embargoes, cannot be too highly estimated.

As a result of numerous conversations with the above professional and business gentlemen, who are the highest authorities on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, I became convinced that the disease prevails extensively in Ireland, that it is constantly being carried from there to Scotland and the north of England, and that whether it arises from the officers of the Privy Council not being vested with the necessary powers, or from a laxity in the administration of the quarantine system, it is evident that the disease is not decreasing, on the contrary it is spreading.

With a view to put myself in a position to advise the Department on the measures necessary for the prevention of the introduction of the plague to Canada, I obtained the following answers to letters of inquiry from the heads of the veterinary profession in Scotland and the Chief Inspector for the Privy Council, London:—

(Letter of Inquiry.)

“LONDON, ENGLAND, 20th December, 1886.

“DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation to-day on stock quarantine matters in the Dominion of Canada, the points on which I would specially like to have your opinion and advice are these:—

“(a.) Considering the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United Kingdom and the fact that it is not decreasing in the area of its extension, and seeing that Canada is absolutely free from contagious disease, would you consider that as Chief Inspector for the Dominion Government, I would be justified in recommending the prohibition of importation, say for a year, to be extended if need be, from all infected countries, Great Britain included, and would you consider that it is possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by a rigidly enforced quarantine of say three months?

“(b.) Would you consider it safe for Canada to allow animals which have been inoculated with pleuro-pneumonia virus to be imported into the country?

"(c.) Considering that pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist extensively in and around Chicago and that its area of extension westward is not defined, would you approve of the continuance of carrying American cattle across portions of Canada say from Chicago to Portland under rigid quarantine regulations?

"(d.) Would you approve of cattle from the American ranches in Montana being carried under strict quarantine regulations, say from Medicine Hat or Maple Creek, Alberta, N.W.T., via Winnipeg, Manitoba, to St. Paul or Chicago in the United States, if not, would our continuing to do so in any way interfere with our present unrestricted entrance of Canadian cattle to British markets?

"Seeing that the cattle trade in Canada has become one of our most important industries, both the Government and people are extremely anxious that our present freedom from disease and embargoes be maintained, and being charged with the responsibility of advising the Government on these important matters I will very highly esteem your opinion and advice on the above points.

"I am, dear sir,

"Yours very truly,

"D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

"Prof. BROWN,

"Veterinary Department Privy Council,
"London.

LONDON, 6th January, 1887.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your questions, I consider that in the circumstances referred to in your letter, you would be justified in making the recommendation. It is not possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by any system of quarantine.

"The fact of an animal having been inoculated, suggests the probability that it has formed part of an infected herd, and it is possible, although apparently healthy, that it may be the subject of pleuro-pneumonia in a limited area of the lung. I should without hesitation refuse to admit the animal. In fact, from my point of view, inoculated and suspected are convertible terms for sanitary purposes.

"In the present state of prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago and the west, I should not advise that any movement of cattle to and fro through any part of the Dominion be permitted by any mode of conveyance or under any system of restrictions.

"The above remarks apply to this question, but I am unable to say to what extent the continuance of this traffic may prejudice the position of Canada as a country from which animals may be landed in Great Britain without slaughter or quarantine, because it will depend entirely on the view which the Privy Council may take of the force of the terms 'reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals.' I am perfectly sure, however, that the system does not provide for absolute security.

"Yours very truly,

"G. T. BROWN.

"Professor D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S."

"ROYAL DICK'S VETERINARY COLLEGE,

"CLYDE STREET (OFF ST. ANDREW SQUARE),

"EDINBURGH, 4th January, 1887.

"MY DEAR McEACHRAN,—In answer to yours of the 1st inst., I have to say, first: I am of opinion that unless universally practised on old and young alike, inoculation is powerless to suppress pleuro-pneumonia; and second: I do not consider a three months' quarantine safe, nor should I advise the importation of cattle from this

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country into Canada under existing circumstances, unless from districts in which pleuro-pneumonia has not existed for one or two years, and then only if absolute proof can be given of such fact.

"Yours very truly,
"THOMAS WALLEY.

"NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE,
"EDINBURGH, 28th December, 1886.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your questions regarding pleuro pneumonia, I can most emphatically state that you are justified in recommending the most extreme measures to prevent its introduction into Canada.

"I do not think that in the case of pleuro, quarantine is sufficient, as I am clearly of opinion that the disease is spread by animals that have passed through mild attacks, but have the products of the disease about them—such products of the disease being, in my opinion, capable of propagating it for a most indefinite period, perhaps during the animal's lifetime.

"Inoculation has done a good deal towards eradicating the disease in individual herds, but I am not prepared to give an opinion as to its value as a general measure; but this is clear to me, that no cattle are at present inoculated unless they have been in contact with diseased ones; and until further evidence is brought forward I would be the last to encourage the introduction of such into a non-contaminated country.

"I think the above remarks will apply to American cattle passing over the Canadian railways.

"Yours faithfully,
"W. WILLIAMS."

83 AND 85 BUCCLEUCH STREET,
GLASGOW, 5th January, 1887.

"DEAR PROF. McEACHRAN,—Yours to hand, and I shall briefly answer your questions as you have put them.

"(a.) Do you approve of inoculation as a means of eradicating pleuro-pneumonia? I do not; for the simple reason that inoculation has not the power to arrest the disease if contracted by the natural method, and because no veterinarian can say for at least one month after an animal has contracted the disease, that it really is or is not so affected.

"(b.) Would you consider Canada (as a country entirely free from contagious disease) justified under the existing prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Great Britain, in stopping, say for a year, importations of breeding stock? No, I would not; because there is no likelihood of you importing the disease if stringent conditions are enforced in the selection of the animals, &c., &c. The breeder here to be able to certify (through the district inspector and chairman of the local authority) that pleuro-pneumonia has not existed on his premises for at least two years. That the individual animal if not bred on the farm has been there located for twelve months. That there is no pleuro-pneumonia in the district, and no inoculated animal, &c., &c.

"I remain, faithfully yours,
JAMES McCALL."

It will thus be seen that although the practice of inoculation has found some advocates they are to be found only among those whose interest it is to encourage the practice, and not among those whose positions in the profession raise them above the suspicion of pecuniary gain, nor among the more intelligent stock breeders, whose business and fortunes are imperilled by the inevitable result of a continuance of the

practice of inoculation as now followed in the United Kingdom, viz.: The inoculation of herds in which the disease has broken out and turning these animals loose on a too confiding public, for transportation to home farms, or to transoceanic stock farms or ranches, there, by a rekindling of the latent virus in the encysted lung, to spread the dread plague wherever they are carried, must and will be the loss of the foreign market for their cattle. Neither foreign nor colonial breeders can afford, nor will they take the risk of importing disease to their home herds, nor of driving away their customers, who certainly will not continue to buy from an importer who does assume these risks, which, under the present circumstances of the prevalence of disease in Great Britain, are certainly very great.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject and advised by the leading authorities in Great Britain, I feel it my duty to state that in the mean time, as long as the disease prevails so extensively as it does in Britain, and so long as no restrictions are placed on inoculated herds, or the operation allowed to be practised on any animals but those in close quarantine from where they can be removed to the slaughter house only, even the most rigid quarantine may fail to prevent the introduction of the lung plague.

(Sgd.) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX "J."

REPORT OF PROFESSOR McEACHRAN ON ANIMALS REJECTED ON INSPECTION.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,
MONTREAL, 8th January, 1894.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 6th instant, asking for a detailed statement of the animals detained as unfit for shipment and the cause for such detention, I beg to say, as I before explained, that up to the first of August ult., no record of the numbers was kept, but the causes for rejection or detention before that date were the same as since.

Since that date, August 1st last, there have been detained forty-four (44) head for causes as follow :—

Actinomycosis.....	23
Injuries received in cars.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	6
Mange.....	3
Old, thin and unfit to ship.....	3
Total.....	44

The cattle rejected but not reported sick, were perfectly free from any recognizable disease, but were old worn out beasts, thin from want of teeth, and such stock as carry badly and would be most susceptible to pneumonia in transit.

Not a single animal, among all of those held back, was rejected for cause of contagious disease other than tuberculosis, or suspicion of contagious disease. Had one animal in a train load been so suspected, it would have been killed and the animals detained, but not one case was discovered or rejected respecting which such a course was thought to be necessary. Many of the rejected were merely detained, suffering from bruises, or indigestion, and not in a condition for shipping at the time, but recovering in a few days and sent on.

The Board of Agriculture seem to overlook the fact that the prevention of diseases, and its discovery if it existed are ten thousand times of more importance to Canada than their open market is.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) D. McEACHRAN,
Chief Inspector, &c.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX "K."

INQUIRIES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES THROUGH
THE LAND COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. KOBOULD, BUTCHER, OF WINNIPEG.

1. How long have you been engaged in trade as butcher in Winnipeg?—Thirteen years.
2. Have you bought any cattle from the vicinity of Pilot Mound?—Yes.
3. If so, can you say approximately how many head within the last three or four years?—Within the last four years, over four thousand head.
4. Have you ever discovered signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the carcasses you have obtained from there or elsewhere?—No.
5. Have you found diseased lungs in any of the carcasses? If so, what was the nature of the disease?—No.
6. Of your own knowledge are you aware of any cases of pleuro-pneumonia occurring in this country, either Manitoba or the Territories?—No.

(Sgd.) KOBOULD & Co.

WINNIPEG, 28th September, 1893.

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. JOSEPH COBBE, OF BALDUR, MAN.

1. How long have you been living in the vicinity of Baldur?—About ten years.
2. When did you commence butchering?—March, 1893.
3. Have you ever discovered signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the carcasses butchered?—No.
4. If so, how many? and when?—
5. Have you bought beef cattle for the Winnipeg butchers?—Yes.
6. If so, for whom and how many head of stock?—One car for Kobould & Co.
7. Have you ever seen signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of them or anywhere in the district?—No.
8. Have you ever heard of it existing in the district?—Never.
9. Have you ever seen pleuro-pneumonia in Canada or elsewhere, so that you would recognize it again if you saw it? And if so, where?—No; there has been no sickness or disease in any of the stock in this district.
10. Please mark on accompanying plan the district you visit in buying stock.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH COBBE.

Baldur, 25th September, 1893.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd October, 1893.

I, Howard Bonallack, make solemn declaration and say that I have carried on in the city of Winnipeg a wholesale butchering business continuously from the year 1882 inclusive till present date, numbers of cattle slaughtered and sold yearly varying from one thousand to twenty-five hundred; and I further state that during said years I have purchased the cattle slaughtered principally in the districts contiguous to the C. P. R. railway leading from Winnipeg to Deloraine, said districts including the country around the respective town sites of Morris, Gretna, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright and Delor-

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aine, though I have occasionally purchased cattle from districts around Glenboro' on the so-called C. P. R. South-western Railway, and also from district contiguous to the main C. P. R. Railway, said latter mentioned districts including Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Moosomin, and even as far west as Calgary; and I hereby state that amongst all the cattle I have slaughtered and sold during the years intervening between 1882 inclusive and present date, I have not known a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, neither have I ever heard that a single case of it has been discovered by any other butcher or dealer in Manitoba, nor do I personally believe that a case of it has ever been known amongst any of the cattle hitherto raised either in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

(Sgd.) HOWARD BENALLACK.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, 2nd October, 1893.

I, George E. Brown, butcher, make solemn declaration and say that I have been engaged in buying, selling and slaughtering cattle respectively as a wholesale and retail butcher in the city of Winnipeg from the year 1879 inclusive till the present date, and further state I have purchased my supply of cattle from the districts extending as far west from Winnipeg as Moosomin, and including nearer Winnipeg the districts surrounding Morris, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City and Deloraine; and further state that in my experience of dealing in cattle during the past fourteen years in Manitoba I have not met a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, neither have I heard from any of the stock-raisers, or from any one dealing in cattle (either butcher or buyer) that any case of the kind has ever been known in any of the said districts, and personally I do not believe that any animal in Manitoba has ever as yet shown symptoms of said disease.

(Sgd.) GEORGE E. BROWN.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MAN., 2nd October, 1893.

We, the undersigned, state we have been personally engaged in buying, selling and slaughtering cattle in the city of Winnipeg, both by wholesale and retail trade the past thirteen years, the numbers killed and sold in years intervening between 1880 inclusive and present date averaging about two thousand yearly, excepting year of the "Rebellion," 1885, when we killed about four thousand.

We further state that in consequence of requiring so many fat cattle we have been obliged to purchase from a large area of the surrounding country, namely, district east of Winnipeg, including municipalities of Springfield, Ste. Anne's and Township of La Broquerie, west including districts around Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound and Deloraine, also districts around Gladstone, Portage la Prairie, Austin, Carberry and Moosomin; and we respectively make a solemn declaration and say that we have never met with a single case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst all the cattle we have killed during the said term of thirteen years, neither have we ever heard that a single case was ever known to have occurred in any of the districts mentioned, nor in any part of Manitoba outside of said districts, neither do we believe that an individual case ever was found amongst any cattle either in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

(Sgd.) P. GALLAGHER & SONS.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MAN., 2nd October, 1893.

I, Maxime Rocan, butcher, of the city of Winnipeg, Man., make solemn declaration and say that I have been engaged in buying, selling and slaughtering cattle in said city of Winnipeg from year 1872 inclusive till present date, and during the intervening years have carried on said cattle trade respectively by

wholesale and retail, some years the cattle bought and slaughtered amounting to one thousand, and as I could not obtain cattle of standard quality for the market in any one locality, I was obliged to purchase cattle in outlying districts, including Springfield, Plympton, Ste. Anne on the east of Winnipeg and south in the district around Morris and west in the districts respectively around Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, and Deloraine, also districts around Gladstone, Portage la Prairie, Austin, Carberry and Moosomin; and further state that during the period intervening between year 1872 inclusive and present date, I have never met with a single case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst any of the cattle I have sold and slaughtered during the said term of years, neither have I ever heard of a single case of it occurring amongst any of the herds kept in said districts or in any part of Manitoba outside of said mentioned districts, neither do I believe that an individual case ever was found either amongst any cattle in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

(Sgd.) MAXIME ROCAN.

DELORAINÉ, MAN., 12th October, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular on the 5th instant, No. 271326, and in reply to say that I have been employed as a Homestead Inspector five years, principally in the Deloraine and Coteau districts extending from range 18 west of the first principal meridian in the east, to Estevan (Souris Coal Fields) in the west, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, the width of these districts being thirty miles north from the Canadian and United States boundary line. During one winter I was engaged in the same capacity in the Little Saskatchewan district covering a large area farther north.

Although my business has been exclusively with farmers, among other duties constantly inspecting their stock and stables, frequently meeting veterinary surgeons in the towns, I have not once seen or heard anything that would indicate even a suspicion of the existence of such a disease as pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in the districts I have habitually traversed.

On the contrary, the general absence of disease of all kinds among cattle has been remarkable, and has impressed me with the conviction that both the grass and atmosphere of the prairie are highly promotive of the healthfulness of stock and, consequently through such an important article of diet, to healthfulness of man wherever the beef of the Canadian North-west may find a market.

I have the the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. H. ALLISON,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

PILOT MOUND, 13th October, 1893.

SIR,—In answer to your circular ref. 271326 of the 5th inst., I would beg to state that I have held the position of Inspector of Dominion Homestead lands and visited nearly the whole of Manitoba and portions of the North-west Territories, since July, 1883, and during that period have been in almost daily contact with farmers and cattle dealers and have never known or heard of a case of pleuro-pneumonia or other lung disease among cattle in this province or the North-west—in fact it is generally considered the most healthy stock-raising country known; and I may further state that had there been any complaint of pleuro-pneumonia or any other cattle disease, I would certainly have heard it. In 1884 and '85 there was a then supposed disease among cattle in the Mennonite Settlement east of the Red

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River, called "foot-rot" and "black foot," but upon investigation, it turned out to be frozen feet caused by neglect and want of proper protection and care. I am fully satisfied that if cattle, after arrival in England are condemned as having pleuro-pneumonia, such cattle must have become diseased from close confinement on ship-board, for there is no such disease known here.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. H. AIKMAN,
Homestead Inspector.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

PRINCE ALBERT, 8th October, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, ref. 271326, asking a report from me as to the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle, &c. In reply, I beg to say that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector in the Prince Albert district during the following periods, viz., April, 1887, to July, 1889; April, 1890, to the present date. From August, 1889, to December of the same year, I travelled over the western country by buckboard, from Moose Jaw to Calgary; January and February, 1890, were spent in Brandon district, and March was spent in the Birtle district, and in April I drove from Birtle to Prince Albert by way of Qu'Appelle, and during all this period, although constantly mixing and camping with the farming community, I have not known of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia. It certainly cannot exist in this district, else I would know it. I may also say that from 1880 to 1887, I was travelling about Manitoba and the North-west, was four years with the Land Department of Canadian Pacific Railway, and inspected a large portion of their land grant along the main line and all of the Southern Manitoba grant, also made a lot of crop inspections for them, and if pleuro-pneumonia existed at all among the farmers' cattle I would certainly have heard of it.

The cattle of this district are healthy and in excellent condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. S. COOK,
Homestead Inspector.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

BRANDON, Man., 9th October, 1893.

SIR,—In reference to the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle either in Manitoba or North-west Territories, I beg leave to say that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector from 1st May, 1884. I have travelled in the North-west Territories among settlers almost continuously from that date to 1st June, 1887. I never heard or knew of one single case of pleuro-pneumonia during that time. I have not heard that there existed one single case since. During that time I visited a large extent of territory, the most of West and East Assiniboia, from range 30 west to range 11 and 12 west of the 2nd meridian, and from the American boundary to the northern limit of settlement. I also visited the Prince Albert district as far as township 50 north, in ranges 26, 27 and 28 west, 2nd meridian, including Fort à la Corne, &c., also North and South Manitoba.

Since 1st June, 1887, I have been visiting localities from western limit of Manitoba to range 7 west, also north and south of main lines of the Canadian Pacific

Railway and Northern Pacific where it is all well settled, since 1882 and 1884. In all of these localities I never saw or heard of any trace of pleuro-pneumonia. In one instance the only contagious disease I heard of among cattle was that known as anthrax, or black leg. One man south of McGregor, in range 10, lost most of his stock, some were saved by proper medical treatment. The disease was confined to his stock.

This is the only case of contagious disease heard of which was supposed to be anthrax.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN J. ARSENAULT,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

MINNEDOSA, 10th October, 1893.

SIR,—In answer to your circular No. 271326, 5th October, 1893, I beg to inform you that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector in the Birtle and Minnedosa district, including Lake Dauphin, for three years and nine months, that I have travelled over this country from two to three times every year, and that during that time I have never heard of or seen a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease. I have met a few cases of swelled jaw, but very few, and nothing else; during the last winter I heard of loss in cattle, but when I went into the matter I found the loss was due to shortness of feed and insufficient protection from the weather during the last very hard winter, and the hay having been burnt by prairie fire. It would be impossible to find a country in which cattle are more healthy or do better than in Manitoba.

Yours obediently,

(Sgd.) WM. D. DE BALINHARD,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, 16th October, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 5th instant, ref. 271326, that I have been in the position of Homestead Inspector and Forest Ranger since the 1st May, 1888, and have during that time visited all the large cattle ranches, and most of the small farmers in Southern Alberta at least once a year, and have not seen or heard of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this vast grazing country which I travel over, viz., from the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west to Swift Current on the east, and from township 49 on the north to the American boundary on the south. From my experience with cattle, I may say, I find them in a very healthy condition in Alberta.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. R. THOMPSON,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

Department of Agriculture.

CARTWRIGHT, MANITOBA, 20th October, 1893.

SIR,—In response to your questions regarding diseased cattle, I would beg to state that I have resided in Manitoba for the past ten years, eight of which I have lived in this place.

That during the whole of said period I have dealt largely in the purchase and sale of cattle both for local dealers and for shipment to Europe, and have never known or heard of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or other lung disease among them.

I cannot state the number of head I have handled during that period, but it would be many hundreds, and in travelling over the country purchasing stock I have had every opportunity of hearing of diseased cattle, if there were any. There is not now or ever has been pleuro-pneumonia, lung or other disease among the cattle in the province of Manitoba that I have ever heard of.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JOHN WALLACE.

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

PILOT MOUND, 17th October, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your question I must say I have lived at Pilot Mound seven years, during which time I have been employed as C. P. R. Agent and have also a mixed farm or, as you may term it, a ranche of my own, during which time have never kept less than one hundred head per year. I have never lost a head from any disease nor ever had a disease of any kind existing among my herd.

I have while C. P. R. Agent here shipped thousands of head and never heard of any disease among them. We have shipped to Winnipeg, Montreal and England prior to my coming here. I was agent for C. P. R. at Elkhorn, where I also had a stock farm, and we never heard of such a thing as a disease of any kind existing among cattle there.

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) D. C. BURNS,
Agent C.P. R., Pilot Mound.

Or Pembina Ranche,
Pilot Mound, Man.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
CALGARY, 21st October, 1893.

SIR,—Replying to your favour of the 13th instant, ref. 271326, with respect to the facilities I have had for observing the state of health of the stock in Manitoba and the North-west Territories at different periods, I will briefly recite where my work has been during the past number of years.

In 1874-76 I was engaged adjusting certain surveys in the settlement belt of the province of Manitoba, and in doing so I probably had the opportunity of seeing at least 50 per cent of the stock then in the settlements of the province. In 1877-78 I was engaged in connection with the acquirement of the right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the province of Manitoba, and I had during that time also the best facilities for seeing the stock in that province. In 1879-80 and 1881 I was doing block outline surveys chiefly ahead of settlement; but at least twice each season had to pass through the settled portion of the country going to and from work on the survey, and travelling in those days could only be accomplished by means of horse and wagon.

From the year 1882 up to the present time my work, as you are aware, has been almost exclusively confined to the ranching districts and settlements all over the

country, and as a member of the Dominion Land Board, I have had to visit every old settlement, that is, those settled in advance of survey, from Red River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the international boundary on the south to Lac la Biche on the north, this latter point being near the northerly limit of the district of Alberta. The only settlement I have not visited within the above named boundaries, is a small half-breed settlement consisting of some ten or twelve families at Wood Mountain; but I have been in the neighbourhood of even that settlement.

Since 1883, I have at least twice a year and more often four or five times been through by horse and rig, what is usually called the ranching district proper of the North-west Territories, and having from boyhood been used to stock, it has been a great pleasure to me to find out all I could about the same here, as it is a subject I take a great interest in, and I have only to say, that in all my experience as a resident of the North-west and Manitoba, I never knew a case of pleuro-pneumonia.

In I think the latter part of the winter or spring of 1888, I am not certain as to the year, a number of cattle which were being held some 30 miles south-west from Maple Creek Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, owned by some ex-Mounted Policemen, and in which Mrs. McIlree, the wife of the then Mr. Superintendent McIlree, was also interested, had an outbreak among them. Several of the cattle died suddenly, at least it appeared to those in charge that the sickness had lasted but a short time. The Veterinary then attached to the Mounted Police at Regina, I think it was Mr. Creamer, proceeded to Maple Creek to examine the cattle, and reported that it was pleuro-pneumonia; that report naturally alarmed the other stockholders of that locality, and one of them, Mr. D. W. Marsh, of Calgary, who was largely interested in stock at Maple Creek, came to me and read me letters he had received from his associates at Maple Creek which seemed very alarming. On that I telegraphed I think to the Minister of Agriculture, then the Honourable Mr. Carling, and the result was that Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, was despatched forthwith to the scene. His report (Appendix No. 50), however, showed that it was not pneumonia. I did not see his report, but I understood that he had stated that the outbreak was caused probably by too close herding.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

WM. PEARCE,

Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

PILOT MOUND, MAN., 13th October, 1893.

DEAR SIR,— We have lived here for thirteen years as general merchants and stock dealers.

We have handled about four thousand head, shipped to Winnipeg, Montreal and old country. Never saw any signs of pleuro-pneumonia, nor ever had a sick animal. We have never seen any lungs we at all thought affected.

(Sgd.)

BAIRD BROS.

WHITEWOOD, 13th October, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter (circular), ref. 271326, in reference to the wish of Sir Charles Tupper to obtain information to refute the charge that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, and also your request asking how long I have been employed as homestead inspector in the several districts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

In answer to that I have been ten years in the service of the Department of Interior as homestead inspector, five years of which was spent in Manitoba and the balance in the North-west Territories. I may say that I have travelled through

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every settled part of Manitoba and during all my travel, and during the five years of residence in every land district in Manitoba, I never heard, nor saw, nor came across any case of pleuro-pneumonia. I am sure that if there had been any case or cases in existence, I would have heard of it.

I have now been close on to six years in the North-west Territories. I have travelled through every settled portion, from Moose Jaw eastward to the Manitoba boundary as far north as Prince Albert, south to the boundary between United States and Canada, and as far north as Fort Pelly on the east during these years, and in the many districts travelled, I have never seen nor have I come across any case or cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. S. PARK,
Hd. Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HEADQUARTERS, REGINA, 25th October, 1893.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry *re* the existence of disease, and particularly pleuro-pneumonia, among cattle in the North-West Territories and Manitoba, I may state that during the last seven years I have been in command of the North-west Mounted Police, my duties have occasioned constant travel over the Territories, and, during the last four years, since the police occupied Southern Manitoba, that section of the country has also been frequently visited by me. That, as I was interested in stock for many years before joining the police, I have, naturally, kept myself posted, not only on the most suitable stock for the country, but in their management and disease.

During this experience the only diseases I have known among cattle, are, anthrax, big-jaw, and tuberculosis. Anthrax appears occasionally in the different districts, almost invariably among young animals, and is generally attributed to too succulent vegetation; the settlers insert "setons" as a preventive of the disease, apparently with good effect. Big-jaw occurs rarely, and generally in some old bull or cow, which has probably had its jaw injured at some time, or a diseased tooth, and although on the ranges all such cattle are at once killed whenever found, it is doubtful if this disease is generally, although in some cases it may be, contagious, as I have known a cow in Ontario have it for three years, and no other cases to occur in the same farm-yard.

Only on two occasions has tuberculosis been reported during my residence; once in a cow from New Brunswick in 1886, and again during last summer, when a band of cattle on Little Bow River, belonging to one Finley, a number of which had died in early spring, were reported to be diseased; I at once sent out a veterinary surgeon, who carefully examined the cattle and reported that at the time they were perfectly healthy, but that a considerable number of this man's cattle had died during last winter, they having been very badly sheltered, fed and taken care of generally, and some of them, from the symptoms described, may have developed tuberculosis before dying. (This herd is to be examined again before the winter sets in, by a competent Police Veterinary Surgeon.) In connection with this, I may state that a very great number of cattle died in this country last winter, in nearly every case, domestic cattle or in bands, the property of small ranchers—who had lately come to the country—that were close herded during an extremely cold winter following a very mild one. Very little hay was put up, although it could be got for the cutting in abundance, and a great deal of that put up was burned by prairie fires, the stacks being insufficiently protected; as the winter commenced very early, it was impossible to get hay in spring and the result

was starvation. Naturally, the owners tried to make out that some disease was killing the cattle, but, after a careful investigation, it was found that exposure, and want of food, added in some cases to a want of water (settlers not having taken the trouble to dig wells, and failing to melt sufficient snow for their animals), were invariably the causes of death.

For police purposes, the country is divided into nine districts, in each of which a division, consisting of from 60 to 150 police, under a superintendent and subordinate officers are stationed. In each district a number of small detachments are placed at convenient points, each immediately under a non-commissioned officer or senior constable. These detachments patrol all the time, and carry patrol slips with remark columns, which are signed by all the settlers they call upon, and every week each of these detachments send in their slips, with a report on the state of the country, crops, crime, settlers coming in and stock they bring, disease, if any, among stock, Indians seen, &c., &c., and these reports and slips are all read by myself. In addition to this these detachments are constantly visited by commissioned officers, and the settlers questioned as to the state of the country and work done by the police when patrolling, and, on their return, they also report. In each division there is a veterinary, who, on any disease being reported at once investigates, and the results forwarded to me, and if there is any occasion, I report at once by wire to the Dominion Government through my department, and direct to the Local, when the necessary action is taken by the latter Government on glanders, and by the Dominion in cases of cattle or sheep diseases.

From these explanations I think you will believe that it is practically impossible for pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease, to exist in the territory under my charge, without the matter being speedily brought to the notice of the Government.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

BATTLEFORD, 10th November, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 277365, ref. 271326, desiring me to state whether during my official service under the Government I had ever come across any cases of pleuro-pneumonia within the district travelled over or visited by me.

In reply I have to state that in May, 1883, I was appointed to the position of Intelligence Officer at Moosomin, in the district of Assiniboia, North-west Territories, and served in that capacity until November, 1887, when I was transferred to Battleford, in the district of Saskatchewan, and assumed charge of that district as Agent for Dominion Lands and Inspector, making a service under Government of ten years.

During the period in which the position of intelligence officer was held by me, it was one of my duties to be closely in contact with all matters appertaining to the location of new settlers and the general welfare of those who had previously located in the district of Assiniboia, and therefore had necessarily to travel over, at different periods, the eastern portion of that district, and visit settlers on their homesteads to note improvements of all classes.

In my present office the district included in this land agency comprises an area of about 31,200 square miles, the settled portion of which is mainly occupied by settlers engaged in mixed farming, and the outlying portions by small stock and cattle ranchers.

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My duties bring me into frequent contact with these farmers and ranchers, by personal visitations and inspections of the locations occupied by them, in the course of which the cattle and stock come under my notice.

In the period of my official connection with the Government, and in the several localities visited by me, a case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle has never come, or been brought to my knowledge or attention; neither has a complaint of this character been made before me as a justice of the peace, under the territorial ordinance provided against such cases.

If it may be considered pertinent to this matter, I would further state for your information, that I have resided for thirty-five years in Canada; twenty-two of which residence has been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during which term I have been more or less in contact with the farming and stock raising community of the Dominion of Canada; both as a resident amongst them, and the publisher of one of the first newspapers established in Manitoba; and I cannot call to my recollection, a case of this class of disease amongst cattle coming under my notice or being reported to me.

In fact it has been and still is my impression, that Canada—the western district especially—is most conspicuously free from disorders and diseases of this nature. That impression is more fully confirmed from the fact that during last winter—one of the severest within my knowledge—the deaths of unsheltered or unhoused cattle in this district was less than one hundred head.

The loss in this instance was caused by some of the settlers having been improvident in stacking the natural fodder available against such a contingency, and not from disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. BROKOVSKI,

Dominion Land Surveyor.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

EDMONTON, ALT., 30th October, 1893.

SIR,—With regard to pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle in Canada, I beg to report that I have never seen nor heard of any cattle being so affected except through the newspapers, and I have been employed as Homestead Inspector at Edmonton since I received the appointment about May, 1892.

I have resided in Manitoba and the North-west Territories since 1873, and have resided for short periods in nearly every district. I have resided here since the summer of 1877, and have been farming and freighting between Fort Macleod and Athabasca Landing during the last 14 years. I have handled and brought into Northern Alberta a very large number of cattle for various settlers and the Hudson's Bay Co., during which time I never knew nor heard of any disease amongst them in any way analogous to pleuro-pneumonia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN COLEMAN,

Forest Ranger and Homestead Inspector

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

REGINA, 1st November, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 5th ult., ref. No. 271326, and in reply to say, that I have been engaged in the capacity of Homestead Inspector for over ten years past, during which time I have been over a large portion of Manitoba and the Territories, having been for about four years,

through the Winnipeg, Souris, Birtle and Little Saskatchewan district, and since 1887, through the Qu'Appelle, Touchwood and Swift Current district, and have never come across cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

That I have met a great many farmers having cattle, and ranching with large herds of cattle, and have never heard of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle throughout these districts.

Upon receipt of your circular I made inquiries respecting the disease and inclose herewith certificate of a veterinary surgeon, resident at Moose Jaw.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN ROGERS,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

Certificate.

I, Benjamin Fletcher, of the town of Moose Jaw, in the district of Assiniboia and the North-west Territories of Canada, a veterinary surgeon of the said Territories, do hereby certify as follows:—

That I have been residing and practising my profession at this place for some three years now past.

That I have been and am now well acquainted with the state of the cattle throughout the Moose Jaw district, and during that time there has been no trace observed or heard of by me of any cattle in this part of the said Territories being afflicted with any disease of any kind whatsoever, except one light outbreak about a year ago of "quarter evil," and there has been at no time any disease which in any way resembles pleuro-pneumonia.

And I have much pleasure in giving this certificate as to the state of the cattle throughout the Moose Jaw district, in answer to the inquiries made regarding their condition by Mr. Homestead Inspector Rogers.

Dated at the said Town of Moose Jaw the 11th day of October, A.D. 1893.

(Sgd.) BENJ. FLETCHER, V. S.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 2nd October, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that from the month of June, 1886, till the month of June, 1887, I occupied the position of Homestead Inspector in the district lying between the townsite of Cartwright on the east and the present townsite of Estevan on the west, and from June, 1887, till the present time I have acted in the same capacity in the district lying between Cartwright on the west and the city of Winnipeg on the east, in which latter district are located the respective townsites of Deloraine, Boissevain, Killarney, Homefield, Cartwright, Clearwater, Crystal City, Pilot Mound, Manitou, Thornhill, Morden, Gretna and Morris.

Respecting the duties required of a Homestead Inspector, I may be allowed to say that it is imperative on him to make a personal inspection of the buildings, cultivation, and cattle owned by each homesteader, and in addition, to ascertain from reliable sources the term of actual residence performed by each homesteader on his respective homestead, and in the performance of said duties it necessitates him to drive continuously from one homestead to another to obtain all the facts mentioned, said driving only retarded by nightfall, and as the course pursued is to remain wherever night overtakes us in the discharge of duty—it may correctly be said homestead inspectors know as much of the general business in connection with farming as do the settlers themselves.

In my personal intercourse and conversation with them I have repeatedly asked the settlers in different parts of the hereinbefore mentioned widely extended district their opinion, from their own personal experience, as to the adaptability of the

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country for stock-raising and fattening cattle for export, and the answer invariably has been "The country is all right, if prices were," they further stating that from the character of the climate and the richness of the varied natural grasses on which they graze during the summer season, the cattle grow up very healthy, robust and fat, and when fed on crushed grain a few months prior to sale, are in excellent condition for shipping abroad.

With special reference to the rumour that a case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered in an animal shipped from Pilot Mound and slaughtered in England, I can conscientiously say that in the discharge of my official duties which require me to drive over and through each of the numerous localities which comprise the large district under my charge, four times at least yearly, during which journeys I am in constant intercourse with the settlers, staying always at nights in their homes and making friendly inquiries of them as to their general prosperity,—I have never heard from any one the most remote hint that such a disease had ever manifested itself in any of the localities—and as the prosperity of the settler depends largely on the sale of his cattle, should any disease ever have been prevalent amongst their cattle, especially the dreaded one of pleuro-pneumonia, it would have been a matter of public notoriety and could not have been kept hidden, and personally I do not for a moment believe that even a single case of it ever existed in Manitoba or the Northwest. In further connection I beg leave to add that having had some personal experience in shipping cattle to England from Nova Scotia, prior to my coming to Manitoba, I never knew of a case of it occurring amongst Canadian cattle, though it was prevalent amongst American cattle on landing in England and in consequence all American cattle were excluded from the live markets, and obliged to be slaughtered at Deptford on arrival.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN ALLISON,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF CATTLE DISEASE AT MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, N.W.T., 14th April, 1888.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I arrived here on Wednesday 11th, and proceeded next morning to Greyburn, in the Cypress Hills, to the ranche of Messrs. McIlree, Gow & Stothers, accompanied by Mr. Creamer, V.S., who had previously investigated and reported pleuro-pneumonia.

On arriving I met Mr. Stothers, and shortly after Mr. Gow, who had just returned from visiting the herd. Mr. Stothers volunteered the following statement:—

"I am a partner with Mr. Alexander Gow, we have been here since 1886. I brought these cattle direct from Ontario, from around Orangeville, Grey and Wellington, near Mount Forest, and some from counties of York and Vaughan in June, 1886, moving here from Maple Creek in July, 80 head altogether. They are owned jointly by McIlree, Gow and myself. They are the only cattle brought from Ontario here since then. In July of the same year, Conrad's cattle were brought in from Montana. There has been no disease known among them. The first we knew of the disease was the loss of fourteen calves last summer, during July and August. They were rolling fat, they were very sensitive on the quarter over the loin, if pressed on there they would cringe to the ground. Some of them before they died would bleed from the nose and pass blood from their anus. They were

“out on the range, we found them dead and very much swollen. Some people called it black leg, others said that they were poisoned. We only saw three sick ones alive, the others died without our seeing them. Five or six seemed to die on one day, they were following the cattle and dropped dead. We did not open any, nor did we bury them, we left them lying on the prairie. We thought it was poison and drove the cattle away from the place. The first died on the 5th of February. We know of 30 dead ones. The first that took ill came and died in the yard. We took in all that we saw drooping and tried to feed them, some of them lingered about a week. They looked dull, the eye glassy, they had a far away look, they looked excited as if they would run at you, but would not move. They would feed for a short time then stop and start again. Some, I think all of them passed bloody matter from the nose and eyes, and a bloody fluid would pass from the anus. They became gradually more and more stupid as if in a happy sleep, would turn over on their side and die, and after death the body would swell up very much. Some of them may have coughed a little but it was not a feature in the disease. They all died, we have not known one to recover. We had a heifer in the stable which we thought had the disease, it ran a greenish stuff from the nose. Mr. Creamer killed it for post-mortem examination.”

Mr. Creamer gave the following description of the post-mortem:—

“I found the right lung and lower lobes of the left congested, one part was of a deep red colour, the rest more mottled. There was slight adhesion to the ribs and diaphragm.” (As the carcass lay just at the door, I at once went out with him and found that the lungs and diaphragm were gone, but I have never seen a healthier costal pleura.)

Returning—Mr. Stothers continued.—“The cattle which died fed all round where the calves died last summer, they fed a good deal around the very place where the dead calves were lying. The grass there was long and good. They were in good condition when they went there but began to die soon after.”

We next proceeded to where the dead cattle were lying on the prairie and I obtained the following certificate from Stothers and Creamer.

“We the undersigned do hereby certify that we were present and assisted at post-mortem examination on three cows held by Dr. McEachran, these cows died at the end of February, but being frozen were in a fair state of preservation. In all three carcasses the lungs showed no signs of disease, they were collapsed, small and would float in water. The covering membrane (pleura) was transparent and glistening. There was no fluid in the cavity of the chest in either of them. No signs of disease were visible in any of the other organs. These, however, being frozen and in a more or less decomposed condition were only casually examined.

(Signed) “J. W. CREAMER, V.S.
“W. STOTHERS.”

On the 13th April, accompanied by Mr. Gow, Stothers and Creamer, I went to where the balance of the herd were, some fifteen miles off, and two cows were pointed out as showing the symptoms shown by the others. One cow which Stothers informed me was clinically examined by Mr. Burnett, V.S., Calgary, and suspected by him of pleuro-pneumonia—this one we secured; I found no signs of lung disease on either auscultation or percussion of the chest, she was emaciated, weak and covered by blue lice. The skin denuded of hair in patches, scabs and erythema of the skin. Temperature 101°, pulse 45, membranes palid, no cough or disturbed breathing. I had her killed for post-mortem examination by concussion of the brain. The organs of the cavity of the chest were perfectly healthy but pale and anæmic as were all the other internal organs, but like the lungs free from all pathological changes of structure. The want of internal fat and bleached anæmic condition of the organs and a small quantity of serous fluid clear and transparent in the abdominal cavity were the only change from the normal condition observable.

I obtained the following certificates from Gow and Stothers who assisted at the post-mortem, and from Creamer who was not present, but to whom the lungs were carried immediately after.

Department of Agriculture.

"Having been present and assisted at the above post-mortem examination, we hereby certify the above to be correct in every particular.

(Signed.) "W. STOTHERS,
"A. GOW."

"Having seen and examined the lungs of the cow referred to above I consider them free from all disease either of the lungs or pleura, and I consider them to be perfectly healthy.

(Signed) "J. W. CREAMER, V. S."

From a consideration of the above facts I have great difficulty in comprehending how any man of ordinary intelligence, who had ever read or heard of pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague, could make such a mistake. The disease is anthracoid in its character as its history and symptoms prove. But we must not overlook certain circumstances connected with this outbreak which go to show that the persons in charge of the herd are not blameless, in fact their ignorance and negligence combined were important factors in its spreading.

We are informed by themselves that 14 calves died and were left unburied on the prairie where the grass was good and where the cattle congregated. I may here state that the unsanitary condition of their premises when I visited them was simply scandalous. Within twenty-five yards of their shack door were eleven carcasses, five of which were in a shed, the floor of which was simply an accumulation of manure, without a particle of either hay or straw, and these carcasses have lain there since February.

Again, both the dead and the living animals were swarming with blue lice, the irritation of which caused the hair to come off in patches, leaving a red, itchy, scab covered skin, the emaciation being no doubt largely induced by this cause.

When to this we add the fact that while there was an abundance of grass last summer, the autumn was a very wet one and the seeds fell early, and the rain kept the grass green and moist till it was frozen, hence deficient in albuminoids, innutritious and sufficient to support an animal in good condition, consequently when stock had wintered indifferently on such food it is not surprising that they should readily be affected by any form of anthrax.

I regret not having facilities with me for a microscopic investigation to determine beyond question the presence of bacilli, but the outbreak resembles so closely others which have been investigated by me that I have no hesitation in classing it as one of the anthracoid outbreaks seen from time to time the whole world over.

I beg to report that I ordered the cremation of all carcasses on the range, which Gow and Stothers have undertaken to carry out, and Superintendent Antrobus of the North-west Mounted Police has promised that his out-post men at Greyburn, will report as to the thoroughness with which it is done.

I have also written to the owners of the cattle and recommended that they should dress them with a remedy to destroy the vermin, and where necessary to feed the debilitated one with a little oil-cake to supply albuminoids.

I have much pleasure in reporting that it is a local disease in which no one but the owners are interested so far as any danger of its affecting other herds is concerned, and calling for no special quarantine measures by the department, and even in this herd, except one animal, I do not expect any more deaths from this cause. They are removed fifteen miles away and new grass is beginning to grow so that they will soon have a nutritious diet to subsist on.

It is but fair to state that I have doubts as to the correctness of Mr. Stothers' statement that Mr. Burnett pronounced the cow, which I caused to be killed, as affected with pleuro-pneumonia, for I have not been able to learn of any statement of that kind having been made by him; on the contrary, I am informed that he reported the deaths to be due to starvation and over herding.

Respectfully submitting the above report,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX ' L. '

SYNOPSIS OF CASES OF DETENTION OF CANADIAN CATTLE AT BRITISH PORTS ON SUSPICION OF DISEASE. FROM THE YEAR 1882 TO THE SCHEDULING OF CANADA IN 1892.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in 1883.

In August, 1883, three cargoes of cattle from Quebec on board the ss. "Oregon," "Nepigon" and "Auger Head" were stopped at Liverpool by the Privy Council Inspector as being infected, it was stated in the first place, with splenic fever, and subsequently it was reported that Texan fever was the disease from which they were suffering. However, after a careful examination of several animals which were slaughtered, they were pronounced free from disease.

Canadian Cattle detained at Bristol in 1883.

In August, 1883, it was reported that foot and mouth disease had been discovered among Canadian animals at Bristol.

Inquiries, however, into this matter elicited the fact that the animals had been passed at Liverpool as being in good order, and that they had been deposited, on arrival in Bristol, in a yard in which some beasts from Ireland had previously been placed; and it was in this way that the Canadian cattle caught the infection.

Foot and Mouth Disease discovered in Canadian Cattle landing at Liverpool in February, 1884.

On 22nd February, 1884, the ss. "Ontario" arrived at Liverpool from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, some of which were Canadian; they were found to be affected with foot and mouth disease and immediately slaughtered.

It appears that the "Ontario" on her previous outward voyage took out from England to Portland, some 40 head of cattle for breeding purposes. These during the period of quarantine detention at Portland were found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, but in the meantime the "Ontario" had started on her return trip to Liverpool with the cargo of cattle and sheep above referred to, and they on the voyage contracted the disease from the infected state of the vessel.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in June, 1884.

On 16th June, 1884, the ss. "Mississippi" arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of Canadian cattle, it appears that 24 beasts died on the voyage and that the consignees slaughtered 4 of the remainder on arrival as they showed signs of fatigue. The Privy Council Inspector, however, regarded the four animals in question as showing some symptoms which might be attributed to foot and mouth disease and the whole cargo was detained.

Upon examination of the feet and heads of the slaughtered animals and of the living animals by an inspector of the Privy Council sent to Liverpool for the purpose they were declared free from disease and were accordingly released.

Canadian Cattle detained at Dundee in September, 1890.

In September, 1890, the Privy Council Inspector at Dundee detained a cargo of cattle ex "Norse King" owing to suspicious symptoms exhibited by one of them.

The animal was slaughtered and the lungs sent to London for examination.

They were found to be free from suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, and the remainder of the cattle were at once released.

Department of Agriculture.

Canadian Cattle ex "City of Lincoln," landed at Dundee, in September, 1890.

A bull supposed to have landed from "City of Lincoln," although there was no positive proof of it, died a few days after the landing of the cattle from this vessel.

On examination of the lungs, they were considered by Prof. Brown, and other experts, to show signs of pleuro-pneumonia.

Other suspicious cases were brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture, of animals said to have come from the "City of Lincoln," though there was some doubt whether they came from the ship in question.

Eight hundred of the animals from this ship were traced, and of these eight were slaughtered and pronounced as free from suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia.

Canadian Cattle detained at Newcastle in November, 1890.

On the 13th of November, 1890, the "Linda" arrived with a cargo of Canadian cattle which upon landing were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of suspicious symptoms shown by some of them.

The cattle were released on the following day.

It appears that the "Linda" had an exceptionally rough passage, and that nearly 400 of the animals had been lost on the voyage. The rest of the cattle arrived in a very bad condition.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in December, 1890.

On 5th December, 1890, the "Corean" discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle which were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of suspicious symptoms presented by a dairy cow.

The cow was slaughtered and the lungs sent to London the same day; they were found to be affected with tuberculosis and the cattle were released on the 7th December.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in May, 1891.

On 24th May, 1891, the "Lake Huron" discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle which were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of the condition of one of the animals. This was slaughtered and the lungs sent to London.

Upon examination they were found free from pleuro-pneumonia.

It appears that the animal in question had been suffering from an old attack of tuberculosis which had become incysted, that it had contracted bronchial catarrh and had also developed fever.

57 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8E.)

A. 1894

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1893.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

ON

AWARDS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT CHICAGO, 1893.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1894.

The Honourable A. R. ANGERS,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to submit the following report upon the treatment received by certain Canadian exhibitors of agricultural implements at the World's Columbian Exposition, at the hands of the Executive Committee on Awards.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE,
Executive Commissioner.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

—ON—

AWARDS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1894.

In making their application for space at the Columbian Exposition, Canadian Agricultural Implement Makers wished to have some assurance of the method in which their implements would be examined for awards—whether by field trial or otherwise. In reply to my question, I had received more than once from Mr. Buchanan, the Chief of the department in which these implements were included, the statement that there would be no field trials. In a letter he states :

“The question of field trials was discussed by this department, the Director General, and the committee at that time existing, more than a year ago, and prior to the preparation of the budget to cover the expenses of this department during the period of the Exposition. The question was gone into exhaustively with proposed exhibitors, foreign commissioners interested, and others, and after carefully considering all phases of the subject, decided that it would be impracticable to hold field trials, owing to the impossibility of making preparations for them that would be satisfactory; that the expense and difficulties would be more than would be justified by the result and that under no circumstances would any result be obtained that would be of any importance, or that would have any weight with those competing. I transmitted by letter and verbally to the Director General my reasons, in which he concurred. The budget of the department was approved without the items, and I felt that I was perfectly justified, after that decision, in stating to foreign representatives and to American exhibitors that no field trials would be had.”

I repeated this to our exhibitors, and accordingly they sent over the machines without any preparation for field trials. I was surprised to hear a rumor early in July, that the Committee on Awards, to whom had been given the whole subject of the awarding of prizes, had under consideration the question of field trials for agricultural implements. I at once protested, on behalf the Canadian exhibitors, against such methods of examining these implements, as it would be a distinct violation of the agreement under which they came to the Exposition. While, under fair circumstances, they were prepared at any time for such tests, it would be impossible for them to be prepared at that late date, and to enforce this changed condition upon them could only be considered as a method of placing them at a serious disadvantage in comparison with others who had sufficient notice to be thoroughly prepared.

Upon visiting the Canadian court on the 13th of July, I was astonished to have my attention called to a small type-written notice posted on one of the pillars of the building stating that field trials would begin on the 17th of the same month. No notice had been sent to me, as the representative of the Canadian exhibitors, of such fact. I at once communicated by telegraph with the Canadian exhibitors, and, with one exception, all withdrew their implements from such examination on the grounds which had been stated in my protest. The majority of implement manufacturers from the United States pursued a similar course, although they had received earlier notice of the field trials. In consequence of this protest, and of the demands that faith should be kept with our exhibitors, and that their implements should be

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examined for awards in the manner promised them, an order was issued on the 14th August exempting all foreign implements from field trials, and allowing them to be examined within the exhibition spaces. In accordance with this order, and the rules of the Exposition, a departmental jury was appointed for this work, consisting of Professor Robert Thurston, and Messrs. Praether, Woodside, Young and Wheeler representing the United States; Professor E. Giesler, of Germany, and Mr. E. Mitschelich, of Russia. It will be noticed that in this list Canada had no representation. A jury was regularly organized, and with three exceptions, implements were examined, and reported upon, first by the single juror, and finally passed upon by the whole departmental committee of jurors, in the manner provided by the rules and regulations governing awards. This report was duly sent in to the Executive Committee on Awards.

At the close of the Exposition a number of these awards were announced by the Executive Committee; but others were withheld. Amongst those withheld were awards to the Massey-Harris Company, John Abell Engine Works Company, of Toronto; the Sawyer-Massey Company, of Hamilton; and Van Tuyl and Kleinsteiver, of Petrolia.

In conjunction with the representatives of these exhibitors, I endeavoured to prevail on the Committee of Awards to promulgate the recommendations of this jury, but without avail. Nothing was left but an appeal to the National Commission, the supreme authority. This was done on the 3rd November, and that body at once referred the matter to their committee on grievances. That committee did not report until the 14th November, when it took the ground that the complaint was of such a nature as to be beyond its powers, and recommended that a court of appeal be constituted by the Executive Committee on Awards to regularly try and determine it. The National Committee adopted the report, thereby empowering the Committee on Awards, the defendant in the case, to select the judges who were to try the charge. Repeated efforts failed to secure a sitting of this court until the 14th December. In the meantime the records of the Committee on Awards, which were essential in the case, had been removed to Washington, and the court adjourned to meet in that city on the 8th January.

The court did not assemble until the 10th of that month. The Committee on Awards were asked to produce the cards, as the report of the individual jurors were technically termed, and the reports and records of the proceedings of the departmental jury bearing on the case. The cards were brought down, but neither the reports nor the proceedings of the departmental jury could be had, the evidence showing that they had been carried away or destroyed.

The evidence showed that the regular body of judges had recommended five awards to the Massey-Harris Company for their self-binders, reapers, mowers, seed drills and horse rakes; one to the John Abell Engine Co. for their separator; two to the Sawyer-Massey Co. for separator and traction engine; and one to Van Tuyl & Kleinsteiver for a separator. It showed further that the compound traction engine of the John Abell Engine Co., the only one of the kind shown at the exhibition, had been reported as unworthy an award by an American judge without his having seen it: that the exhibit of John Grout & Co. had been but partially examined: and that of the Cockshutt Plow Co. had been omitted from the list sent to the jurors for examination. In my appeal I asked that the exhibits that had been recommended for awards in regular form should have the awards confirmed, and those that had been passed over should be examined by competent judges. The Executive Committee on Awards opposed this on the ground that a complaint had been entered against these awards being granted, and that a new jury had been formed in consequence of this complaint, who had re-examined the implements, and recommended that no awards should be granted.

The evidence showed that after some of the recommendations of awards in questions had been regularly sent into the Committee on Awards for final action, they were passed over to a Mr. A. S. Praether, one of the jurors from the United States, who without the knowledge of the other jurors, deliberately altered and

falsified the original report. Thus he had originally examined the mower of the Massey-Harris Co., as the expert juror, and reported upon it as follows :—

“ Card No. 4974.

“ Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

“ Exhibit—Mower.

“ This mower has special points of excellence in construction and design, an increased number of ratchets, and mode of attachment and adjusting draft by improved evener with its fine finish, good material and excellent workmanship would in my opinion entitle this machine to an award.

“ A. S. PRAETHER, *Judge, Mo.*”

This report was unanimously approved by the committee of jurors as a whole, and a written statement to that effect was sent in to the Executive on Awards for promulgation, signed by Professor Thurston, as President, and Praether, as Secretary. Mr. Praether secured a return of the card, and inserted between the lines “ does not ” in place of “ would ” which word was stricken out making the card read as it now stands.

“ This mower has special points of excellence in construction and design, an increased number of ratchets, and mode of attachment and adjusting draft by improved evener with its fine finish good material and excellent workmanship does not in my opinion entitle this machine to an award.”

In the case of the reaper shown by the same firm, Mr. Praether, in his re-examination, deliberately misrepresented the opinion of Mr. Mitschelich, the Russian juror, who had reported upon it as follows :—

“ I report that this exhibit shows several improvements in the details of construction, although in general design it is very equal to the machines of a well known American manufacturer. A new and valuable feature are the two levers by which the driver, from his seat, can raise or lower both sides of the platform. The action of the foot lever trip is also very effective; the hinging of the platform to the main platform is also new and very solid. I consider, therefore, this reaper to be worthy an award for improved design, solidity and improved workmanship”

Praether, on his re-examination, reported as follows :—

“ Being a copy of American machines, as shown by the report of Mitschelich, I concur in his opinion as to its being a copy of American machines, and therefore not entitled to an award.”

Mitschelich, instead of finding the Canadian machine to be a copy of the United States machines, reported that it was equal in construction, and had besides “ new and valuable features.”

The rules of the Exposition provided for a re-examination of exhibits under two circumstances :—First, when the committee of jurors did not agree with the report of the single juror; secondly, they could be re-examined when it was proven that the award had been secured through fraud or irregularity. This is clearly shown by the report of the Executive Committee of Awards to the National Commission, wherein the system adopted was set forth as follows :—

“ Under these regulations the thirteen departments of the Fair were each provided with an expert jury, varying in numbers according to the magnitude of the several departments. These juries were authorized and required to control their own organization, having their respective officers of their own selection and making the necessary subordinate arrangements to give executive effect to their organization. Out of their number from day to day individual examiners were instructed to investigate and report upon assigned exhibits, such examiner being selected for his supposed qualifications and especial fitness as an expert in connection with the class of exhibits to be examined, and each being required to submit to his departmental jury a written report, wherein he would state the various features of his examination and the especial points of excellence upon which he recommended the allowance of an award in each instance.

“ The departmental jury meeting as a whole and making further examinations through such committees as they find it necessary to appoint among themselves,

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but resulting finally in the aggregate judgment of the whole committee, would thereafter carefully examine these written reports, and if dissatisfied with their correctness or sufficiency or otherwise, would secure the appointment of other examiners, either one or more, and would have such further report or series of reports submitted to them as they might deem sufficient for their information. When finally satisfied that they had all the facts before them which, in their judgment, were necessary for the making of an award, the jury would act as a whole and determine the question of award by a majority vote.

“From that decision there was no appeal upon the merits of the judgment, but if any exhibitor complained that injustice had been done to his exhibit by reason of fraud, irregularities, or clerical mistakes, it was competent for him to appeal to the Executive Committee of Awards, who were thereupon required to appoint an independent court of appeals, to hear and determine the justice of his complaint.”

The first provision did not apply in the case of these implements, because, in every instance, the committee of jurors had unanimously recommended the awards.

Before a re-examination could be held under the second provision, it was necessary that irregularity or fraud should be proven after a regular trial. No such trial ever was held. No Canadian exhibitor, nor his agent, was ever advised that any such re-examination was ever contemplated. No irregularity in the action of but one judge was ever alleged, and that was against Mr. Praether, and but one was ever charged with fraudulent conduct, and that was the same Mr. Praether, who was publicly charged by United States exhibitors with seeking bribes for rendering favourable opinions on exhibits. Curiously, it was this gentleman who was selected by the Executive Committee on Awards to re-examine the Canadian implements, and upon whose verdict of “no awards,” that Executive Committee withheld the awards recommended by the experts from the United States, Germany and Russia. In this, Mr. Praether had to stultify his previous action, because in every instance he had, as the Executive Committee knew, agreed with the other jurors in recommending awards to the implements in question.

The course taken was so outrageous that in order to cover up the withholding of the awards, a second re-examination was made, after the close of the Exposition, by a committee of three, of which Mr. Whitney, of Illinois, appeared to be the only expert. This, too, was without notice to the Canadian exhibitors. It does not appear that any regular examination for this purpose was made; but Mr. Whitney's opinion was taken, and he acted mainly upon what he had seen of the exhibits prior to his appointment as a juror for this re-examination. Mr. Whitney recommended that no award be granted upon the ground that the implements were copies of American inventions. As Mr. Whitney is a patentee of inventions of implements that do not seem to have found ready purchasers in Canada, it can scarcely be considered that he was an unprejudiced juror in the case. He overlooked utterly the fact that awards were not given on inventions, but on the fact of the excellence and advancement of the machines, without regard to where the invention was perfected. As a matter of fact, very few of the manufacturers who received awards were the inventors of the machines shown, but the improvements were purchased from the parties who originated them. The Canadian manufacturers of implements became possessors of these inventions in a similar way. Many of the improvements in them were, however, the work of Canadian skill, and even as an exhibit of inventions, they would be entitled to receive awards, as shown by the statements made in the report of the first and regular jury. That this second re-examination had nothing to do with the withholding the awards, is clear from the fact that my complaint to the National Commission against the action of the Executive Committee was made on the 3rd November, after three weeks of fruitless effort to have the awards published, whereas Mr. Whitney testified that he did not report on the implements earlier than the 4th November:

The appeal included three other Canadian exhibitors to whom awards had not been granted; but as the records in these instances were produced, and showed that their implements had been regularly examined by the proper committee of jurors,

these cases had to be abandoned, though the judgments of the committee were considered very severe.

Judgment was given by the court on the 15th February, rejecting my appeal, as follows:—

“The facts in this case show that there was an examination of the exhibits referred to, but that a re-examination of the same was ordered by the Executive Committee on Awards. The complainant insists that the Committee on Awards did not have the power to order a re-examination in any case except such as might arise under Rule VI of the Rules and Regulations governing Awards approved June 8, 1893, and that this re-examination was not had and conducted in accordance with said rule; hence the re-examination was irregular and entitled the complainant to the relief sought. This contention might prevail were it not for the powers conferred on the Executive Committee in Rule 2 of the same Rules and Regulations. Under this latter rule, which reads as follows:—

“‘Rule II. This Board of Judges, which shall be composed, so far as practicable, of competent experts, shall be divided into thirteen committees, one of which shall be assigned to each of the thirteen great departments of the Exposition, as recognized by the classification adopted by the World’s Columbian Commission; provided, however, that the committees assigned to the departments of Live Stock, Agriculture and Horticulture shall be subdivided into such sub-committees as the Executive Committee on Awards shall deem expedient, and each sub-committee shall perform the duties assigned to it by the Executive Committee on Awards. The number of judges composing this board, and each committee thereof, shall hereafter be determined. There shall be one or more women judges upon all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labour; and the number of women upon such committee shall be hereafter determined according to the method heretofore prescribed by said commission, after conference with the president of the Board of Lady Managers and the Awards Committee thereof.’”

“The Executive Committee on Awards, as will be observed from this rule, is given the power to appoint *sub-committees and assign them to perform certain duties*. This power applies to but *three* of the thirteen great departments of the Exposition, and its application to them is *general, and not limited or restricted*, hence it seems to this committee of appeal that this rule being the only exception to all the other rules was intended to confer on the Executive Committee on Awards *complete and unrestricted* power and discretion in the department to which it relates of providing for and conducting examinations and general procedure therein. The exhibits mentioned in the complaint before this committee of appeals were installed in the Department of Agriculture, and came within the operation of Rule 2, above quoted, and it seems to this committee that under the above cited rule the Committee on Awards had the power to order a re-examination of all the exhibits to which said rule relates.

“The testimony clearly shows that the re-examination was ordered by the Executive Committee on Awards through its Chairman, and that the cards in question were for that purpose submitted to a special or sub-committee which the Executive Committee on Awards had the right to do under rule 2. This committee therefore failed to find any fraud or irregularity committed by the Executive Committee on Awards in ordering said re-examination.

“On the second proposition as to whether fraud or irregularity entered into the re-examination, the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Katherens and Mr. Whitney shows that it did not. Katherens states that he delivered the cards to the Special Committee of which Whitney was a member—that they were not tempered with or changed in any particular save as to the reports therein made by the judges who conducted the re-examination and that they are now in the same condition and contain same recitals as when returned to the Special Committee of Judges to whom they were referred for re-examination; Whitney stands uncontradicted in his statement that the re-examination was fairly conducted—that the judges examined the implements in question and that their merits and demerits were fully and

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freely discussed by the entire board of special judges and whilst the re-examination cards were not signed by the full board of judges, the contents of the cards were fully examined, discussed and understood by them and that they acquiesced in the findings that "*No Awards*" should be granted upon said exhibits, and directed him to sign the cards, which he did.

"This committee being of opinion that the re-examination was made under the authority of Rule 2 which provides for no special method of making a return of the work of the special judges assigned thereunder, and the said Committee on Awards having *accepted* the cards from said special judges in manner and form as will appear from an inspection of the same, the presumption must follow that said Executive Committee on Awards considered the acts of said special judges in that behalf as proper and regular and in absence of some positive proof to the contrary this committee is bound to assume that such action on the part of the Executive Committee on Awards was regular.

"Therefore this Court of Appeals is of opinion that the proofs fail to sustain the allegation set forth in the complaint dated November 3rd, 1893, and order the same to be dismissed. It is further ordered that a copy of this opinion be filed with the Secretary of the World's Columbian Commission.

"(Signed)

"THOS. C. KURTZ,

"CHAS. K. HOLIDAY, JR.,

"JAMES D. BUTT,

"ADLAI T. EWING,

"Committee of Appeals."

"Dated Washington, D.C.,

"February 15th, 1894."

One of the four members of the court did not hear all the evidence; a second did not hear the argument; but rather than delay the proceedings it was agreed upon to go on in the absence and submit type-written copies of evidence and argument for their consideration. It was agreed that such type-written copies should be mailed to me not later than the 20th January, so that I would have an opportunity to approve, or object, to the copies submitted. It was further agreed that I should be notified of the time on which the court would render its opinion so that if it were desirable exception could be taken at the moment. The type-written copies were not received by me until four days after the judgment had been given, and no notice had been given me of the sitting of the court for the purpose.

Upon receiving the opinion, I mailed the following protest to the National Commission:

"OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1894.

"HON. JOHN T. DICKINSON,

"Secretary, World's Columbian Commission,

"Chicago, Ill.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th instant, covering an official copy of the opinion rendered by the Court of Appeal on my complaint against the decision of the Executive Committee in withholding awards to certain Canadian exhibitors of agricultural implements. I desire to acknowledge the courtesy shown me by the court during its sessions. I regret, however, that I cannot concur in the opinion rendered by the court. The court bases its action on the opinion that under Rule 2 of the rules governing awards, the Executive Committee on Awards had unrestricted power to form sub-committees in three departments, agriculture being one of them. That it had the power to form such sub-committees is undeniable, and that it formed a sub-committee who did examine the implements in question is equally undeniable. That committee was the one of which Professor Thurston was the chairman, and Mr. Praether the secretary, and reported favourably upon certain of these exhibits, as shown by the evidence of Mr. Katherens. From that report there could be no appeal, except it had been first proven injustice

had been done by reason of fraud or irregularities. On this point, in his report to the National Commission, Mr. Thacher says :—

‘ From that decision there was no appeal upon the merits of the judgment, but if any exhibitor complained that injustice had been done to his exhibit by reason of fraud, or irregularities, or clerical mistakes, it was competent for him to appeal to the Executive Committee on Awards, who were thereupon required to appoint an independent court of appeals to hear and determine the justice of his complaint.’

“ It is not denied that the sub-committee of Professor Thurston was the regular committee of jurors on agricultural implements, and that this committee did recommend awards ; nevertheless a second committee, with Mr. Whitney, was appointed to re-examine the implements without any allegation of fraud or irregularity in the work of the first committee. The court appears to have overlooked this fact.

“ Again the court has overlooked the fact that the committee of Mr. Whitney did not report on the implements in question until the 4th November or after, while the Executive Committee of Awards had refused to promulgate the regular awards in October, prior to even the formation of the Whitney Committee, and therefore any report of the Whitney Committee could not be the reason of the action of the Committee of Awards.

“ The court has further overlooked the grave irregularities in the matter of the cards, whereby it was proven that after the cards had been returned to the Department of Awards they had been altered by some one changing the recommendation of awards to the recommendation of no awards, and also that the report of the departmental jury endorsing awards had been destroyed after being in the possession of the committee.

“ The court has altogether failed to deal with the instances of implements not regularly examined by any juror, or passed upon by a committee of jurors.

“ Finally I have to regret that I was not supplied, as I had been promised, with the type-written copy of the evidence and argument submitted to the court prior to its having rendered its opinion. As one member of the court did not hear all the evidence, and the second did not hear the argument, it was but just that I should have been afforded an opportunity to approve of the copy submitted to them.

“ Upon these grounds I must dissent from the opinion of the court, and respectfully protest against its adoption by the National Commission as its judgment. I am compelled to take this course because I failed to receive the notice which it was agreed I should receive, of the meeting of the court for rendering its opinion. Had I received this notice, I could have taken those exceptions at the moment.

“ Yours very truly,

“ J. S. LARKE,

“ *Executive Commissioner.*”

I have received advice from the Secretary of the National Commission to the effect that that body has adjourned, not to meet again until October next.

The reports of the regular jury on the implements on which awards were recommended but withheld by the Executive Committee, were as follows :

Card No. 4973.

Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit—Wide Open Binders.

Has the following points of excellence :

1st. Open end. 2nd. Floating upper canvas belt. 3rd. Ease of operation. 4th. Elevator rollers that carry grain to binder deck. 5th. Bearings that are interchangeable and assure perfect alignment. 6th. Good arrangement for binding attachments, and long shift. 7th. The arrangement of the knotter, especially the open cord holding ring and cutting apparatus. 8th. The grain guard in front of platform belt guide. 10th. The divider with sub-dividers. 11th. The easy appliance

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of the transport truck. I recommend with regard to the above named points this self-binder for an award.

D. E. GEISLER, *Judge.*
R. H. THURSTON, *President.*
A. S. PRAETHER, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO, August 8th, 1893.

Card No. 4977.

Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit—Broadcast seeder and spring tooth cultivator.

Has the following points of merit: 1. The possibility of applying the pressure to the teeth. 2. The adjustable shoe. 3. It has four divisions. 4. Good method of attaching teeth. 5. Feed shaft spring. A good machine with sufficient points for award.

D. GIESLER, *Judge.*

Card No. 4976.

Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit—Drills.

This exhibit consists of a Wisner combined seeder and drill and a Massey-Harris shoe drill; both machines are distinguished by solidity of construction and improved design, especially the latter, having a frame of a continuous bar of angle steel, shoes with a peculiar shaped point, a very ingenious and simple lever arrangement in which one lever serves only in altering the pressure of the runners on the ground, lifts out of the earth and not throwing the drill out of gear. I consider these drills worthy of an award for improved design, excellent workmanship and solidity of construction.

E. MITSCHLICH, *Judge.*
R. A. THURSTON, *President.*
A. S. PRAETHER, *Secretary.*

Card No. 4975.

Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit—Reaper.

Shows several improvements in the details of construction, although in general design it is very equal to the machine of the well known American manufacturers. The new and beautiful feature is the two levers by which the driver from his seat can raise and lower both ends of the platform, the action of the foot lever which is also very effective. The hinge of the platform to the main frame is well made and very solid. I consider therefore this reaper to be worthy an award for superior design, solidity and excellent workmanship.

E. MITSCHLICH, *Judge.*

Card No. 4972.

Exhibitor—Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit—Rakes.

Consisting of one Ithaca rake with a separate iron shaft carrying the teeth and one Sharp's bay and stubble rake, distinguished, especially the latter machine, by several improvements. The self-dumping lever connections are very simple and solid, also the affecting of the discharge by means of bands on the hubs of the wheels acting like a brake and dispensing with toothed wheels, ratchets and so forth, used on other rakes. The independent cleaner forms also a valuable feature. I consider these rakes are worthy of an award for improved design, simplicity and solidity of construction.

E. MITSCHLICH, *Judge.*
R. B. THURSTON, *President.*
A. S. PRAETHER, *Secretary.*

Card No. 4981.

Exhibitor: Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton, Canada.

Exhibit: Traction engine.

This is a very fine engine in all its details of construction, elaborately finished and of the best material, and doubtless will do excellent work on a trial. Recommended.

A. S. PRAETHER, *Judge*.

Card No. 4982.

Exhibitor: Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton, Canada.

Exhibit: Separator.

This separator has many points of excellence and novelty. Has double capacity by means of rotary shakers attached by a pitman. Its construction is in the highest style of excellence mechanically, but elaborately finished of the best material and would on trial prove, I am sure, an efficient machine. I recommend an award.

A. S. PRAETHER, *Judge*.

Card No. 4984.

Exhibitor: John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Toronto, Canada.

Exhibit: Separator.

I report that this exhibit consists of a portable steam threshing machine of the usual American type, and is fitted with a drum or cylinder of very solid construction, a very effective shaker arrangement. I consider therefore this machine to be worthy of an award for solid good workmanship.

E. MITSCHELICH, *Judge*.

Re-examined by me this 23rd day of September. I concur in the report of Mitschelich.

A. S. PRAETHER.

Card No. 4953.

Exhibitor: Van Tuyl & Kleinstever, Petrolia, Ontario.

Exhibit: Patent thresher.

I report this exhibit shows many quite original details in construction, and evidently is the product of a great deal of personal intelligent research. The general arrangement of driving the cylinder by a shaft instead of a belt, the gearing of the cylinder, the arrangement of the band-cutter, the feeding from both sides, the reciprocating motion of the straw deck by means of the eccentrics, all these are new and valuable features. I therefore consider this threshing machine worthy of an award for originality in design, improvements in the details of construction.

A. S. PRAETHER, *Judge*.

The action of the Committee on Awards in this matter appears to be a violation of good faith and equity, and can be accounted for only by the fact that certain United States makers had complained that an award to the Massey-Harris Company would very much injure the foreign trade of the United States' exhibitors if they did not get an award. Mr. Thacher, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was examined on this point before the National Commission in September, and in reply to questions, said:—

“There are only three exhibits, so far as I can understand, represented by foreigners, of the class that were ordered into the field, and those exhibits were examined, but as I stated in my paper here, they did not receive an award—that is information which I perhaps ought not to give.

“Q. Does that cover the entire ground that they will not receive an award?—
A. Yes, sir.

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"Q. Then there will be no cause for alarm on the part of the American exhibitors that foreign exhibits will be examined on the floor in any way to harm the trade of the home exhibitor at all?—A. No, sir."

The conduct of the Committee was severely commented upon by the representatives of foreign nations, and the feeling was expressed in the following document:—

CHICAGO, 7th December, 1893.

After examining the report of the jurors, endorsed by the separate committees of jurors on Canadian agricultural implements shown at the World's Columbian Exposition, in which it appears that awards were recommended which the Committee on Awards have refused to publish, we believe that the Canadian Government would be entitled to issue awards to such exhibitors, and that such awards would be equal to any issued by the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ARTHUR LEFFER, Royal Swedish Commissioner,
Secretary of Foreign Commissioners' Meetings.

After having entered an appeal before the National Commission, I received the following letter from Mr. Thacher, chairman of the Executive Committee of Awards.

"ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JACKSON PARK.
"CHICAGO, November 28, 1893.

Honourable J. S. LARKE,
"Commissioner General for Canada,
"Jackson Park.

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to the several matters of correspondence and verbal communication between us, and in view of the fact that we are about closing our labours here in Chicago, I desire to express to you my appreciation of your uniform courtesy and also to congratulate the people of Canada, the exhibitors from that country and your constituents generally for the pleasantly persistent but indefatigable manner in which you have looked after their interests. No Commissioner General has more carefully guarded the interests of his exhibitors than you, and I only regret that it has not been within my power to comply in every instance with the requests that you have made.

"With regard to the failure of some of your exhibitors to secure those honours to which they deemed themselves entitled, I can only say that your best recourse now would be to the special jury appointed by the World's Columbian Commission whose Chairman is Honourable George R. Davis, Director General, and which Committee is charged with the privilege of granting awards to such firms as have shown special advancement to the product of their manufactures. I am told by the Director General that at present this jury will not take up cases, but that a meeting will be called probably in the early part of the winter, perhaps in December, for consideration of matter naturally coming before it.

"Wishing you prosperity and success and thanking your Government for the remarkable interest taken in this Exposition, on behalf of the Committee on Awards,

"I remain yours,

"JOHN BOYD THACHER,
"Chairman, Executive Committee on Awards."

The Special Committee to which recourse is recommended did not meet in December, therefore that remedy was not open to our wronged exhibitors.

It is but justice to those Canadian exhibitors who went to so large expense, and whose machines have already won a strong place in many foreign fields, that the reason for their not receiving awards should be known. I have been given to

understand that competitors of these Canadian exhibitors (who were in the manner stated, deprived of their awards by indirect means), had intended by such means to work injury to Canadian trade in agricultural implements in competition with American. But when the facts are fully known, the withholding of awards will tend to their advantage, rather than to their detriment, as being in fact evidence that their goods had reached such a high standard of excellence that exceptionable and unjustifiable means were resorted to to deprive them of honours justly their due.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE,
Executive Commissioner.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1893.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR

L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1893.

IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 8f—1894.¹ Price 15 cents

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REPORT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

These Statistics are collected and compiled under authority of the Criminal Statistics Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 60.

The present report is composed of "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," the indictable offences including all cases tried by competent magistrates with the consent of the accused, in accordance with the Acts respecting "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent," and Juvenile Offenders," Chapters 175, 176 and 177, Revised Statutes of Canada.

The indictable offences are divided into six classes:—1st, offences against the person; 2nd, offences against property with violence; 3rd, offences against property without violence; 4th, malicious offences against property; 5th, forgery and other offences against currency; 6th, other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

During the year 1893, there were 6,766 charges for indictable offences in the several courts of Canada, against 6,002 during the year previous, or an increase of 764 over 1892. Of the above number of charges in 1893, there were 2,053 acquittals, 9 detained for lunacy, and 74 receiving no sentence for several causes, such as "*Nolle prosequi*," "jury disagreed," "bail forfeited," &c., as compared with 1,906 acquittals, 9 detained for lunacy and 63 receiving no sentences in 1892.

This leaves the number of convictions for indictable offences, during the year 1893 at 4,630, or 9·36 per 10,000 inhabitants, as against 4,040, or 8·23 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1892, divided by provinces, as follows:—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of convictions.		Number of convictions per 10,000 inhabitants.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Prince Edward Island.....	31	24	2·84	2·20
New Brunswick.....	93	121	2·89	3·76
Nova Scotia.....	150	199	3·32	4·40
Quebec.....	1,338	1,374	8·90	9·06
Manitoba.....	82	168	4·97	9·18
Ontario.....	2,064	2,315	9·66	10·75
The Territories.....	*95	135	11·96	12·64
British Columbia.....	187	294	17·34	26·11
Canada.....	4,040	4,630	8·23	9·36

*10 added from the North-west Mounted Police returns.

Criminal Statistics.

RAPPORT DE LA STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1893.

Cette statistique est recueillie et compilée en vertu de l'Acte de la Statistique Criminelle, Statuts Révisés du Canada, chapitre 60.

Le présent rapport se compose de "délits sujets à poursuite," et de "condamnations sommaires." Les causes sujettes à poursuite comprennent tous les cas expédiés sommairement par des magistrats compétents, avec le consentement des personnes accusées, conformément aux Actes concernant les "procès expéditifs," les "procès sommaires" et les "jeunes délinquants," chapitres 175, 176 et 177, Statuts Révisés du Canada.

Les délits sujets à poursuite sont divisés en six classes, dans l'ordre suivant : 1, outrages contre la personne ; 2, délits avec violence contre la propriété ; 3, délits sans violence contre la propriété ; 4, offenses malicieuses contre la propriété ; 5, faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie ; 6, autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.

Durant l'année 1893, il y a eu 6,766 accusations pour offenses sujettes à poursuite dans les différentes cours du Canada, contre 6,002 durant l'année précédente, ou une augmentation de 764 sur 1892. Sur ces 6,766 accusations en 1893, il y a eu 2,053 acquittements, 9 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie, et 74 cas dans lesquels la sentence n'a pas été donnée, pour différentes causes, telles que "*Nolle prosequi*," "le juré ne s'est pas accordé," "Cautionnement confisqué," etc., contre 1,906 acquittements, 9 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie et 63 cas n'ayant reçu aucune sentence en 1892. Le nombre des condamnations pour offenses sujettes à poursuite en 1893 s'élève par conséquent à 4,630, ou 9.36 par 10,000 habitants, contre 4,040, ou 8.23 par 10,000 habitants en 1892, divisées par provinces dans l'ordre suivant :

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

PROVINCES.	Nombre de condamnations.		Nombre de condamnations par 10,000 habitants.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	31	24	2.84	2.20
Nouveau-Brunswick	93	121	2.89	3.76
Nouvelle-Ecosse	150	199	3.32	4.40
Québec	1,338	1,374	8.90	9.06
Manitoba	82	168	4.97	9.18
Ontario	2,064	2,315	9.66	10.75
Les Territoires	*95	135	11.96	12.64
Colombie-Britannique	187	294	17.34	26.11
Canada	4,040	4,630	8.23	9.36

* 10 ajoutées du rapport du commissaire de la police du Nord-Ouest.

The large increase in the number of convictions for indictable offences, during the year 1893, may be explained by the fact that in previous reports all cases of duplication of charges were struck off the original returns, excepting, however, those cases where a person was charged for different offences on the same day. For instance: if a person was charged of "Larceny" and "Assault," and tried on these two charges, these were given as two different cases in the report; but if another person was charged two, three or more times of "Larceny" alone, only one of these charges was then left in the report, and all the others struck off. In the present report the number of charges are given as returned by the several justice officers, no matter how many times the same person may have been charged for the one offence on the same day. This has been done in order to give a faithful report of all cases in which criminal proceedings have been taken by the several courts of justice.

For the guidance of persons desiring to make comparisons with previous reports, the following table will show the number of duplicated cases, which, according to the old style of compiling the returns of Criminal Statistics, should have been left out of the said returns, but which according to the new system are given in the present report:

PROVINCES.	Number of Charges.	Number of Acquittals.	Number of Convictions.
Prince Edward Island	2	.....	2
Nova Scotia	12	4	8
New Brunswick	4	.....	4
Quebec	114	48	66
Ontario.....	294	107	187
Manitoba.....	16	1	15
British Columbia	6	2	4
North-West Territories.....	5	1	4
Canada.....	453	163	290

Divided by sexes, the convictions stand thus: 343 females, or 7.4 per cent of the total convictions, in 1893; as against 289, or 7.2 per cent in 1892. By ages, 14.4 per cent of the total convictions belong to the young offenders, under 16 years in 1893; against 17.7 in 1892. The following figures show the educational status of the convicted: 18.9 per cent being unable to read or write in 1893, against 20.3 in 1892; 71.2 per cent having an elementary education, in 1893, against 74.3 in 1892; 1.9 per cent having a superior education, in 1893, against 2.3 in 1892. According to the returns of 1893, there were 2,521 moderate and 1,738 immoderate drinkers of the 4,630 convictions for indictable offences; against 2,151 moderate and 1,740 immoderate drinkers in 1892. 75.5 per cent of the total convictions have been furnished by the cities and towns, and 24.5 by the rural districts in 1893, against 79.4 and 20.6 respectively in 1892.

Criminal Statistics,

L'augmentation considérable dans le nombre des condamnations pour délits sujets à poursuite, durant l'année 1893, s'explique par le fait que dans les rapports précédents tous les cas de duplication dans lesquels une même personne se trouvait accusée deux ou trois fois, le même jour, pour une même offense, étaient rayés du rapport original, à l'exception, cependant, des cas où une même personne était accusée de différentes offenses le même jour. Par exemple, si une personne était accusée de "larcin" et "d'assaut" et jugée pour ces deux offenses, rien n'était changé au rapport original et ces offenses commises le même jour par une seule et même personne étaient données comme deux cas différents. Si, au contraire, une autre personne était accusée plusieurs fois de "larcin" on ne tenait compte que d'une seule accusation et toutes les autres étaient rayées. Dans le présent rapport on n'a tenu aucun compte des cas de duplication et rien n'a été changé aux rapports tels que préparés par les officiers de justice. Ceci a été fait dans le but de donner un rapport aussi complet et fidèle que possible de tous les cas dans lesquels des procédés criminels ont été pris par les différentes cours de justice du Canada.

Afin d'aider aux personnes qui désireraient faire des comparaisons avec les rapports précédents, le tableau suivant indique le nombre de cas de duplication qui, d'après l'ancienne manière de compiler les rapports des statistiques criminelles, auraient dû être retranchés; mais qui, d'après le nouveau système adopté, sont inclus dans le présent rapport.

PROVINCES.	Nombre d'accusa- tions.	Nombre d'acquitte- ments.	Nombre de condam- nations.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	2	.....	2
Nouvelle-Ecosse	12	4	8
Nouveau-Brunswick	4	.....	4
Québec	114	43	66
Ontario	294	107	187
Manitoba	16	1	15
Colombie-Britannique	6	2	4
Les Territoires	5	1	4
Canada	453	163	290

Divisées par sexes, le nombre des condamnations appartenant au sexe féminin s'élevait à 343, soit 7.4 pour 100 du total des condamnations en 1893, contre 289 ou 7.2 en 1892. Divisées par âges, 14.4 pour 100 du total des condamnations appartenant aux jeunes délinquants au-dessous de 16 ans, en 1893, contre 17.7 en 1892. L'état suivant montre le degré d'instruction des condamnés: 18.9 pour 100 étaient incapables de lire ou d'écrire en 1893, contre 20.3 en 1892; 71.2 pour 100 possédaient une instruction élémentaire en 1893, contre 74.3 en 1892; 1.9 pour 100 possédaient une instruction supérieure en 1893, contre 2.3 en 1892. D'après les rapports de 1893 pour les délits sujets à poursuite, il y avait 2,521 personnes faisant un usage modéré de boissons enivrantes et 1,738, un usage immodéré, contre 2,151 buveurs modérés et 1,740 immodérés en 1892. 75.5 pour 100 du total des condamnations ont été fournies par les villes, et 24.5 pour 100 par les districts ruraux en 1893; contre 79.4 et 20.6 respectivement en 1892.

Of the 4,630 convictions for indictable offences, 3,828 relate to persons convicted for the first time, 465 to persons convicted for the second time, and 337 to persons convicted three times and over.

The sentences are as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Sentenced to option of a fine	646	817
“ to jail for less than one year	1,889	2,114
“ “ one year and less than two	203	234
“ to penitentiary for two years and under five....	249	274
“ “ for five years and over.....	111	137
“ “ for life	4	1
“ to reformatories	187	168
“ to death	5	6
Other sentences, such as bound to keep the peace, sentence deferred, &c.....	746	879
Totals.	4,040	4,630

INDICTABLE OFFENCES DIVIDED BY CLASSES.

The number of convictions in the higher crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, assaults, &c., included in Class I., “Offences against the person,” have increased from 1,030 in 1892 to 1,128 in 1893; the number of duplication of charges in this class being 21, it leaves a net increase of 77.

In Class II., “Offences against property with violence,” including burglary, housebreaking, &c., the number of convictions has increased from 251 in 1892 to 362 in 1893; the number of duplications in this class is 43, leaving a net increase of 68.

Class III., “Offences against property without violence,” in which are included larceny, horse, cattle and sheep stealing, embezzlement, fraud and false pretences, &c., also shows an increase of 355 in the number of convictions, the figures being 2,801 in 1893 and 2,446 in 1892; but as the number of duplications in this class is 211, it reduces the increase to 144.

In Class IV., “Malicious offences against property,” the number of convictions stands thus: 68 in 1893 and 50 in 1892. There are only two duplications in this class.

Class V., “Forgery and offences against the currency,” shows an increase of 5 in the number of convictions over 1892, but as there are six duplications in this class, the apparent increase of 5 is actually changed into a decrease of 1.

In Class VI., “Other offences not included in the foregoing classes,” the number of convictions was 225 in 1893 against 212 in 1892. There are 7 duplications of charges in this class, leaving an increase of 6 in favour of 1893.

Since the last report was published it has been discovered that the returns received by the Department from the Territories did not include the cases tried in the North-west by the Mounted Police authorities, except in cases of appeal. On this discovery being made, the staff undertook the task of examining all the Mounted Police returns from 1883. This work, involving a large amount of labour, has been

Criminal Statistics.

Des 4,630 condamnations pour délits sujets à poursuite, 3,828 représentaient des personnes condamnées pour la première fois ; 465 des personnes condamnées pour la deuxième fois, et 337 des personnes condamnées trois fois et plus.

Les sentences sont dans l'ordre suivant :

	1892.	1893.
Condamnés à l'option entre la prison ou l'amende...	646	817
" à la prison pour moins d'un an.....	1,889	2,114
" " un an et moins de deux.	203	234
" au pénitencier pour deux ans et moins		
de cinq....	249	274
" " cinq ans et au-		
dessus.....	111	137
" " la vie.....	4	1
" aux écoles de réforme.....	187	168
" à mort.....	5	6
Autres sentences, telles que "tenus de garder la paix," "sen-		
tences remises," etc., etc.....	746	879
Total.....	4,040	4,630

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE DIVISÉS PAR CLASSES.

Le nombre de condamnations pour les plus hautes offenses criminelles, telles que meurtre, homicide, assauts, etc., comprises dans la classe I, "Outrage contre la personne," a augmenté de 1,030 en 1892 à 1,128 en 1893. Le nombre de cas de duplication appartenant à cette classe étant de 21, l'augmentation réelle n'est que de 77.

Dans la classe II : "Délits avec violence contre la propriété," comprenant le vol avec effraction, bris de maisons et de magasins, etc., le nombre de condamnations a augmenté de 251 en 1892 à 362 en 1893 ; mais comme les cas de duplications dans cette classe s'élèvent à 43, l'augmentation réelle se trouve réduite à 68.

Dans la classe III : "Délits contre la propriété sans violence," comprenant les cas de larcin, vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons, détournement, fraude et faux prétextes, etc., il y a aussi une augmentation de 355 dans le nombre de condamnations, les chiffres s'élevant à 2,801 en 1893 contre 2,446 en 1892 ; cette augmentation se trouve réduite à 144, cependant, vu qu'il y a 211 cas de duplication dans cette classe.

Le nombre de condamnations appartenant à la classe IV : "Offences malicieuses contre la propriété," était de 68 en 1893 contre 50 en 1892. Il n'y a que deux cas de duplication dans cette classe.

Dans la classe V : "Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie," il y a une faible augmentation de 5, dans le nombre de condamnations en 1893 ; mais cette augmentation apparente est convertie en une diminution de 1, vu qu'il y a 6 cas de duplication dans cette classe.

La classe VI : "Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes," montre aussi une légère augmentation dans le nombre de condamnations ; les chiffres s'élevaient à 225 en 1893 et à 212 en 1892. Il y a 7 cas de duplication dans cette classe.

On a découvert depuis la publication du dernier rapport, que les relevés des statistiques criminelles des Territoires reçues par le département, ne contenaient pas les cas

completed, and the following table has been prepared, giving the number of cases which should have been included in the reports published since 1883 :

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Summary Convictions.	Total Convictions.
	Number of Charges.	Acquittals.	Convictions.		
1883.....	29	10	19	165	184
1884.....	58	36	22	235	257
1885.....	92	75	17	156	173
1886.....	56	39	17	314	331
1887.....	45	28	17	173	190
1888.....	29	25	4	139	143
1889.....	32	27	5	172	177
1890.....	47	36	11	154	165
1891.....	42	32	10	192	202
1892.....	77	67	10	286	296

The number of summary convictions for Canada has only increased by 56 during the year, from 30,967 in 1892 to 31,023 in 1893.

The following table represents the total number of convictions "Indictable" and "Summary," by provinces, together with a ratio of the number of inhabitants for each conviction :

PROVINCES.	Total Convictions.		Number of inhabitants for each Conviction.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Prince Edward Island.....	576	359	189	304
Nova Scotia.....	1,619	1,954	278	231
Quebec.....	10,493	9,762	143	155
The Territories.....	412	749	172	142
Manitoba.....	1,228	1,300	134	134
New Brunswick.....	2,267	2,423	141	133
Ontario.....	17,081	17,362	125	124
British Columbia.....	1,321	1,744	81	65
Canada.....	34,997	35,653	140	139

Criminal Statistics.

expédiés par la police du Nord-Ouest, à l'exception des causes en appel. Aussitôt que la chose a été découverte le personnel du bureau s'est mis à l'œuvre pour examiner les rapports publiés par le commissaire de la police du Nord-Ouest depuis 1883, et bien que le travail ait été considérable, on a pu préparer le tableau suivant représentant le nombre de cas qui auraient dû être inclus dans les différents rapports qui ont été publiés depuis 1883 :

Années.	DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.			Condam- nations som- maires.	Total des condamna- tions.
	Nombre d'accusa- tions.	Acquitte- ments.	Condamna- tions.		
1883.....	29	10	19	165	184
1884.....	58	36	22	235	257
1885.....	92	75	17	156	173
1886.....	56	39	17	314	331
1887.....	45	28	17	173	190
1888.....	29	25	4	139	143
1889.....	32	27	5	172	177
1890.....	47	36	11	154	165
1891.....	42	32	10	192	202
1892.....	77	67	10	286	296

Le nombre de condamnations sommaires pour toutes les provinces du Canada n'a augmenté que de 56, durant l'année, de 30,967 en 1892 à 31,023 en 1893.

Le tableau suivant représente le total des condamnations par provinces, pour "délits sujets à poursuite" et "délits expédiés sommairement" durant les années 1892 et 1893 ; ainsi que la proportion du nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation :

PROVINCES.	Total des condamna- tions.		Nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamna- tion.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	576	359	189	304
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1,619	1,954	278	231
Québec.....	10,493	9,762	143	155
Les Territoires.....	412	749	172	142
Manitoba.....	1,223	1,300	134	134
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2,267	2,423	141	133
Ontario.....	17,081	17,362	125	124
Colombie-Britannique.....	1,321	1,744	81	65
Canada.....	34,997	35,653	140	139

It will be seen by the above table that the number of convictions has decreased during the year 1893 in only two provinces: Prince Edward Island and Quebec; while it has remained about stationary in Manitoba and Ontario. The larger increases were in the following provinces in the order of criminality: British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As for the Territories, if we add to the number of convictions given in the above table for 1892, the 296 convictions taken from the Mounted Police returns, as given in the preceding table, we have a figure of 708 for 1892, against 749 in 1893, or an increase of 41 during the year.

As shown by Table IV. of the present report—in which is to be found a summary of all cases disposed of by the several courts of justice—the sexes are given in that table for the first time since these statistics have been published. As there is no column for sexes in the schedule for Summary Conviction, the 31,023 names, as returned in that schedule by the several Clerks of the Peace, had to be carefully examined, in order to obtain this important information. The result of this work shows that the proportion of female offenders is somewhat larger in the smaller offences, than in the higher crimes, as seen by the following figures:—Out of a total of 31,023 summary convictions, in 1893, there were 3,156 females, or 10·17 per cent of the whole; while, out of a total of 4,630 convictions for indictable offences, there were but 343 females, or 7·40 per cent of the whole.

The number of cases tried by jury during the year 1893 was 943, against 938 in 1892.

The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised, during the year 1893, was 109, including one death sentence commuted for life, against 194 in 1892, including five death sentences commuted for life.

Criminal Statistics.

On verra par le tableau précédent que le nombre de condamnations n'a diminué que dans deux provinces en 1893 : l'Île du Prince-Edouard et Québec ; tandis qu'il est resté presque stationnaire dans Manitoba et Ontario. Les plus grandes augmentations se trouvent dans les provinces suivantes, dans l'ordre de criminalité : La Colombie-Britannique, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick. Si l'on ajoute aux 412 condamnations des Territoires, telles que données dans le rapport pour l'année 1892, les 296 autres condamnations prises dans le rapport du commissaire de police du Nord-Ouest, telles que données dans le tableau précédent, on obtient un chiffre de 708, pour 1892, contre 749 en 1893, soit une augmentation de 41.

On verra par le Tableau IV du présent rapport, dans lequel se trouve un résumé de tous les cas expédiés par les différentes cours de justice, que les sexes y sont donnés pour la première fois depuis la publication de la statistique criminelle. Comme il n'y a pas de colonne pour les sexes dans la formule de rapport destinée aux condamnations sommaires, il a fallu examiner soigneusement chacun des 31,023 noms dont il a été fait rapport dans cette formule, afin d'obtenir ce renseignement si important. Cet examen, nous montre que la proportion des personnes du sexe féminin est beaucoup plus élevée dans les petits débits qu'elle ne l'est dans les hautes offenses criminelles, tel que démontré par les chiffres suivants :—Sur 31,023 "condamnations sommaires," en 1893, il y avait 3,156 personnes du sexe féminin, soit 10·17 pour 100 du total ; tandis que pour les "délits sujet à poursuite," sur 4,630 condamnations, il n'y avait que 343 personnes du sexe féminin, soit une proportion de 7·40 pour 100 du total des condamnations.

Le nombre de cas jugés par un jury durant l'année 1893 s'élevait à 943 contre 938 en 1892.

Le nombre de cas dans lesquels le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année 1893, y compris 1 sentence de mort commuée, s'élevait à 109, contre 194 en 1892, y compris 5 sentences de mort commuées.

TABLE I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

TABLEAU I.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.										
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
MURDER.										
Lunenburg, N.S.	1	1								
Terrebonne, Que.	4	4								
Elgin, Ont.	a1									
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1					
Hastings, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	1		1							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	2	2								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.	a10	5	1	3	3					
Manitoba, Western.	2	1		1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	a3			2	2					
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	2								
Totals of Canada.	22	13	1	6	6					
ACCESSORY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.										
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1					
Joliette, Que.	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	b3	1		1		1				
Totals of Quebec.	4	1		2	1	1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	3	3								
New Westminster, B.C.	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Canada.	b10	5		4	2	1	1			
MANSLAUGHTER.										
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1					
Shelburne, N.S.	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.	2	1		1	1					
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1								
York, N.B.	2			2	2					
Totals of New Brunswick.	3	1		2	2					

a. 1 Jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. 1 absconded—1 a laissé le pays.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
MURDER.															
Lunenburg, N.-E.....															
Terrebonne, Qué.....															
Elgin, Ont.....															
Essex, Ont.....		1							1					1	
Hastings, Ont.....															
Lambton, Ont.....															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1					1							1	
Simcoe, Ont.....															
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O		1					1								1
York, Ont.....															
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3					2		1					2	1
Manitoba, Ouest.....	1				1									1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	2						1		1					2	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.O.....															
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3			1		3		2					5	1
ACCESSORY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.															
Halifax, N.-E.....	1							1						1	
Joliette, Qué.....		1					1							1	
Montréal, Qué.....		1					1							1	
Totaux de Québec.....		2					2							1	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....															
New Westminster, Col.-B.....												1			
Totaux du Canada.....	1	2					3					1		2	1
MANSLAUGHTER.															
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1						1							1
Shelburne, N.-E.....															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....		1					1								1
Westmoreland, N.-B.....															
York, N.-B.....	1	1				1			1					2	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	1	1				1			1					2	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.										
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	4	4								
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1					
Saguenay, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	7	5		2	2					
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Lambton, Ont.....	2	2								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Ontario, Ont.....	3	3								
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
York, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			1		
Totals of Ontario.....	17	8		9	9			2		
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1								
Manitoba, Western.....	a1									
Totals of Manitoba.....	a2	1								
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	1								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of the N.W.T.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Totals of Canada.....	34	17		16	16			3		
RAPE.										
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1					
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1					
Rimouski, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	4	1		3	3					
Hastings, Ont.....	6	6								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	1		2	2					
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Perth, Ont.....	3	3								
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.....	1			1		1			1	
York, Ont.....	3	2		1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	19	14		5	4	1			1	

a. Nolle prosequi.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un-able to read or write.	Elé-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-dé- ré			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.						
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.														
Bedford, Qué.....		1								1			1	
Montréal, Qué.....										1			1	
Québec, Qué.....		1												
Saguenay, Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....		2								2			2	
Elgin, Ont.....	1									1			1	
Essex, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Lambton, Ont.....														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....	1									1			1	
Middlesex, Ont.....		2				1				1			2	
Ontario, Ont.....														
Renfrew, Ont.....														
Thunder Bay, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Welland, Ont.....		1								1			1	
York, Ont.....	1	1				2							2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	6				5				3			6	
Manitoba, Est.....														
Manitoba, Ouest.....														
Totaux de Manitoba.....														
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1								1			1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.....														
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.....										1				
Totaux des T. du N.-O.....										1				
Totaux du Canada.....	4	11				1				6			9	
RAPE.														
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1												1	
Montréal Qué.....		1								1			1	
Ottawa, Qué.....	1									1			1	
Rimouski, Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	2	1				1				2			2	
Hastings, Ont.....														
Huron, Ont.....														
Middlesex, Ont.....		2				2							1	
Oxford, Ont.....		1								1			1	
Perth, Ont.....														
Renfrew, Ont.....														
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O.....		1				1							1	
York, Ont.....		1				1							1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		5				4				1			3	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
RAPE—Concluded.										
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	a3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	26	16	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.										
Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montreal, Que.	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, B.C.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	8	3	.....	5	3	1	1	.....	1	1
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.										
Beauce, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montreal, Que.	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bruce, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	8	3	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	15	7	.....	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1
INDECENT ASSAULT.										
Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

a. 1 nolle prosequi.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — — — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — — — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — — — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — — — Commerçants.	Domestic — — — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — — — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — — — A vie												
VIOL—Fin.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	6
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	4
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	4
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.	F.				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
RAPE—Concluded.														
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....		1						1					1	
Totaux du Canada.....		3	6					6	3				6	3
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.														
Halifax, N.-E.....			1						1				1	
Montréal, Qué.....			1					1						1
Québec, Qué.....			1					1						1
Totaux de Québec.....			1					1						1
Middlesex, Ont.....			2			2								2
Renfrew, Ont.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....			2			2								2
Clinton, Col.-B.....			1					1						1
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.....														
Totaux du Canada.....		1	4			2		2	1				3	2
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.														
Beauce, Qué.....		1							1					1
Montréal, Qué.....			1					1						1
Totaux de Québec.....		1	1					1	1					2
Bruce, Ont.....														
Elgin, Ont.....			1			1								1
Haldimand, Ont.....														
Kent, Ont.....			1					1						1
Lanark, Ont.....														
Ontario, Ont.....			2			1			1					2
Wellington, Ont.....			1					1						1
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1	4			1	1	2	1					5
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....		1						1						1
Totaux du Canada.....		3	5			1	1	4	2					8
INDECENT ASSAULT.														
Halifax, N.-E.....			1						1					1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- ions. — Autr's posses- ions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. —	R. Ca- tho- lics. —	Ch. of Eng- land. —	Me- tho- dists. —	Pres- byte- rians. —	Pro- tes- tants —	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Town- s—Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
VIOL—Fin.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	4
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.															
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	5
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
									Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

INDECENT ASSAULT—*Concluded.*

Yarmouth, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2			2	2			2	
Victoria, N.B.....	1			1	1			a1	
Bedford, Que.....	1	1							
Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.....	10	6	2	2	2		1		1
Quebec, Que.....	3			3	3			2	
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1		1		
Terrebonne, Que.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	18	8	2	8	8		2	3	1
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Bruce, Ont.....	2	2							
Carleton, N.B.....	3	1		2	2				1
Elgin, Ont.....	6	5		1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1		1		
Huron, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	2			2	2			b2	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lincoln, Ont.....	3			3	2		1		1
Middlesex, Ont.....	6	4		2	2			1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	2	2							
Northumberland & Durham, O.....	2			2	1	1			2
Ontario, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Peel, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			2
Perth, Ont.....	2	1		1		1		1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	4	1		3	3		1		c2
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2							
Welland, Ont.....	2	2							
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
York, Ont.....	13	9		4	3	1		3	d1
Totals of Ontario.....	60	33		27	22	4	1	4	13
Manitoba, Central.....	1			1	1			1	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Manitoba.....	2			2	2			1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1			1	
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				e1
Totals of British Columbia.....	2			2	2			1	1
Alberta, Southern N.-W.T.....	3	f2		1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	88	43	2	43	36	6	1	7	21

a. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende. b. And 15 lashes—Et 15 coups de fouet. c. And 16 lashes fouet. f. 1 acquitted in Alberta, North—1 d'acquitté dans Alberta nord.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	La- borers — —	Mar- ried. — —	Wi- dowed — —	Single — —
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														Agri- cultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	La- borers — —	Mar- ried. — —	Wi- dowed — —	Single — —
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—Fin.														
										1				1
								1		1	1			1
						1								1
				1				1		1	2			1
				1						2	2			1
								1		1	1			1
				2				1	1	1	4	5		3
										1				1
1					a1			1		1	1			1
										1				1
				1		1								2
1					a1		2						1	1
					a1			1					1	1
					a1					1	1			1
						1				1	1			2
										1	1			1
							1			1	1		1	1
										1	1			1
							1			3	1		1	3
2				1	a3	3	3	1	3	13	6	3		14
					a1				1		1			1
					a1				1		1	2		1
														1
														1
														2
														1
2				3	a4	4	3	2	6	1	19	14	3	22

—Et 16 coups de fouet. d. And 30 lashes—Et 30 coups de fouet. e. And 12 lashes—Et 12 coups de
a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
INDECENT ASSAULT—Concluded.															
Yarmouth, N.-E.		1						1							1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		2						1		1					1 1
Victoria, N.-B.	1							1							
Bedford, Qué.															
Joliette, Qué.		2		1				1		1					2 1
Montréal, Qué.		1						2							2 1
Québec, Qué.	2	1		1						1					1 1
St. François, Qué.		1								1					1 1
Terrebonne, Qué.										1					1 1
Totaux de Québec.	2	5		2				3		3					5 2
Algoma, Ont.		1								1					1 1
Bruce, Ont.															1 1
Carleton, Ont.		2								2					1 1
Elgin, Ont.	1			1											1 1
Grey, Ont.															1 1
Hastings, Ont.												1			1 1
Huron, Ont.															1 1
Kent, Ont.		2				2									2 1
Lennox et Addington, Ont.		1				1									1 1
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								2			1		1 1
Middlesex, Ont.		2		1						1					2 1
Norfolk, Ont.															1 1
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		2						1		1					2 1
Ontario, Ont.		1				1									1 1
Peel, Ont.		2				2									2 1
Perth, Ont.		1						1							1 1
Simcoe, Ont.		3						1		2					1 2
Thunder Bay, Ont.															1 1
Victoria, Ont.															1 1
Welland, Ont.															1 1
Wellington, Ont.		1								1					1 1
York, Ont.	1	3						4							1 3
Totaux d'Ontario	3	22		2		6		7		10			2		17 8
Manitoba, Centre.	1									1					1 1
Manitoba, Est.		1								1					1 1
Totaux de Manitoba.	1	1								2					2 1
New Westminster, Col.-B.								1							1 1
Victoria, Col.-B.	1			1											1 1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1			1				1							1 1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		1						1							1 1
Totaux du Canada.	8	31		5		6		14		16			2		25 13

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—Fin.															
			1								1		1		
			2			1					1		2		
			1				1							1	
			1				1						1		
			2				1						1		
			3				3		1				3		
1			1				1				1			1	
1			7				6		1		1		6	2	
	1						1						1		
			2				2						2		
			1							1			1		
			2						1	1			1	1	
			1										1	1	
1	2		1				2				2		1	1	
			2					1	1				1	1	
			1				1						1	1	
2			1					2					2		
			2							1			1		
			1							1			1		
	1		2	1	1		1	2	1				3	1	
3	4		16	1	1		1	6	5	6	4	2	16	9	
			1										1	1	
	1							1					1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
					1			1					1	1	
			1		1			1					1	1	
			1					1					1		
4	5		29	1	2		2	16	5	7	4	4	1	14	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.										
Cape Breton, N.S.	2			2	2				2	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1					
Three Rivers, Que	1			1	1				1	
Dufferin, Ont	1			1	1					
Essex, Ont	1			1	1					1
Kent, Ont	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont	4	2		2	2				1	
Totals of Ontario	8	3		5	5				1	1
Manitoba, Western	1	1								
Totals of Canada	13	4		9	9				4	1
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE.										
Queen's, P.E.I.	1	1								
Victoria, Ont	1	1								
York, Ont	2	2								
Totals of Ontario	3	3								
Totals of Canada	4	4								
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.										
Queen's, P.E.I.	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que	1			1	1					1
Halton, Ont	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario	2	1		1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada	5	1		4	4				2	1
BIGAMY.										
Cumberland, N.S.	1	1								

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré	
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.													
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	2			1	1							2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.	1								1			1	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	1			1								1	
Dufferin, Ont.		1		1								1	
Essex, Ont.	1							1					1
Kent, Ont.					1							1	
Lincoln, Ont.		1										1	
Middlesex, Ont.		2		2								2	
Totaux d'Ontario	1	4		3	1	1						4	1
Manitoba, Ouest.													
Totaux du Canada	2	7		5	2	1		1				8	1
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.													
Victoria, Ont.													
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.													
Totaux du Canada.													
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1							1				1
Montréal, Qué.		1			1								1
Halton, Ont.													
Peterborough, Ont.		1							1				1
Totaux d'Ontario.		1							1				1
Victoria, Col.-B.	1							1					1
Totaux du Canada.	1	3			1	1		2				3	1
BIGAMY.													
Cumberland, N.-E.													

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year.	Moins d'un an.	One year and over.	Un an et plus.	
BIGAMY—Concluded.										
Halifax, N.S.	3	1		2	2				2	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4	2		2	2				2	
Montreal, Que.	1			1	1					
Ottawa, Que.	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	2			2	2					
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Hastings, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
Prescott and Russell, Ont. . .	1	1								
Renfrew, Ont.	2			2	2			1	1	
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Victoria, Ont.	1			1	1					
Waterloo, Ont.	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1	
York, Ont.	a2			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	14	4		9	9			5	2	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1		1		1		
Totals of Canada.....	21	6		14	13	1		8	2	
INCEST.										
Kent, Ont.	2	2								
Lambton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2			2	1	1				
Totals of Ontario.....	5	2		3	2	1				
Totals of Canada.....	5	2		3	2	1				
CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.										
Queen's, P.E.I.	1			1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Ontario.....	2			2	2			2		
Totals of Canada.....	3			3	3			2	1	
LIBEL.										
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1								

a. 1 case reserved—1 cas réservé.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
BIGAMY—Concluded.															
Halifax, N.-E.		2				1	1						2		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ...		2				1	1						2		
Montréal, Qué.		1				1							1	1	
Ottawa, Qué.	1						1						1		
Totaux de Québec	1	1				1		1					1	1	
Bruce, Ont.	1						1						1		
Essex, Ont.		1					1						1		
Hastings, Ont.									1						
Prescott et Russell, Ont.															
Renfrew, Ont.	2					1	1							2	
Simcoe, Ont.		1				1								1	
Victoria, Ont.		1				1								1	
Waterloo, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont.		1				1								1	
York, Ont.		1				1								1	
Totaux d'Ontario	3	5				6	1	1		1			5	3	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1				1								1	
Totaux du Canada	4	9				9	2	2		1			9	4	
INCEST.															
Kent, Ont.															
Lambton, Ont.		1							1					1	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	2								2				2		
Totaux d'Ontario	2	1							3				2	1	
Totaux du Canada	2	1							3				2	1	
CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1						1						1	
Peterborough, Ont.		1						1						1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1					1								1	
Totaux d'Ontario	1	1				1		1						2	
Totaux du Canada	1	2				1		2						3	
LIBEL.															
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other For- eign Coun- tries. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- li- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
BIGAMIE—Fin.														
			2					2				2		
			2					2				2		
			1		1		1					1	1	
			1		1		2					2		
	1		1						1			1	1	
			2									2		
			1					1				1	1	
			1					1				1	1	
	1		7					2	2	3		1	6	2
			1							1				1
	1		11		1			4	5	3		1	8	5
INCESTE.														
	1									1				1
			2							2				2
	1		2							3				3
	1		2							3				3
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.														
			1								1		1	
1			1					1				1	1	1
1			1					1				1	1	1
1			2					1			1	1	2	1
LIBELLE.														

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- ten- nes pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.										
Cumberland, N.S.	1			1		1				
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1	1				
King's, N.S.	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	3			3	2	1				
King's, N.B.	1			1		1				
St. John, N.B.	1			1	1					1
Totals of New Brunswick	2			2	1	1				1
Montreal, Que.	19	8		11	10		1		3	2
Ottawa, Que.	2	1		1	1					1
Quebec, Que.	1		1							
Richelieu, Que.	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1								
Totals of Quebec	25	11	1	13	12		1	1	3	3
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.	1	1		1	1				1	
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Grey, Ont.	2	1		1	1					1
Haldimand, Ont.	2	1		1		1			1	
Huron, Ont.	2	2								
Lambton, Ont.	3			3	3				1	1
Lanark, Ont.	1	1							1	
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont.	1	1								
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Perth, Ont.	5	2		3	3			3		
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O	2	1		1	1				2	
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	2					
Wentworth, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
York, Ont.	47	22		25	24		1		22	
Totals of Ontario	80	36		43	40		3	6	28	3
Manitoba, Central	5	5								
Manitoba, Eastern	2	2								
Manitoba, Western	2	1		1	1				1	
Totals of Manitoba	9	8		1	1				1	
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					
New Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	2			2	1	1				
Totals of British Columbia	4			4	3	1				

a. 1 jury disagreed—1 le jury ne s'est pas accordé.

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I.			OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.									CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — — Autres Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.				— — A vie	— — —	— — —	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	— — A vie	— — A vie	— — —	— — —	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mariés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
	1								1		1			1
	1											1		
	3								1		1	2		1
	1								1		1			1
	1								1		1			2
4	2					1	1	1	1		6	4	1	6
						1					1	1		1
4	2					2	1	1	1		7	5	1	7
														1
						1					1			1
						1					1	1		1
					a1		1				2			3
					1			1				1		1
							2				1	2		1
1							2				1	1		1
1						a2	1	2	1		17	8		17
2					1	a3	4	4	3	2	24	16		27
							1							1
							1							1
	1										1			1
2						a1					2			2
2	1					a1					3			3

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.															
Cumberland, N.-E.		1									1			1	
Halifax, N.-E.	1										1			1	
King's, N.-E.		1										1			1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	2									2		1	2	1
King's, N.-B.		1									1			1	
St. Jean, N.-B.		1			1										1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		2			1						1			1	1
Montréal, Qué.	7	4			2		8	1						4	7
Ottawa, Qué.	1								1						1
Québec, Qué.															
Richelieu, Qué.							1								
St. François, Qué.		1													
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	8	5			2		9	1	1					4	8
Bruce, Ont.		1			1									1	
Carleton, Ont.															
Elgin.	1								1					1	
Frontenac, Ont.			1						1					1	1
Grey, Ont.		1							1					1	
Haldimand, Ont.	1						1							1	1
Huron, Ont.															
Lambton, Ont.		3			2		1							1	2
Lanark, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont.		1			1									1	
Northumberland et Durham, O.	1								1					1	
Oxford, Ont.															
Peel, Ont.		1						1							1
Perth, Ont.		3		1				1		1				3	
Renfrew.															
Simcoe, Ont.															
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.	1								1						1
Wellington, Ont.		2						1				1		2	
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1						1	1
York, Ont.	2	23		3	8		7	2	5					11	14
Totaux d'Ontario.	6	36	1	4	11		13	3	10		1			23	20
Manitoba, Centre.															
Manitoba, Est.															
Manitoba, Ouest.		1			1									1	
Totaux de Manitoba.		1			1									1	
Clinton, Col.-B.	1							1						1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.		1										1		1	
Victoria, Col.-B.	2			1				1						1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	3	1		1				2				1		2	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.										
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	a3	2								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2			2	2				1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1				b1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	6	2		3	3				2	
Totals of Canada	129	57	1	69	62	6	1	7	34	7
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.										
Bedford, Que.	2	2								
Montreal, Que.	c80	24		43	38	2	3		10	2
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que.	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec	84	26		45	40	2	3		11	2
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Grey, Ont.	2			2	1		1		1	
Hastings, Ont.	2			2	2				1	1
Lambton, Ont.	2			2	1	1			2	
Lanark, Ont.	1			1	1					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			1	1					
Lincoln, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	d5			4	4					
Ontario, Ont.	2			2	2					
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
Peel, Ont.	1	1								
Welland, Ont.	3	3								
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	9	8		1			1		1	
York, Ont.	42	38		4	4				1	
Totals of Ontario	75	52		22	19	1	2		6	1
Manitoba, Eastern	1	1								
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Totals of Canada	161	80		67	59	3	5		17	3
DESERTING CHILD.										
Montreal, Que.	1			1	1					1
Brant, Ont.	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2	2								
Totals of Ontario	4	2		2	2					
Totals of Canada	5	2		3	3					1

a. 1 nolle prosequi. b. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende. c. 13 nolle prosequi. d. 1 failed to

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE													CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Laba- rers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.															
1						2									2
1						2									2
9	7			1	a4	9	5	4	5		36	23	1	43	
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.															
					a31	1	9	2	22		8	42		1	
					a1						1	1			
					a32	1	9	2	22		10	44		1	
					a1						2	2			
					a1				1		2	2			
					a1				1		1	1			
					a1				1		1	1			
					a4	1			1		2	4			
					a2						2	2			
					a1				1			1			
					a1						1	1			
					a3		1		1		2	4			
					a15	1	1		5		15	22			
					a47	2	10	2	27		25	66		1	
DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.															
														1	
					1				1						1
					1				1						1
					2				2						2
					2				2					1	2

^aappear on his recognizance—N'a pas comparu sur son cautionnement. a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.			OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.														
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.														
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													2	
Assiniboia Ouest, T. du N.-O.													1	
Totaux des T. du N.-O.													3	
Totaux du Canada	18	47	1	5	1	15	24	4	14	6			33	30
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.														
Bedford, Qué.														
Montréal, Qué.	19	24					28	1	14				1	42
St. François, Qué.	1						1							
Trois-Rivières, Qué.							1							
Totaux de Québec.	20	24					30	1	14				1	42
Essex, Ont.														
Grey, Ont.		2			1				1					2
Hastings, Ont.		2					2							2
Lambton, Ont.		2							2					2
Lanark, Ont.		1					1							1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		1							1					1
Lincoln, Ont.		1					1							1
Middlesex, Ont.	1	3					3		1				3	1
Ontario, Ont.	1	1					2		1				1	1
Oxford, Ont.			1				1							1
Peel, Ont.														
Welland, Ont.														
Wellington, Ont.		1					1							1
Wentworth, Ont.		1					1							1
York, Ont.		4			1		3						4	
Totaux d'Ontario.	2	19	1		2		15		5				8	14
Manitoba, Est														
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.														
Totaux du Canada	22	43	1		2		45	1	19				9	56
DESERTING CHILD.														
Montréal, Qué.		1								1			1	
Brant, Ont.		1							1				1	
Elgin, Ont.		1							1				1	
Northumberland et Durham, O.														
Totaux d'Ontario.		2							2				2	
Totaux du Canada		3							2		1		3	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	R. Catholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales Angleterre et Galles	Ireland—Irlande.	Scotland—Ecosse.													
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.															
															2
															2
4	7	3	43	2	6	3	26	15	8	7	4	1	45	23	
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.															
2	3	2	35		1		34	5	1	2		1	40	3	
			1				1						1	1	
			1										1	1	
			2										2	2	
			2	2									2	2	
			1										1	1	
			1				1						1	1	
			1										1	1	
			4					1					1	1	
			2					1					1	2	
1														1	
			1											1	
			1											1	
			4					1					1	4	
			2											2	
			1											1	
			1											1	
			3											4	
			1											1	
			3											4	
2			16	3	1		1	5	4	8	2	1	1	19	3
4	3	2	53	3	2		1	41	9	9	4	1	2	59	8
DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.															
			1											1	
			1											1	
			1											1	
			2											1	1
			3											2	1

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 réci- des.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ABDUCTION AND ATTEMPT AT.										
Montreal, Que.....	2	2								
St. Francis, Que.....	2			2	2			2		
Totals of Quebec.....	4	2		2	2			2		
Huron, Ont.....	2	2								
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	4	3		1	1					
Victoria, B.C.....	4	1		4	4				2	
Totals of Canada.....	15	6		7	7			2	2	
SEDUCTION.										
Colchester, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Brant, Ont.....	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1								
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2								
Northumberland & Durham, O..	1			1	1				1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	11	7		4	4				2	
Manitoba, Central.....	2	2								
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	0									
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2			2	2					
Totals of the N.W.T.....	3			2	2					
Totals of Canada.....	17	9		7	7				2	
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.										
Queen's, P.E.I.....	4			4	3		1		4	
Northumberland, N.B.....	1			1	1				1	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2			2	2				2	

a. 2 nolle prosequi. b. Jury disagreed—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- naliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En- veuve- age.	Single — Célibataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.												
ENLÈVEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'ENLÈVEMENT.														
						2						2		
						2						2		
1											1	1		
1											1	1		
2							4					1		3
3						2	4				1	4		3
SÉDUCTION.														
											1			
					a1	1					1	1		1
							1				1			1
					a1	1	1				2	2		2
					a2				1			1		
					a2				1			1		
					a3	1	1		1		3	3		2
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.														
									1		3	3		1
												1		
												1		
												2		

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.				
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré		
ABDUCTION AND ATTEMPT AT.													
Montréal, Qué.													
St. François, Qué.		2				1	1					2	
Totaux de Québec.		2				1	1					2	
Huron, Ont.													
Kent, Ont.	1					1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.	1					1						1	
Victoria, Col.-B.		4				3	1					4	
Totaux du Canada.	1	6				5	2					7	
SEDUCTION.													
Colchester, N.-E.		1					1					1	
Brant, Ont.													
Elgin, Ont.													
Essex, Ont.													
Lennox et Addington, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont.													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1				1						1	
Ontario, Ont.		1			1							1	
Victoria, Ont.	1					1						1	
Waterloo, Ont.		1				1						1	
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	3			1	3						3 1	
Manitoba, Centre.													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.													
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		1				1			1			1	
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		1				1			1			1	
Totaux du Canada.	1	5			1	4	1		1			5 1	
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		3	1			3	1					4	
Northumberland, N.-B.									1				
Westmoreland, N.-B.									1				
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.									2				

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.												OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.												CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.										RESI- DENCE.									
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.										
England and Wales— Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland— Irlande.	Scotland— Ecosse.														— Etats-Unis.	— Autres pays étrangers.	— Autr's possessions Britanniques.	— Baptistes.	— Catholiques.	— Eglise d'Angleterre.	— Méthodistes.	— Presbytériens.	— Autr's confessions.	
ENLÈVEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'ENLÈVEMENT.																									
			2									2			2										
			2									2			2										
			1							1				1											
			1							1				1											
	1	1	1		1				2		1		1	4											
	1	1	4		1				2	1	1	2	1	5	2										
SÉDUCTION.																									
			1								1			1											
			1						1					1	1										
			1						1					1	1										
			1						1					1	1										
			4					1	1	2				2	2										
			1									1		1											
			1									1		1											
			6					1	1	2	1	1		4	2										
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.																									
			4					3			1			4											
														1											
														1											

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. — Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Un an et plus.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT ON FEMALES—Concluded.										
Montreal, Que.....	a31	6	.....	19	16	3	.....	12	2	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	12	2	.....	10	10	.....	.....	5	2	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Alberta, N'th and S'th, N.W.T.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	d1	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	52	8	.....	38	34	3	1	19	1	.....
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING RODILY HARM.										
Queen's, P.E.I.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cape Breton, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	1	2	.....
Gloucester, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.B.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
St. John, N.B.....	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Victoria, N.B.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of New Brunswick..	13	3	.....	10	9	.....	1	5	3	1
Bedford, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Iberville, Que.....	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Montreal, Que.....	b96	27	.....	66	57	3	6	47	c10	2
Ottawa, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	116	38	.....	75	65	4	6	53	13	2
Brant, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

a. 6 nolle prosequi. b. 2 nolle prosequi. 1 absconded—1 a laissé le pays. c. 2, both jail and fine—2 la prison et l'amende. d. In Alberta, Northern—Dans Alberta, Nord.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—Fin.														
.....	a5	.....	.....	1	12	.....	4	10	2	7
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	a1 b1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	a2, 1b	1	1	1	1	.....	5	6	.....	3
.....	1
.....	a7, b1	1	1	2	14	.....	12	21	2	12
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.														
.....	3	.....	.....	3
1	1	.....	.....	1
3	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	3
4	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	5
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	a1	1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	7
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	a6, b1	.....	19	1	2 18	.....	23 1	35 1	2	2
.....	2	29
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
.....	a6, b1	2	20	1	20	.....	26	39	2	34
.....	a1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré
H.	F.				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
ASSAULT ON FEMALES--Concluded.															
Montréal, Qué.....	12	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	8	11
Carleton, Ont.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Halton, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Ontario, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	3	6
New-Westminster, Col.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alberta, N. et S., T. du N.-O.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	12	20	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	17	.....	12	5	21
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Cap-Breton, N.-E.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Guysborough, N.-E.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Halifax, N.-E.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Yarmouth, N.-E.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	5	2
Gloucester, N.-B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Jean, N.-B.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	3
Victoria, N.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	2	2	5
Bedford, Qué.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Iberville, Qué.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Montréal, Qué.....	15	50	1	.....	5	.....	.....	48	4	9	.....	.....	7	59
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Québec, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. François, Qué.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Terrebonne, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	21	53	1	1	8	.....	.....	52	4	10	.....	.....	12	63
Brant, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex, Ont.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—Fin.														
.....	1	...	17	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	1	.....	18	1	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	1	6	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	1	29	.....	2	.....	23	.....	4	3	2	1	30	4
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LESIONS CORPORELLES.														
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	6	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	7	1	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	.....	59	1	2	.....	59	5	.....	1	1	62	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....
.....
1	3	.....	67	1	3	.....	65	5	.....	1	4	65	10	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.				
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.			
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.									
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.												
Grey, Ont.	1	1		1	1					1		
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1					1		
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1					1		
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1					1		
Kent, Ont.	4	1		3	3					1		
Lambton, Ont.	1			1	1					1		
Lanark, Ont.	3	2		1		1						
Lincoln, Ont.	3	3										
Middlesex, Ont.	7	3		4	3		1	1	2	1		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3	2		1	1			1				
Ontario, Ont.	a3			2	2			1				
Oxford, Ont.	1	1										
Perth, Ont.	2	1		1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1										
Renfrew, Ont.	1			1			1		61			
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	1		1	1					1		
Thunder Bay, Ont.	2			2	2				1	1		
Victoria, Ont.	9	5		4	4			4				
Welland, Ont.	2	2										
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.	18	10		8	8			8				
York, Ont.	87	39		48	48			24	17			
Totals of Ontario	160	73		86	82	2	2	40	26	6		
Manitoba, Eastern	5			5	5			1	2			
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1			1			1		
New Westminster, B.C.	5		1	4	4			1	2			
Victoria, B.C.	10			10	10			1	c8			
Totals of British Columbia	16		1	15	14		1	2	10	1		
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3			3	3					2		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1			1			1					
Totals of Canada	324	114	1	205	187	7	11	102	61	10		
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.												
Queen's, P.E.I.	1			1	1					1		
Antigonish, N.S.	a3			2	1	1				2		
Digby, N.S.	1			1		1						
Guysborough, N.S.	1	1										
Hants, N.S.	3			3	3			3				
Halifax, N.S.	26			26	26			20	6			
Lunenburg, N.S.	3	3										
Totals of Nova Scotia	37	4		32	30	2		23	8			
Northumberland, N.B.	3	2		1	1			1				

a. 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende. c. 2, both jail and fine—2 la prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.														
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	a2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	a1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	a1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	a7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	13	.....	35
.....	a14	8	6	1	6	1	57	34	.....	50
2	4	1	.....	4
.....	1	1	.....	3
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	8
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3	.....	11
1	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
8	1	.....	.....	.....	a22, b1	11	30	6	32	2	100	81	2	114
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.														
.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	2	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	4

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré	
H. F.				H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.			
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.													
Grey, Ont.		1					1				1		
Haldimand, Ont		1					1				1		
Hastings, Ont		1					1				1		
Huron, Ont.		1				1					1		
Kent, Ont.	1	2				2		1			3		
Lambton, Ont.		1						1			1		
Lanark, Ont.		1				1					1		
Lincoln, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont	1	2	1			3		1			2	2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O. Ontario.		1	1					1			1	1	
Oxford, Ont.						2					2		
Perth, Ont.		1						1			1		
Peterborough, Ont													
Renfrew, Ont.	1					1					1		
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O	1					1					1		
Thunder Bay, Ont.		1	1			1		1			2		
Victoria, Ont		4				4					4		
Welland, Ont.													
Wellington, Ont.		1			1						1		
Wentworth, Ont.		6				4		2		2	1	5	
York, Ont	7	41		1	4	32	2	9			22	26	
Totaux d'Ontario	14	67	3	1	5	57	2	19		2	42	42	
Manitoba, Est	2	3			1	3	1				2	3	
Cariboo, Col.-B	1					1						1	
New Westminster, Col.-B.	1	2				2			2		3		
Victoria, Col.-B	1	7	2			7	1	2			5	4	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	3	9	2			10	1	2		2	8	5	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.									3				
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	1					1					1		
Totaux du Canada	45	144	7	2	15	135	8	35	1	9	73	122	
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1				1						1	
Antigonish, N.-E.		2			1			1				2	
Digby, N.-E.		1				1						1	
Guysborough, N.-E.													
Hants, N.-E.									3				
Halifax, N.-E.	3	1				2		2	22				
Lunenburg, N.-E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	3	4			1	3		3	25			3	
Northumberland, N.-B.									1				

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Ca- nada.	Uni- ted States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- ions. — Autr's posses- ions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- li- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.													
Angle- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.													
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.															
	1									1				1	
			1					1						1	1
			3							3				3	
			1									1		1	
			1									1		1	
			3	1				2		1	1			2	2
	1		1							1	1			1	1
			1											1	
			1					1						1	
			1		1						1		1	2	
			4								4			4	
			1					1						1	
1			4				2	2	1	2			5	1	
3	10		29	4	2		2	21	17	6	2		48		
6	13	1	56	5	3		2	34	20	14	8	4	2	65	19
1			3		1			2	1		1		1	5	
			1					1							1
					3			2						2	1
2	1		2	2	2	1		3		1		4	1	2	10
2	1		3	2	5	1		6		1		4	3	12	2
			1					e					1		1
10	17	1	147	8	12	2	2	117	27	18	12	14	7	163	34
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.															
			1					1						1	
			2					2						2	
			1									1		1	
														3	
			4											2	2
			7					2				1		5	5
														1	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL		
								EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— — —
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year.	One year and over.
					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.				
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—Concluded.										
St. John, N.B.	18			18	18			18	3	1
Westmoreland, N.B.	4			4	4			3		
York, N.B.	3			3	3			3		
Totals of New Brunswick.	28	2		26	26			25	1	
Joliette, Que.	1	1		219	210	7	2	197	d7	
Montreal, Que.	a237	17		3	2	1		3		
Ottawa, Que.	3			53	50	3		50	2	
Quebec, Que.	53			1	1			1		
Richelieu, Que.	1			2	2			2		
St. Francis, Que.	2									
Totals of Quebec.	297	18		278	265	11	2	253	9	
Algoma, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Dufferin, Ont.	2			2	2					
Essex, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Grey, Ont.	2			2	2					1
Halton, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	5			5	5				3	
Kent, Ont.	5	1		4	3		1	2		1
Lambton, Ont.	2	2								
Leeds and Grenville Ont.	2	2								
Middlesex, Ont.	b4	1		2	2			1		
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1			1		1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.	2			2	2			2		
Welland, Ont.	1			1			1	1		
Wellington, Ont.	2			2	2			2		
Wentworth, Ont.	13	2		11	11			10	1	
York, Ont.	c55	19		34	32	2		24	7	
Totals of Ontario.	100	27		70	63	4	3	43	17	2
Manitoba, Eastern.	3	1		2	2				2	
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1				1	
New Westminster, B.C.	4			4	4			2	2	
Victoria, B.C.	6			6	6			2	d4	
Totals of British Columbia.	11			11	11			4	7	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	2	1		1	1			1		
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1			1	1					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2			2	1	1			2	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1			1		
Totals of the N.W.T.	6	1		5	4	1		2	2	
Totals of Canada.	483	53		425	402	18	5	350	47	2

a. 1 nolle prosequi. b. 1 failed to appear on his recognizance—N'a pas comparu sur son cautionnement. fine—2 la prison et l'amende.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	mo- déré	mo- déré	
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—Concluded.															
St. Jean, N.-B.													18		
Westmoreland, N.-B.													4		
York, N.-B.													3		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.													26		
Joliette, Qué.															
Montréal, Qué.	28	191		1	26	1	163	10	16	2			20	199	
Ottawa, Qué.								3					3		
Québec, Qué.	1	2											50	3	
Richelieu, Qué.													1		
St. François, Qué.		2			1				1				1	1	
Totaux de Québec.	29	195		1	27	1	166	10	17	2	54		24	200	
Algoma, Ont.	1						1							1	
Dufferin, Ont.		1							1					1	
Essex, Ont.		1					1							1	
Grey, Ont.		2			1		1							1	
Halton, Ont.		1			1									1	
Hastings, Ont.	1	4					3		2					5	
Kent, Ont.	1	1					2						2	2	
Lambton, Ont.															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont.		1	1				1		1				1	1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1							1				1		
Peterborough, Ont.		1					1						1		
Waterloo, Ont.												1	1		
Wendland, Ont.		1							1				1		
Wellington, Ont.		2					1		1				2		
Wentworth, Ont.		11			2		8		1				5	6	
York, Ont.	4	30			6		21	3	4				21	13	
Totaux d'Ontario	7	57	1		10		40	3	12		4	1	36	29	
Manitoba, Est.		2					1		1				1	1	
Clinton, Col.-B.													1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.		1					1						2	1	
Victoria, Col.-B.		6					5		1				3	3	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		7					6		1				3	4	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.							1						1		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		1												1	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													2		
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													1		
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		1					1						4	1	
Totaux du Canada	39	267	1	1	38	1	218	13	34	2	116	2	66	237	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No' OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.									
Antigonish, N.S.	3	3		5	3		2		4
Cape Breton, N.S.	5			1	1			1	
Colchester, N.S.	1			3	3				1
Cumberland, N.S.	3			4	2	2			4
Halifax, N.S.	4			2	2			2	
Lunenburg, N.S.	2								
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	18	3		15	11	2	2	3	9
Carleton, N.B.	1			1	1			1	
Madawaska, N.B.	1			1	1				1
Northumberland, N.B.	7			7	6	1		6	1
Westmoreland, N.B.	5	4		1	1				1
Totals of New Brunswick.....	14	4		10	9	1		7	3
Beauharnois, Que.	4	2		2	2			2	
Montreal, Que.	7	2		5	4		1	2	1
Richelieu, Que.	2			2	2			2	
Rimouski, Que.	3	1	1	1	1				1
Saguenay, Que.	1			1	1				1
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	5			5	5			5	
Terrebonne, Que.	2	1		1	1				1
Totals of Quebec.....	24	6	1	17	16		1	11	4
Algoma, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Bruce, Ont.	3			3	3				
Carleton, Ont.	1	1							
Dufferin, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Frontenac, Ont.	2			2	1	1			2
Grey, Ont.	8	1		7	7			1	1
Hastings, Ont.	3			3	2	1		2	
Huron, Ont.	8	2		6	2	2	2	6	
Kent, Ont.	5	1		4	4			2	
Lambton, Ont.	2			2	2				
Lanark, Ont.	1			1	1				1
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1			1	1				
Lincoln, Ont.	1			1		1		1	
Middlesex, Ont.	37	13		24	21		3	16	1
Norfolk, Ont.	3	1		2	2				2
Northumberland & Durham, O.	9			9	8	1		5	3
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1				
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Perth, Ont.	1			1		1			
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1							
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.	5	1		4	4			1	1
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1		1			1
Welland, Ont.	2			2	2			2	
Wellington, Ont.	4			4	3	1		3	

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — — Commerçants.	Domestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Ma- riés.	Wid- owed — — En veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie		— — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	— — Autres Senten- ces.									
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.														
				a1		1			2		2	1		4
										1	2			1
				b2							3	4		2
				a1, b2		1			2	1	7	8		7
						1								1
						1		1	2		3	3		4
								1	2					6
				a2		2					3	3		6
								1	1		2	2		2
						1		1	1		1	1		1
								1	2		2	4		1
							1				1			1
				a2		3	1	1	5		6	8		9
							1							1
				a3		3						1		2
							1				1			1
				a5					1		1	2		5
				a1			1				2	1		2
							3	2			1	4		2
				a2		1			1	1	1	2		2
				a2							1		1	1
				a1		1								1
						1								1
				a5, b2			4	4	7	1	7	17	1	6
							1				2	2		4
				b1		2			1	1	4			5
				a1			1							1
											1	1		
				a1							1	1		
									1					
				a2		2					2	2		2
											1			
											2			2
				a1		2			1		1	2		2

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.														
Antigonish, N.-E.														
Cap Breton, N.-E.		5			1		3		1				1	4
Colchester, N.-E.		1						1					1	
Cumberland, N.-E.		2	1							3			3	
Halifax, N.-E.	2	2					3	1					4	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		2						2					2	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	2	12	1		1		6	3	1	1	3		11	4
Carleton, N.-B.		1					1						1	
Madawaska, N.-B.		1		1									1	
Northumberland, N.-B.		7			2		3	1	1				7	
Westmoreland, N.-B.										1				
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		9		1	2		4	1	1		1		9	
Beauharnois, Qué.		2								2			2	
Montreal, Qué.	2	3		1			3		1				1	4
Richelieu, Qué.	1						2						2	
Rimouski, Qué.	1				1								1	
Saguenay, Qué.							1							
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.	5						1		4				2	3
Terrebonne, Qué.							1							
Totaux de Québec.	9	5		1	1		8		5		2		6	9
Algoma, Ont.		1					1						1	
Bruce, Ont.	1	2					2		1				3	
Carleton, Ont.														
Dufferin, Ont.		1					1						1	
Frontenac, Ont.	1	1					1			1			1	
Grey, Ont.		7			1	1	4	1					5	2
Hastings, Ont.		3					2		1				3	
Huron, Ont.		6					6						6	
Kent, Ont.	1	3					4						3	1
Lambton, Ont.		2								2			2	
Lanark, Ont.	1								1				1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.	1						1						1	
Lincoln, Ont.		1							1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.	1	21	2	1	2		15	1	5				18	6
Norfolk, Ont.		2					1	1	1				1	1
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		8	1				8		1				7	2
Ontario, Ont.		1					1						1	
Peel, Ont.		1							1				1	
Perth, Ont.		1					1						1	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.		1							1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.														
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.														
Victoria, Ont.		4					3		1				3	1
Waterloo, Ont.		1					1						1	
Welland, Ont.		2					2						1	1
Wellington, Ont.		4					2		2				4	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- dés.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	
									No OPTION. Un- der one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—<i>Concluded.</i>										
Wentworth, Ont	13	11		2	2			1		
York, Ont.....	17	1		16	16			14		
Totals of Ontario.....	134	34		100	86	9	5	58	12	
Manitoba, Central.....	5	4		1	1			1		
Manitoba, Western.....	5	4		1	1				1	
Totals of Manitoba.....	10	8		2	2			1	1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1					
Victoria, B.C.....	2			2	2			1	1	
Totals of British Columbia.....	3			3	3			1	1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.....	2			2	2			1		
Totals of the N.W.T.....	7	2		5	5			1	3	
Totals of Canada.....	210	57	1	152	132	12	8	82	33	
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										
King's, N.S.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Saguenay, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	4	3		1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.....	2	2								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Kent, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	25	4		21	21			3	2	
York, Ont.....	10	4		6	6				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	41	13		28	27	1		3	2	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	1								
Alberta, Southern N.W.T.....	1			1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T.....	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	49	18		31	30	1		3	3	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE— <i>Fin.</i>											CLASSE I.			
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — —	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve- gés.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—<i>Fin.</i>														
					a1									
					a1, b1	2		1	2		11	8		8
					a26, b4	14	14	7	14	3	40	52	2	44
						1							1	
						1						1		
						2						1	1	
					a1			1	1			1		1
					a1			1	1			1		1
						1				1		1		
					a1	1				1		1		
					a1	2				1		3		
					31a, b6	24	15	10	24	5	56	76	3	67
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
								1				1		
								1				1		
											1			1
					b21	5	4	3			8	13		8
											5	2		4
					b21	5	4	3			14	15		13
					b1									
					b1						1	1		
					b1						1	1		
					b23	6	4	3			15	17		13

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

b. Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder le paix

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQVORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré		
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—<i>Concluded.</i>														
Wentworth, Ont.											2			
York, Ont.	3	13			2		8	1	4	1			11	5
Totaux d'Ontario	9	86	3	1	5	1	63	4	20	4	2		76	21
Manitoba, Centre.		1							1				1	
Manitoba, Ouest.		1					1						1	
Totaux de Manitoba		2					1		1				2	
New Westminster, Col.-B.		1									1			
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	1			1		1						1	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	2			1		1				1		1	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	1						1						1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		1					1						1	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.											1			
Assiniboia Ouest, T. du N.-O.											2			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	1	1					2				3		2	
Totaux du Canada	22	117	4	3	10	1	85	8	28	5	12		107	35
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.														
King's, N.-E.														
Montréal, Qué.		1					1							1
Saguenay, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.		1					1							1
Hastings, Ont.														
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.		1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont.														
Oxford, Ont.														
Wentworth, Ont.	1	20		1	1		8	3	8				7	14
York, Ont.		6		1	1		2		2				6	
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	27		2	2		11	3	10				14	14
New Westminster, Col.-B.											1			
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.														
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		1					1						1	
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		1					1						1	
Totaux du Canada	1	29		2	2		13	3	10		1		15	15

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.												CLASSE I.			
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ire- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.															
2	5	1	7	1		2	6	4	1	3			14	2	
8	11	2	72	5		5	26	22	19	18	4	4	65	33	
		1					1			1			1	1	
		1	1				1			1			1	1	
			2								1		1	1	
			2								1		1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
			1										1	1	
			2					1					1	2	
9	12	3	116	5		7	51	24	26	23	7	5	90	57	
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
			1				1						1		
			1				1						1		
		1											1	1	
2	2	1	16				11	4	4	2			18	3	
1	1		4				1	5					6		
3	4	1	20				12	9	4	2			25	3	
														1	
			1				1						1		
			1				1						1		
3	4	1	22				14	9	4	2		1	27	4	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.										
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
					—	—	—			
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.										
Annapolis, N.S.	1			1	1					
Digby, N.S.	1			1	1					
Halifax, N.S.	5	3		2	2			1		
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1					
Shelburne, N.S.	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia	9	4		5	5			1		
Montreal, Que.	7	2		5	1		4	1		
Richelieu, Que.	1			1		1				
Rimouski, Que.	1	1								
Saguenay, Que.	1			1	1			1		
St. Francis, Que.	2			2	2					
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Quebec	14	4		10	5	1	4	2		
Bruce, Ont.	4			4	2	2				
Carleton, Ont.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	4	1		3	2	1			2	
Huron, Ont.	4	1		3	2		1		1	
Kent, Ont.	3			3	2		1	1	2	
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Perth, Ont.	1			1	1					
Peterborough, Ont.	5	2		3	2	1		2	1	
Simcoe, Ont.	5			5	4		1	3		
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	3			3	2		1		1	
Wentworth, Ont.	4	2		2	1	1				
York, Ont.	12	3		9	6		2	4	1	
Totals of Ontario	51	11		40	28	6	6	12	8	
Manitoba, Eastern	2			2	2			1		
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1				1	
New Westminster, B.C.	6			6	6			1		
Victoria, B.C.	3			3	3			1	1	
Totals of British Columbia	10			10	10			2	2	
Totals of Canada	86	19		67	50	7	10	18	19	
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.										
Cape Breton, N.S.	2			2	2					
Cumberland, N.S.	1			1	1					
Guysborough, N.S.	1			1	1					

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
VÔL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.														
1	1					1			1	1				1
1	1								1	1				2
										1				1
2	2					1			2	2				5
1	2				a2				5		2			3
2				1						1	1			2
										2				1
3	2			1	a2				5	4	3			7
					a4	4								4
	1				a1			2		1	3			2
	1							1		2	1			3
						1				1				1
1					a2					3				3
	1									5	1			4
1	1				a1		1		1	1				3
	2									2	1			2
4								2		6	1			8
7	5				a8	5	1	2	5	1	25	7	1	32
1								1			1			2
											1	1		
2					a3						1			3
					a1									
2					a4						2	1		3
15	9			1	a14	6	1	3	12	1	34	11	1	49
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.														
1	1								1	1	1			1
1										1				1
1						1								1

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Annapolis, N.-E.			1												1		
Digby, N.-E.		1													1		
Halifax, N.-E.		2													2		
Lunenburg, N.-E.		1			1										1		
Shelburne, N.-E.																	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		4	1		1										3	2	
Montréal, Qué.			5													5	
Richelieu, Qué.	1															1	
Rimouski, Qué.																	
Saguenay, Qué.																	
St. François, Qué.		2															
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		1		1												1	
Totaux de Québec	1	8		1						8					1	6	
Bruce, Ont.		4				2				2						4	
Carleton, Ont.																	
Essex, Ont.																	
Hastings, Ont.		3								2					2	1	
Huron, Ont.		3		1		1				1					1	2	
Kent, Ont.	1	2								3					1	2	
Middlesex, Ont.			1							1						1	
Oxford, Ont.		1				1									1		
Perth, Ont.		1								1					1		
Peterborough, Ont.		3				3									2	1	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	4				4				1						5	
Waterloo, Ont.		1								1						1	
Welland, Ont.		1								1					1		
Wellington, Ont.		3				2									2	1	
Wentworth, Ont.		2				1				1					2		
York, Ont.		9		1		1				6					7	2	
Totaux d'Ontario	2	37		1	2	15				19					20	20	
Manitoba, Est.		2								2					1	1	
Caribou, Col.-B.	1									1						1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.	1	1				1								6			
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	2								1					3		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	3	3		2						2				6	3	1	
Totaux du Canada	6	54		2	5	16				35				5	6	28	30

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.

Cap-Breton, N.-E.		2															2
Cumberland, N.-E.		1															1
Guysborough, N.-E.		1															1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DELITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
.....													
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	
3	1	2	29	3	2	1	11	7	15	1	1	4	29	11
1	1	1	1	2
.....	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	3
.....	3
1	2	1	1	1	6	1
7	1	2	45	3	3	2	22	8	15	3	4	7	45	19
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.															
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	1	2	1	1
.....	1
.....	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.						
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.					
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dés.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
												Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.													
Halifax, N.S.	20			20	12	7	1		2	2			
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	24			24	16	7	1		2	2			
Madawaska, N.B.	2			2	2								
St. John, N.B.	1	1											
Westmoreland, N.B.	3	1											
Totals of New Brunswick..	6	2		2	2								
Bedford, Que.	2			2	1	1			1				
Montreal, Que.	67	17		50	27	5	18	4	16	5			
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1								
St. Francis, Que.	6			6	6				4				
Totals of Quebec.	76	17		59	35	6	18	4	21	5			
Carleton, Ont.	2			2	2				2				
Elgin, Ont.	1	1											
Frontenac, Ont.	3			3	2	1							
Hastings, Ont.	2	1		1		1							
Huron, Ont.	2	2											
Lambton, Ont.	3			3	2	1			2				
Lanark, Ont.	3			3	1	1	1						
Lincoln, Ont.	4	2		2	1	1	1						
Middlesex, Ont.	15	2		13	6	1	6		2				
Norfolk, Ont.	2	1		1	1								
Ontario, Ont.	4			4	1		3		1				
Peterborough, Ont.	8	3		5	4	1			2				
Renfrew, Ont.	3			3	3								
Simcoe, Ont.	2			2	2				1				
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O	3	1		2	1	1				1			
Thunder Bay, Ont.	2	2											
Waterloo, Ont.	3			3	2	1			1				
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	1			1		1			1				
Wentworth, Ont.	5	4		1	1			1					
York, Ont.	103	43		60	44	10	6		29	9			
Totals of Ontario.	172	62		110	73	20	17	1	41	10			
Manitoba, Eastern.....	10	1		9	7	1	1		1	4			
Cariboo, B.C.	1			1	1				1				
Clinton, B.C.	4			4	3		1		1	3			
New Westminster, B.C.	2			2	2				1				
Victoria, B.C.	8			8	3	2	3		2	2			
Totals of British Columbia.	15			15	9	2	4		5	5			
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T....	1			1	1								
Totals of Canada.	404	82		220	143	36	41	5	70	26			

a. 2 escaped before trial—2 se sont évadés avant leur procès.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.											CLASSE II.			
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Com- mer- çants.	Domestic. — —	Indus- trial. — Ind- us- triels.	Profes- sional. — —	La- borers. — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed. — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.														
2				14						2	4			20
5	1			14		1			1	2	6	1		23
1	1					1							1	1
1	1					1							1	1
				1										2
5	11				a9		1		26		23	17	1	32
	1								1					1
2						2					4	4		2
7	12			1	a9	2	1		27		27	21	1	37
											1	1		1
	3								1		1			3
	1													1
				1							3			3
3				2						3				3
	8				a3				8		3	8		5
				1							1			1
					a3									4
					a3				3		1	1		4
				2	a1									3
					a1									
				2					1					3
1							1					1		
									1			1		
4	1			9	a8		2	1	1		32	8		52
8	13			17	a20		3	1	16	3	44	21		87
1	3								2	4	3	1		8
						1								1
									1		2	1		2
3	1				a1						4			8
3	1				a1	1		1	1		6	1		11
1						1						1		
26	31			32	a30	6	4	4	49	5	86	46	2	167

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate				
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré			
			H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.						
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.															
Halifax, N.-E.	1	19		14	2	4					19	1			
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	23		14	2	6	1			1	21	3			
Madawaska, N.-B.	1	1		1					1						
St. Jean, N.-B.															
Westmoreland, N.-B.															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.	1	1		1					1						
Bedford, Qué.	2			2							2				
Montréal, Qué.	25	25		4	15	30		1			10	40			
Québec, Qué.		1			1						1	1			
St. François, Qué.	2	4				5		1			5	1			
Totaux de Québec.	29	30		6	16	35		2			17	42			
Carleton, Ont.		2		1		1					1	1			
Elgin, Ont.															
Frontenac, Ont.	3					3					3				
Hastings, Ont.		1			1						1				
Huron, Ont.															
Lambton, Ont.		3		1		2					3				
Lanark, Ont.		3			3						3				
Lincoln, Ont.		2		2							2				
Middlesex, Ont.		13		2	2	9					11	2			
Norfolk, Ont.		1		1							1				
Ontario, Ont.	2	2			1	3					1	3			
Peterborough, Ont.	1	4		3	1			1			4	1			
Renfrew, Ont.		3		3							3				
Simcoe, Ont.									2						
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.	2				2						2				
Thunder Bay, Ont.											2				
Waterloo, Ont.		3		2				1			2	1			
Welland, Ont.		1				1					1				
Wellington, Ont.		1						1			1				
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1			1				
York, Ont.	6	53	1	16	19	23		2			46	14			
Totaux d'Ontario.	14	93	1	31	29	42		6		2	85	23			
Manitoba, Est.	1	8				8		1			5	4			
Cariboo, Col.-B.		1				1					1				
Clinton, Col.-B.	1	2				2		1		1	2	1			
New Westminster, Col.-B.		2								2					
Victoria, Col.-B.	7	1		1	3	3		1			7	1			
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	8	6		1	3	6		2		3	9	3			
Assinibois, Est, T. du N.-O.										1					
Totaux du Canada	54	161	1	53	50	97	1	12		7	137	75			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.												CLASSE II.			
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- bye- tians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cites and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.													—
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	Etats- Unis.	—	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	—	Autr's con- fes- sions.	—	
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.															
2			18					13	7					20	
2	1		21				1	15	7	1				21	3
			2					2							2
			2					2							2
		1	47	2				2	46	3			1	2	6
1			6					1	1					1	4
			6					6						2	4
1		1	55	2				55	3				1	49	10
			2					2						2	
			3					2	1					3	
			1							1				1	
1			1	1					1	1	1			1	2
			3										3	3	
			2										2	2	
			11	2			8	2		2		1		11	2
			1							1				1	
			4							1				1	3
		1	4							2	3		1	1	4
			3					2				1		1	2
			2				2								2
	1		2					1			2			3	
			1	1				1						1	
1			1						1					1	
7	10		41	1	1		1	19	27	3	10			59	1
9	11	1	81	5	1		11	29	31	11	18	2	6	92	16
4			2	1	2			1	3		2		3	9	
			1					1							1
			2	1				1		2				2	1
			1					1						1	1
3		1	3		1			1	5	1			1	4	4
3		1	6	1	1			3	5	3			1	7	7
															1
19	12	3	167	9	4		12	105	49	15	20	2	11	178	39

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	SENTENCE.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Un- der one year.	One year and over.
								Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.									
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Quebec.....	4			4	4			2	1
Algoma, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			2	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	3			3	3			3	
Wellington, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Totals of Ontario.....	10	2		8	8			6	2
Totals of Canada.....	14	2		12	12			8	3
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.									
Northumberland, N.B.	1			1	1				1
Iberville, Que.....	3			3	1	1	1	2	
Montreal, Que.....	2	2							
Richelieu, Que.....	3			3		3			
Rimouski, Que.....	1			1	1				
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	10	2		8	3	4	1	3	
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Carleton, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Kent, Ont.....	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	3			3		2	1		
Renfrew, Ont.....	2	2							
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.....	14	6		8	8			2	4
York, Ont.....	47	19		28	23	5		10	10
Totals of Ontario.....	74	28		46	38	7	1	2	11
Cariboo, B.C.....	3			3	2	1			1
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1							
Victoria, B.C.....	8	3		5	3	1	1	3	
Totals of British Columbia.	12	4		8	5	2	1	3	1
Totals of Canada.....	97	34		63	47	13	3	25	12

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — — Commerçants.	Domestic. — — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life. — — A vie												
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET														
1										1			1	
								2		1	1		2	
1								2		2	1		3	
										2			2	
										1			1	
								1		1			2	
								1		3			5	
1								3		5	1		8	
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.														
										1			1	
1								3			3			
3								1		2			3	
1										1			1	
5								4		3	3		5	
	1									1			1	
							1			1			1	
							1	1			1		1	
										1	1			
3										3			3	
	1				a1		1						1	
2	4			1	a1			1		5	3	1	4	
					a1			2		23	7		20	
5	6			1	a3		2	1	4	34	12	1	32	
2							3						3	
	2								2		3		5	
2	2						3		2		3		8	
12	8			1	a3		3	2	1	10	41	15	1	46

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Elc-mentary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.															
Bedford, Qué.....		1						1							1
Iberville, Qué.....		1						1							1
Montréal, Qué.....		2						2							2
Totaux de Québec..		4						4							4
Algoma, Ont.....		2						2						2	
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O.	1			1									3	1	
Waterloo, Ont.....		2						2						2	
Wellington, Ont.....		2						2						2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	4		1				4					3	5	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	8		1				8					3	5	4
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.															
Northumberland, N.B.....		1			1										1
Iberville, Qué.....		3						3							3
Montréal, Qué.....															
Richelieu, Qué.....	1				2			1						1	3
Rimouski, Qué.....		1			1									1	
St. François, Qué.....		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec.....	1	5			3			5						2	6
Algoma, Ont.....	1							1						1	
Carleton, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Essex, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Haldimand, Ont.....		1							1					1	
Hastings, Ont.....		1							1					1	
Kent, Ont.....															
Middlesex, Ont.....	1							1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....	2	1						3						3	
Renfrew, Ont.....															
Wellington, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.....		8		2	2			1		3				4	4
York, Ont.....	5	23		2	6			18	1	1				19	9
Totaux d'Ontario.....	9	37		4	8			27	2	5				27	19
Cariboo, Col.-B.....		3			2			1							3
New Westminster, Col.-B.....		5			1			4						5	
Victoria, Col.-B.....															
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		8			3			5						5	3
Totaux du Canada.....	10	51		4	15			37	2	5				34	29

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Angle terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	—	Autr's confessions.	—	—
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.															
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
2	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	8
2	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	6	2	.....	.....	28	.....
4	3	3	34	2	.....	.....	.....	20	9	8	7	1	.....	1	40
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	3
.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	6
4	4	3	47	5	.....	.....	.....	34	9	10	8	1	.....	1	50

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sée.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION	
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.										
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1					
Madawaska, N.B.	1			1	1					
Bedford, Que.	3			3	2	1		2		
Kamouraska, Que.	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.	1	1								
Quebec, Que.	2			2	1	1				
Richelieu, Que.	2			2	1	1				
Terrebonne, Que.	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.	10	1		9	5	3	1	3		
Brant, Ont.	1	1								
Bruce, Ont.	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.	4	2		2	2					
Essex, Ont.	3	1		2	2				2	
Grey, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Hastings, Ont.	3			3	3			1		
Kent, Ont.	3	2		1		1		1		
Lanark, Ont.	1	1								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	3	1		2	2				2	
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	3			3	1	2			1	
Welland, Ont.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	3			3	3				1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	21	6		13	8	2	3	4	1	
Totals of Ontario.	52	18		32	24	5	3	7	7	
Cariboo, B.C.	2			2	1	1				
Clinton, B.C.	1			1	1					
Totals of British Columbia.	3			3	2	1				
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	3								
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	14	10		4	3	1		1		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	5	4		1	1					
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	3	3								
Totals of the N.W.T.	25	20		5	4	1		1		
Totals of Canada.	92	39		51	37	10	4	11	7	
LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.										
Iberville, Que.	2	2								
Renfrew, Ont.	3			3	3			1		
New Westminster, B.C.	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.	6	2		4	4			1		

a. 2 cases reserved—2 cas réservés.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Professions libérales.	Laborers. — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — Enveuve.	Single. — Célibataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.														
1					1								1	
1					1								1	
1										3	1		2	
1										1			1	
1					a1					2	2		2	
2										1			1	
1										1			1	
5					a1					8	3		6	
	1				a1					2	1		1	
							1	1					2	
2							1	1					2	
1										1	1		1	
					a1	1	1				1		1	
					a1				1		1		2	
					a2		2		1				3	
4	2				a2		3		5		4	4	9	
8	3				a7	1	6	2	9		8	9	22	
2		1				1			2		2		1	
2		1				1			2		3		1	
3									2		1		3	
					a1									
3					a1				2		1		3	
20	4				a9	4	6	2	13		16	16	33	
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.														
						a2							3	
1														
1						a2							3	

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.															
Hants, N.-E.		1		1									1		
Madawaska, N.B.	1							1					1		
Bedford, Qué.		3			1		2						1	2	
Kamouraska, Qué.		1			1								1		
Montréal, Qué.													2		
Québec, Qué.	2						2							2	
Richelieu, Qué.	1						2							2	
Terrebonne, Qué.					1										
Totaux de Québec	3	4			3		6						4	4	
Brant, Ont.															
Bruce, Ont.															
Elgin, Ont.	2				1				1				1	1	
Essex, Ont.		2			1		1			1			1	1	
Grey, Ont.				1									1		
Hastings, Ont.		2			1		1				1			2	
Kent, Ont.		1								1			1		
Lanark, Ont.															
Lennox et Addington, Ont.								1							
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1					2						2		
Oxford, Ont.		1										1	1		
Peterborough, Ont.															
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	1	2		1			1		1				3		
Welland, Ont.															
Wellington, Ont.		3			1		2						3		
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont.		12	1	1	3		8		1				9	4	
Totaux d'Ontario	4	24	1	3	7		16		4		1	1	22	8	
Cariboo, Col.-B.	2						2							2	
Clinton, Col.-B.		1					1						1		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2	1					3						1	2	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	2	2					3		1				4	2	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.											1				
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.	2	2					3		1				4		
Totaux du Canada	12	32	1	4	10		29		5		2	1	33	14	
LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.															
Iberville, Qué.															
Renfrew, Ont.		3		3									3		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.											1				
Totaux du Canada		3		3							1		3		

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.															
Montréal, Qué.....															
Brant, Ont.....		1						1						1	
Lambton, Ont.....		2				1		1						2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3				1		2						3	
Totaux du Canada.....		3				1		2						3	
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.															
Montréal, Qué.....	7	6				1		11		1				13	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec.....	7	7				1		12		1				14	
Kent, Ont.....		4				1		3						4	
Lincoln, Ont.....		4						4						3	
Ontario, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1							1						1	
Simcoe, Ont.....		1				1								1	
Wellington, Ont.....		1						1						1	
York, Ont.....		2		1				1						1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	12	1	1		2		11						9	
Manitoba, Est.....		4						1	2	1				2	
Victoria, Col-B.....															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....	8	24	1	1		3		25	2	2				12	
LARCENY.															
Prince, I. du P.-E.....													3		
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	4	4	1	2		3		3		1			1	5	
Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.....	4	4	1	2		3		3		1			4	5	
Annapolis, N.-E.....		1				1							2	1	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.....		4		3		1							2	4	
Cumberland, N.-E.....	1	4								2			3	3	
Digby, N.-E.....		2				1		1						2	
Guysborough, N.-E.....		1						1						1	
Hants, N.-E.....		2						2						2	
Halifax, N.-E.....	16	33		9		14	3	21	1	2	1	2	2	49	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tholics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Metho- dists.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- minations.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.		— — —	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Autr's con- fes- sions.	
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	— — —	Etats- Unis.	Autr's pays étran- gers.	— — —	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tholi- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	— — —	— — —	
EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.														
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.														
1	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	12
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	13
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	1	.....	1	13
.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2	1	1	25	3	1	.....	.....	20	1	6	3	1	2	30
LARCIN.														
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
7	1	.....	35	.....	2	4	3	30	12	2	2	.....	.....	45

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Rei- te- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	NO OPTION. — SANSOPTION	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY—Continued.										
King's, N.S.	4	3		1	1					
Lunenburg, N.S.	5	2		3	1					
Pictou, N.S.	2			2	2					1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	102	24		78	67	8	3	10	29	2
Carleton, N.B.	4			4	2		2		4	
Charlotte, N.B.	6			6	2		2			
Kent, N.B.	1	1								
Northumberland, N.B.	2	1		1	1				1	
St. John, N.B.	40	14		26	19	1	6	3	11	
Victoria, N.B.	1			1	1				1	
Westmoreland, N.B.	13	8		5	5				5	
York, N.B.	6			6	5	1			4	
Totals of New Brunswick..	73	24		49	35	4	10	3	26	
Arthabaska, Que	10	3		7	7				7	
Beauce, Que	1			1	1					
Beauharnois, Que.....	5			5	5				4	
Bedford, Que.....	18	4		14	14				13	
Gaspé, Que	2			2	2				2	
Iberville, Que.....	5	1		4	4				1	
Joliette, Que.....	3	2		1	1					
Kamouraska, Que	6			6	5	1			6	
Montmagny, Que	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	650	108	2	538	399	55	84	46	322	7
Ottawa, Que	1			1	1			1		
Quebec, Que	50	3	1	46	41	2	3		12	1
Richelieu, Que.....	21	2		19	18	1		3	15	
Rimouski, Que.....	5	3		2	2				1	
St. Francis, Que.....	28	4		24	22	1	1		20	1
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	4			4	3	1		2	2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	613	1		8	6	1	1		5	
Totals of Quebec.....	823	131	3	683	533	62	89	52	410	9
Algoma, Ont.....	25			25	22	2	1		11	2
Brant, Ont.....	78	22		56	48	5	3	6	43	
Bruce, Ont.....	9	2		7	7				5	
Carleton, Ont.....	93	26		67	50	9	8		59	
Dufferin, Ont.....	3			3	3				2	
Elgin, Ont.....	47	4		43	36	5	2		7	7
Essex, Ont.....	47	3		44	41	3			26	5
Frontenac, Ont.....	47	2		44	39	4			19	1
Grey, Ont.....	29	8		21	16	4	1	3	10	1
Haldimand, Ont.....	21	10		11	7	3	1		10	
Halton, Ont.....	4	1		3	3				1	
Hastings, Ont.....	41	10		31	27	2	2	3	6	
Huron, Ont.....	14	6		8	5	2	1		5	1
Kent, Ont.....	48	18		30	24	5	1		14	8
Lambton, Ont.....	16	5		11	9	1	1		5	1
Lanark, Ont.....	4			4	4				2	

a. 1 absconded—1 a laissé le pays, and 1 nolle prosequi. b. 4 nolle prosequi. c. 1 Jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Other Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		— — —	— — —	— — —	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.							La- borers.	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed.	Single
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	— — —	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mariés.	En- veu- gés.	Céli- ba- itaires.
LARCIN—Suite.														
1				2					1		1			1
1														3
1									2					2
22				15		1	5	5	8	3	25	5	1	66
6											2			4
											6	6		
1				1	c10		1	3	2		1			1
						1					4	1		25
2							1				2			1
								2	1	1	3	1		4
														5
9				1	c10	1	2	5	3	1	18	8		40
				1		1		1			5		1	6
					a1						3	1		1
1						1			1		11	3	1	4
								1	1			1		10
1				1	c1					1	1	1		1
				1							1	1		3
						1	1				1	2		1
											1			4
21	11			12	a111, c8	8	84	24	126	4	126	128	50	360
4				7	a22	1	8	3	4		12	16		30
				1		1	1	1			13	8		11
					a1	2								2
					a3	1			1	3	17	8		16
											3	2		2
					a3			2	2		1	3		2
27	12			23	a141, c9	16	94	32	136	8	195	173	52	454
3					a9	4		2	1		18	3		22
					a7	3	2		8		35	16	1	39
					a2			1	1		5	5		2
6	1			1			2	10	21		19	24	1	42
					a1		3						1	
8				9	a12		4	2	4		20	4		39
					a13	2	6	1	12		16	8	1	35
1	1			4	a15	1	6	3	7		20	6	2	36
1				4	a5	3	1	5	1		4	5		16
					a1	4			3		4	5		6
					a2						1	2		1
5	1			2	a7, c7		3	1	1		9	3		10
					a1	1			3		4	3		5
1	1			1	a5	3	3	1	10		11	10	2	18
					a5	1	1				8	2	2	7
					a2		1		1		2	1		3

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. c. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	M. F.	M. F.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré	
LARCENY—Continued.															
King's, N.-E.		1											1	1	
Lunenburg, N.-E.		3		2		1							3		
Pictou, N.-E.		2				1						1	1	1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	17	53		14	19	3	25	1	4	1	8	3	63	9	
Carleton, N.-B.	4			2			2						2	2	
Charlotte, N.-B.		6					6						6		
Kent, N.-B.															
Northumberland, N.-B.		1			1								1		
St. Jean, N.-B.	3	23		16	1		4	1	1	3			17	9	
Victoria, N.-B.		1					1								
Westmoreland, N.-B.	2	2			1		3				1		4		
York, N.-B.		6			1		3	2					3	3	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.	9	39		18	4		19	3	1	3	1		33	14	
Arthabaska, Qué.	1	6									5	2	6	1	
Beauce, Qué.		1		1									1		
Beauharnois, Qué.		1		1							4		1		
Bedford, Qué.	6	8		4	1	3	3		3				12	2	
Gaspé, Qué.	1	1					2						2		
Iberville, Qué.		3	1	1		2	1						3	1	
Joliette, Qué.		1		1									1		
Kamouraska, Qué.	6			2		1	3						6		
Montmagny, Qué.		1				1							1		
Montréal, Qué.	172	365	1	98	17	83	10	269	14	32	15		192	346	
Ottawa, Qué.											1				
Québec, Qué.	21	26		13	1	10		18	1	2	1		34	12	
Richelieu, Qué.	5			4	1	4		6		4			13	6	
Rimouski, Qué.	2			2									2		
St. François, Qué.	7	17		1		8		9		4	2		21	3	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.	1	3				1		1		1		1	3	1	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	2	6		1		1		1		5			3	5	
Totaux de Québec.	224	439	2	129	20	114	10	313	15	51	18	11	2301	377	
Algoma, Ont.	3	22		3	1	5		13	1	2			20	5	
Brant, Ont.	8	43		4		11		25		11		5	22	29	
Bruce, Ont.		7		1				4	1	1			5	2	
Carleton, Ont.	15	52		14		7	2	16	8	20			46	21	
Dufferin, Ont.		3		1						2			1	2	
Elgin, Ont.	9	34		17		5		20	1				30	13	
Essex, Ont.	7	37		7	1	8	1	21		6			23	21	
Frontenac, Ont.	8	36		6	1	11		17	2	7			19	25	
Grey, Ont.	11	10		9	1	2		6		3			16	5	
Haldimand, Ont.	3	8						6		5				11	
Halton, Ont.		3					2			1			2	1	
Hastings, Ont.	10	20		14		3		11		1	1	1	24	6	
Huron, Ont.	1	7		1		2		4					3	5	
Kent, Ont.		28	2	1	1	4		13		11			18	12	
Lambton, Ont.	1	9	1	2		4		3		2			10	1	
Lanark, Ont.		4				3				1			3	1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protes- tants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
England and Wales— Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Ir- lande.	Scotland. — Ecos- se.			Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britanniques.		Catholics. — Catho- liques.	Eglise d'Angle- terre.	Methodists. — Metho- distes.	Presbyterians. — Pres- byté- riens.		Autr's con- fessions.		
LARCIN—Suite.															
			1			1								1	
			3											3	
			1	1		1								1	2
7	1		53	1	2	6	7	38	14	5	2	2	52	22	
			4				2						4		
			6				6							6	
			1				1	1					1	1	
			26				9	5	8	3			25	1	
			1				2	2					3	1	
			4				3		3				5	1	
			6												
			48				14	14	8	8	3		38	10	
			7					5				2		7	
			1					1						1	
			5					5					5		
1	2		11					5	4			4	1	5	
			2					1				1		2	
			3		1			4					4		
			1					1					1		
			6					6					2	4	
			27		1		9	430	51	24	13	1	514	24	
			1					1					1		
			43					43				3	40	6	
			18		1			19					12	7	
			2					2						2	
			11		5			11				13	14	10	
			4					4					2	2	
			8					8					4	4	
35	19	2	598	17	12		9	546	55	24	13	24	605	78	
1	1		22	1				17	4	4			5	20	
2	3	5	41	2	1		2	20	10	8	4		9	6	
2			5					1	1	3	1		1	5	
8	2		51		6			43	3			19	2	66	
1		1	1					1	1				3	3	
			37	6			1	8	5	21	5		3	33	
			35	6	1		3	17	7	13	4		34	10	
2			27	8				25	3			16	40	4	
5	4		17	1	1		8	4	3	4			14	7	
2			10	1			4	3	1				2	11	
			2						1		2			1	
	1		27				1	6	2	12		9	29	2	
	2		4					2	3				3	7	
2			17	2			1	3	10	5	3		8	25	
3	3	2	5	5				1	4	4	2		10	5	
1			3	5	1			1		1	1		3	1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- vées.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		

LARCENY—Concluded.

Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	28	5	.....	23	20	3	.....	6	2
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Lincoln, Ont.	37	11	.....	26	17	3	6	9	1
Middlesex, Ont.	62	19	.....	43	26	8	9	29	1
Norfolk, Ont.	12	1	.....	11	8	2	1	2	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	22	7	.....	15	9	6	.....	8	1
Ontario, Ont.	9	1	.....	8	5	2	1	4	.....
Oxford, Ont.	16	4	.....	12	10	1	1	5	1
Peel, Ont.	6	1	.....	5	3	1	1	4	.....
Perth, Ont.	62	22	.....	40	28	10	2	9	1
Peterborough, Ont.	21	2	.....	19	19	.....	.....	9	.....
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	3	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	.....
Prince Edward, Ont.	7	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	4	1
Renfrew, Ont.	7	1	.....	6	5	1	.....	19	2
Simcoe, Ont.	33	6	.....	27	23	2	2	3	1
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	a14	3	.....	10	9	1	.....	7	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.	21	13	.....	8	7	1	.....	5	1
Victoria, Ont.	20	6	.....	14	12	1	1	4	1
Waterloo, Ont.	27	5	.....	22	21	1	.....	4	1
Welland, Ont.	40	17	.....	23	18	4	1	14	.....
Wellington, Ont.	31	16	.....	15	13	2	.....	4	4
Wentworth, Ont.	195	79	.....	116	82	10	24	49	4
York, Ont.	b833	321	.....	510	452	39	19	335	19
Totals of Ontario.	2034	660	.....	1370	1135	144	91	46	67
Manitoba, Central.	15	4	.....	11	11	.....	.....	8	.....
Manitoba, Eastern.	99	17	.....	82	58	12	12	65	7
Manitoba, Western.	c27	3	.....	23	19	4	.....	16	1
Totals of Manitoba.	141	24	.....	116	88	16	12	89	8
Cariboo, B.C.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton, B.C.	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	8	2
New Westminster, B.C.	55	2	.....	53	52	.....	1	45	1
Victoria, B.C.	d55	3	.....	51	44	3	4	41	3
Totals of British Columbia.	121	5	.....	115	107	3	5	95	6
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	37	10	.....	27	24	1	2	21	2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	e36	14	.....	22	20	2	.....	14	4
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	21	9	.....	12	12	.....	.....	11	.....
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	13	5	.....	8	8	.....	.....	6	.....
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	9	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.	116	41	.....	75	70	3	2	58	6
Totals of Canada.	3427	913	3	2499	2047	240	212	114	1479

FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.

Montréal, Que.	18	15	3	3	3
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a. 1 left the country—1 a laissé le pays. b. 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé; and 1 case reserved—et 1 cas réservé. c. 2 nolle prosequi. d. Jury disagreed—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

Statistique Criminelle.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers. — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.													
LARCIN—Fin.														
				a15			1	4		6	5		18	
4			3	a9	1		1	1		12	8		18	
	3		2	a8	1	1	3	14	1	16	12		31	
				a9			3			2	1		7	
1				a5				2		11	5		10	
				a4	2	1				4	1		7	
1			1	a4	1	1		3		6	5		7	
				a1		1	1			3	2		3	
2	2		2	a24		3	2	1		23	2		36	
				a7, c2	1		2	2		7	1	1	16	
1								1			1			
1				a1			1			3	2		5	
			1					1		4	3		3	
				a4	2	1	1	1		12	6	1	15	
1	1		3	a1			1	1		6	3		7	
				a1		1		2		4	3		5	
				a8	1	1	1	1		6	3	2	6	
2				a6				4		7	2		16	
2	1			a3, d1	1	2	1	5		7	4		18	
				a7			1	2		8	4		9	
4	1		11	a27	2	1	7	9	1	36	21		94	
4	4		15	a133	5	16	43	14	12	221	81	1	428	
48	17		59	a364, c9, d1	39	61	94	143	14	580	273	16	1040	
					3	1				7	5		6	
2	3			a5	1	10	3	26	5	36	14		68	
2	1			a3	2		1	1		14	3		15	
4	4			a8	6	11	4	27	5	57	22		89	
							1			1	1		2	
2	1		1	a3			3			1			15	
4			3		1	11	5	10		11	5		45	
6	1		4	a3	1	11	9	10		14	6		62	
2				a1, c1	1					7	1		7	
1				a3						9	2		11	
				a1									1	
				a2										
					1			1			1		1	
3				a7, c1	2			1		16	4		20	
119	35		102	a523, c29, d1	66	184	149	330	31	910	492	69	1779	
RECEL.														
							1	1		1		2		1

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence réservée. c. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.
d. The authorities of the McPherson's Home undertake to send this boy back to England—Les autorités de la maison de refuge McPherson ont pris les moyens de renvoyer ce garçon en Angleterre.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré

LARCENY—Concluded.

Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	3	20	.....	10	2	.....	7	1	.....	3	1	.....	18	5
Lennox et Addington, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Ont.	5	20	1	10	3	1	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	17	9
Middlesex, Ont.	1	39	2	3	10	1	23	2	3	.....	1	.....	33	10
Norfolk, Ont. ....	.....	8	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....
Northumberl'd et Durham, O. Ontario.	1	14	.....	1	2	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10	5
Oxford, Ont.	2	6	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Peel, Ont.	2	10	.....	1	4	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Perth, Ont. ....	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Peterborough, Ont.	1	38	.....	12	14	.....	10	.....	2	1	1	.....	27	12
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	3	15	.....	7	1	2	1	5	.....	1	1	1	14	4
Prince-Edouard, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Renfrew, Ont.	1	6	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Simcoe, Ont.	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O. Thunder Bay, Ont.	3	17	1	7	6	.....	5	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	14
Victoria, Ont.	7	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Waterloo, Ont.	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Welland, Ont.	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	3	.....	3	.....	7	4
Wellington, Ont.	13	.....	.....	7	6	.....	2	2	3	.....	4	.....	13	5
Wentworth, Ont.	1	21	.....	4	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	4
York, Ont.	2	11	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	7	6
Totaux d'Ontario	5	110	.....	37	4	35	1	23	2	9	4	1	94	21
Totaux de Manitoba	93	395	22	138	1	100	15	142	24	70	20	.....	382	128
Manitoba, Centre.	1	10	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1
Manitoba, Est.	6	75	1	2	8	.....	60	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	43	39
Manitoba, Ouest.	3	15	.....	2	5	.....	11	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	15	3
Cariboo, Col.-B.	10	100	1	4	14	.....	79	.....	14	.....	5	.....	68	43
Clinton, Col.-B.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	1
New-Westminster, Col.-B.	6	17	.....	2	6	.....	12	.....	1	.....	32	.....	19	.....
Victoria, Col.-B.	17	33	.....	4	1	1	40	.....	3	.....	2	.....	35	15
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	24	52	.....	6	8	1	53	.....	5	.....	42	.....	55	17
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O. ....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	8	2	10	.....	3	5
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	8	1	12	1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O. ....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	3	20	.....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	13	2	42	1	16	7
Totaux du Canada	503	1801	34	503	33	430	41	949	64	282	52	139	6	1468	88

FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.

Montréal, Qué.	1	2	3	3
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Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Ca- nada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- ions. — Autr's posses- ions Brit- anni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cites and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
LARCIN—Fin.															
3			19	1				4	6	2	7	3	1	18	5
	2		23	1			1	9	4	5	3	1	3	1	6
4	4	1	28	5	1		1	13	1	11		16	1	20	9
			8				5		3	3			2	4	4
			12					5	3	4	1			11	4
			8					4	3	3	1			4	4
3	1		4				1	2	4	5				10	1
	1		4				1	1	4	2	1			1	4
12		2	18	6	1		1	5	12	9	8		4	18	21
2	1	1	14					3	3	7	3		2	10	8
1									1	1					1
			7					2	1	4				6	1
			5	1				4	1	1				6	
3		1	17					5	8	2	1	3	2	11	13
	1		9					7		3				3	7
2		1	4		1			3	2		1		2	6	2
1	1		9					3		1		7		6	5
2		1	9		1		1	3	2	3			4	10	8
2			10	9	1			13	4	2	1	1	1	17	5
3		1	9					2	5	4	1		1	11	2
14	6	2	86	2	5		5	20	43	15	27		5	109	6
61	60	13	346	17	13		9	178	227	34	45		17	500	10
145	93	31	957	79	33		45	433	389	195	126	75	75	1133	218
	2		8		1			3				8		6	5
22	18	5	24	3	10		1	29	16	18	9		9	66	16
6	4	1	6		1			6	5	2	3		2	8	10
28	24	6	38	3	12		1	38	21	20	12	8	11	80	31
			1					1							1
			2					2						1	1
	2		6	6	10			6				8		9	22
9	1	2	17	4	17			9	5	2	3	16	16	44	6
9	3	2	26	10	27				18	5	2	3	24	67	14
			5		3			1	3	1	2		1	6	2
2	3		3	5				4	1			5	3	10	3
															1
1			1						1			1			2
3	3		9	5	3			4	5	1	2	6	4	16	8
227	143	41	1738	115	89	6	76	1101	497	255	161	139	127	2000	382
RECEL.															
			3					3						2	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.										
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Un- der one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING—Concluded.										
Ottawa, Que.....	2			2	2				2	
Quebec, Que.....	6			6	6				2	
Rimouski, Que.....	2			2	2				2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	29	16		13	13				9	
Carleton, Ont.....	6	3		3	2	1			3	
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Kent, Ont.....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	1		2	1	1				
Peterborough, Ont.....	3			3	3					
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2			2		1	1		1	
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.....	6			6	3	3		2		
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1					
York, Ont.....	28	13		15	15				11	
Totals of Ontario.....	55	20		35	38	6	1	2	15	
Manitoba, Western.....	2	1		1	1				1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	3			3	2	1			3	
Victoria, B.C.....	11	5		6	6				5	
Totals of British Columbia.....	14	5		9	8	1			8	
Totals of Canada.....	100	42		58	50	7	1	2	33	
EMBEZZLEMENT.										
Kamouraska, Que.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	37	21		16	15	1			8	
Quebec, Que.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Richelieu, Que.....	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.....	2	2								
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	2			2	2				2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	46	27		19	18	1			11	
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.....		1								
Peterborough, Ont.....	2			1	1			1		

Statistique Criminelle.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.			OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.					
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
RECEL—Fin.														
.....	1	a3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
.....	1	a3	1	1	.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	7
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	a1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	2	a2, b1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	2
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	4
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	a4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	a4	2	7	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	8
.....	2	a15, b1	3	9	2	10	.....	4	15	.....	20
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	6
.....
.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	8
.....	3	a18, b1	4	12	2	18	.....	11	21	.....	36
DÉTOURNEMENT.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	a6	.....	12	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	14
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	a6	.....	13	3	1	1	1	2	.....	17
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. b. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING—Concluded.															
Ottawa, Qué.	1	1					2							2	
Québec, Qué.		6		3	1		1		1				6		
Rimouski	1	1							2				2		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	3	10		3	1		6		3				8	5	
Carleton, Ont	2	1					2		1				2	1	
Elgin, Ont.	1									1			1		
Grey, Ont.		1					1							1	
Kent, Ont.															
Lincoln, Ont.		2		2									2		
Peterborough, Ont.		3		2					1				3		
Prescott et Russell, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.															
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		2					2						2		
Welland, Ont.		1			1								1		
Wellington, Ont.		6			4		2						6		
Wentworth, Ont.		1								1			1		
York, Ont.		12	3		3	1	5	1	5				13	2	
Totaux d'Ontario	3	29	3	4	8	1	12	1	7	2			31	4	
Manitoba, Ouest.		1						1					1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.		2					1				2		2		
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	5			1		4				1		4	2	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	7			1		5				3		6	2	
Totaux du Canada	7	47	3	7	10	1	24	1	10	2	3		46	11	
EMBEZZLEMENT.															
Kamouraska, Qué.															
Montréal, Qué.	1	15		1	10		4		1				10	6	
Québec, Qué.		1			1								1		
Richelieu, Qué.															
St. François, Qué.					2								2		
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		2													
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	1	18		1	13		4		1				13	6	
Essex, Ont.															
Haldimand, Ont.															
Huron, Ont.															
Lincoln, Ont.			1				1						1		
Northumberland et Durham, O.															
Ontario, Ont.															
Peterborough, Ont.		1					1							1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Protes- tants — Autr's con- fessions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
RECEL—Fin.															
			2					2						2	
			5					5				1		6	
			2					2							2
1			12					12				1		10	3
			2	1				2	1					3	
	1		1					1	1					1	
			2				2							2	
			3					2				1		1	2
			2										2		2
			1										2		1
1			6					2	2		1			6	
2			11		1		1	4	6	2	1		1	13	2
3	1	1	28	1	1		3	9	13	3	3		4	27	8
			1							1				1	
			1	1									1		2
2			2		1						3	2	1	6	
2			3	1	1						3	3	2	6	2
6	1	2	44	2	2		3	21	14	3	6	4	6	44	13
DÉTOURNEMENT.															
2		1	13					11	3	1	1			15	1
			1					1						1	
			2					2						2	
2		1	16					14	3	1	1			18	1
1											1			1	
			1								1			1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.										
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
EMBEZZLEMENT—Concluded.										
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Wentworth, Ont.	2	1		1			1		1	
York, Ont.	21	7		14	11	2	1		13	
Totals of Ontario	34	14		20	16	2	2	1	15	1
Manitoba, Central.	1	1								
Manitoba, Eastern.	1			1	1				1	
Manitoba, Western.	1	1								
Totals of Manitoba	3	2		1	1				1	
New Westminster, B.C.	2			2	2					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	4	4								
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	5	4		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	90	47		43	38	3	2	1	28	2
FRAUD.										
Iberville, Que.	2			2	1	1			2	
Montreal, Que.	8	4		4	4			1	1	
Three Rivers, Que.	al									
Totals of Quebec	11	4		6	5	1		1	3	
Brant, Ont.	14	13		1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	2			2	2			2		
Hastings, Ont.	5			5	5			4	1	
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2								
Norfolk, Ont.	2			2	2					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1		
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					
Renfrew, Ont.	6	6								
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	12	7		5	3	1	1		1	1
York, Ont.	56	44		12	10	1	1		5	
Totals of Ontario	108	77		31	27	2	2	7	9	1
Manitoba, Eastern	4	1		3	3				3	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	2	2								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2			2	2				1	1

a. Nolle prosequi.

Statistique Criminelle.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Com- merçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
DÉTOURNEMENT—Fin.														
					a1	1							1	
					a1	1					1			
					a1	14				1	1		13	
					a3	17				2	3		16	
								1					1	
								1					1	
2														
2	1				a9	30	3	2	1	3	5		34	
FRAUDE.														
						2					2			
						1		1	1		1		3	
					a2	3		1	1		3		3	
										1	1			
						2		1	1		2		2	
										1		1		
				2									2	
						1							1	
					a1	1					1			
										1	1			
				2	a1	1	3			1	1		4	
					a7	9		1			3		9	
				4	a10	1	16	1	2		4	9	1	
							1			2	2		1	
								2					2	

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
EMBEZZLEMENT—Concluded.															
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	1				1							1	1		
Simcoe, Ont.														1	
Wellington, Ont.	1								1					1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1				1									1	
York, Ont.	6	8	1		7			6					12	2	
Totaux d'Ontario	10	9	1		9			8		1		1	14	5	
Manitoba, Centre															
Manitoba, Est		1						1						1	
Manitoba, Ouest															
Totaux de Manitoba		1						1						1	
New Westminster, Col.-B.			2									2			
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux du Canada	1	29	11	2	22			13		2		4	28	11	
FRAUD.															
Iberville, Qué.		2							2					2	
Montréal, Qué.		3	1	1	1			1		1			4		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec		5	1	1	1			1		3			4	2	
Brant, Ont.		1						1						1	
Bruce, Ont.															
Essex, Ont.		2						2						2	
Hastings, Ont.		2						1		1		3		2	
Kent, Ont.		1						1						1	
Lincoln, Ont.															
Middlesex, Ont.															
Norfolk, Ont.		2		2										2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Ontario, Ont.		1								1				1	
Oxford, Ont.			1					1						1	
Renfrew, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.	1							1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.		5						2	3					4	
York, Ont.		3	9	1		4		5		2				12	
Totaux d'Ontario	1	17	10	3	4	2	15	4		3			26	2	
Manitoba, Est		3						3						3	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.		2			1					1				2	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'Angle- terre.	Metho- dists — Méthodistes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- bytériens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- minations. — Autr's con- fessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
DETOURNEMENT—<i>fin.</i>														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	1 12	.....	.....	.....	1 1	9	1	3	.....	.....	14	.....
3	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	3	9	1	6	.....	.....	19	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....
5	1	2	31	.....	.....	.....	18	12	2	7	.....	.....	40	1
FRAUDE.														
.....	.....	.....	2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 3	.....	.....	3 6	.....	1	.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4 12
4	1	1	19	2	1	.....	.....	3	17	4	2	.....	2	25 5
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.									
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- née une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
FRAUD—Concluded.									
Totals of the N. W. T.	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Totals of Canada	128	85	.....	42	37	3	2	8	16
FALSE PRETENSES.									
Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Queen's, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
St. John, N.B.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Joliette, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.	a18	5	.....	12	9	3	.....	8	.....
Quebec, Que.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Francis, Que.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Three Rivers, Que.	a3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	27	7	.....	18	15	3	.....	13	.....
Algoma, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant, Ont.	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Carleton, Ont.	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....
Grey, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.	9	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lambton, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Peel, Ont.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.	7	1	.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	2
Peterborough, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Waterloo, Ont.	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Welland, Ont.	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1

a. Nolle prosequi.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
FRAUD—Concluded.														
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.	2			1			1						2	
Totaux du Canada	1	27	11	4	6	2	19	8	3				35	4
FALSE PRETENSES.														
Halifax, N.-E.													1	
Queen's, N.-E.		1					1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		1					1						1	
St. Jean, N.-B.														
Westmoreland, N.-B.														
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.														
Iberville, Qué.		1					1						1	
Joliette, Qué.														
Montréal, Qué.		12			5		7						5	7
Québec, Qué.	2						1		1				1	1
St. François, Qué.		2			2									2
Trois-Rivières, Qué.		1					1						1	
Totaux de Québec	2	16			7		10		1				8	10
Algoma, Ont.	2	1					3						1	2
Brant, Ont.		2					2							2
Carleton, Ont.		1					1						1	
Elgin, Ont.		3			1		2						3	
Grey, Ont.														
Halton, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.										1				
Huron, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.	1						1						1	
Lambton, Ont.														
Lanark, Ont.														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	1	1		1			1						2	
Lincoln, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.														
Norfolk, Ont.														
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.														
Ontario, Ont.														
Oxford, Ont.		2			1	1							2	
Peel, Ont.														
Perth, Ont.		5			1		2		2			1	1	4
Peterborough, Ont.		2					2						2	2
Victoria, Ont.		2					2						2	
Waterloo, Ont.	2						2						2	
Welland, Ont.		2					2						1	1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.		— Etats-Unis.	— Autres pays étrangers.	— Autres possessions Britanniques.	— Baptistes.	— Catholiques.	— Eglise d'Angleterre.	— Méthodistes.	— Presbytériens.	— Autres confessions.			
FRAUDE—Fin.															
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	2	2	27	2	2	...	...	12	18	4	3	...	2	31	8
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.															
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	11	1	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	...	12	1	2
...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	14	3	1	...	...	13	1	2	...	2	15	3	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

FALSE PRETENSES—Concluded.

Wentworth, Ont.....	3	2	1	1	1				1
York, Ont.....	8	5	2	1	1	1			1
Totals of Ontario.....	71	38	32	28	3	1	2	14	3
Manitoba, Central.....	1		1	1				1	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1							
Manitoba, Western.....	3	1	2	2				2	
Totals of Manitoba.....	5	2	3	3				3	
Cariboo, B.C.....	61								
New Westminster, B.C.....	1		1	1					
Victoria, B.C.....	4		4	4				4	
Totals of British Columbia.....	6		5	5				4	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	8	3	5	1	1	3		5	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	3		3	2	1			1	2
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.....	2	2							
Totals of the N.W.T.....	13	5	8	3	2	3		6	2
Totals of Canada.....	126	54	68	56	8	4	2	42	5

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

CLASS IV.

ARSON.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1		1	1					
Cumberland, N.S.....	1		1	1					
Halifax, N.S.....	2	1	1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	1	2	2					
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	1							
York, N.B.....	1		1	1					
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	1	1	1					
Kamouraska, Que.....	2	1	1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	6	4	2	2					
Richelieu, Que.....	5	1	4	4				4	
St. Francis, Que.....	2	2							
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	16	9	7	7				5	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							

a. 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. Nolle prosequi.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life. — A vie												
FAUX PRÉTERTES—Fin.														
					a1				1			1		
				2	a11	5	5	4	1	14	5			25
										1				1
										1				1
										2				1
1							2	1		1				4
1							2	1		1				4
							1			2				3
							1			2				3
1				2	a16	5	19	1	4	1	24	9	1	48
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.														
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.														
1							1							1
				1					1			1		1
1				1					1			1		1
							1					1		
							1					1		
1	1						3				1		1	1
							3				1	3		1
1	1						3				2	3	2	2

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					

FALSE PRETENSES—*Concluded.*

Wentworth, Ont.		1								1					1
York, Ont.		2					1			1					3
Totaux d'Ontario	6	24		1	3	1	21			4		1	1	16	14
Manitoba, Centre.		1					1								1
Manitoba, Est.							1					1			1
Manitoba, Ouest.		1													
Totaux de Manitoba.		2					1					1			2
Cariboo, Col.-B.															
New Westminster, Col.-B.												1			
Victoria, Col.-B.	2	2					4							1	3
Totaux de la Col.-Brit.	2	2					4					1		1	3
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		3					2			1				5	3
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.		3					2			1				5	3
Totaux du Canada	10	48		1	10	1	40			6		9	1	31	27

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

ARSON.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1								1					1
Cumberland, N.-E.	1			1											1
Halifax, N.-E.	1									1					1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	2			1						1					2
Westmoreland, N.-B.															
York, N.-B.		1								1					1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		1								1					1
Kamouraska, Qué.		1								1					1
Montréal, Qué.	1	1							1	1					2
Richelieu, Qué.	2						2			2					3
St. François, Qué.															1
Terrebonne, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	3	2					2	1		4					4
Bruce, Ont.															

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Méth- odistes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Den- omi- na- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
FAUX PRÉTERTES—Fin.															
1		1	1					1		1			1	1	1
2	3	1	24				2	6	7	5	6	2	2	18	12
			1									1			1
			1								1				1
			2								1	1			2
4								2				2			4
4								2				2			4
1					2							3			3
1					2							3			3
7	3	1	41	3	3		2	22	8	7	7	10	2	40	18
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.															
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.															
			1									1			1
			1										1		1
			1					1							1
			2						1				1		2
			1							1					1
			1							1					1
1			1					1							1
			4					4	1						4
1			6					6	1					1	6

TABLE I.		MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						CLASS IV.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
ARSON—Concluded.										
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	7	5		2	2					
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, O.	6	6								
Simcoe, Ont.	3			3	3				1 1	
Waterloo, Ont.	3			3	1	1	1			
Welland, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	9	3		6	6				2	
Totals of Ontario.	33	17		16	14	1	1		5 1	
Manitoba, Eastern.	1			1	1					
Manitoba, Western	3	2		1	1					
Totals of Manitoba.	4	2		2	2					
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.	61	31		30	28	1	1		10 1	
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.										
Halifax, N.S.	3			3	2	1			1	
Lunenburg, N.S.	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.	4	1		3	2	1			1	
Beauce, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Beauharnois, Que.	1	1								
Montreal, Que.	4	3		1	1				1	
Richelieu, Que.	2	1		1		1		1		
Rimouski, Que.	1									
Totals of Quebec.	9	5		3	2	1		1	2	
Carleton, Ont.	4			4	4				4	
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1					
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1								
Kent, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	10	1		9	9			8		
Oxford, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont.	5	5								
Victoria, Ont.	2	2								
Waterloo, Ont.	1	1								
Welland, Ont.	4	2		2	2			1	1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ.										CLASSE IV.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — —	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — —	Laborers — —	Married. — —	Widowed — —	Single — —
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m ^{ns} de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE—Fin.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 1 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3 3
.....	3	.....	.....	1	a3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6
.....	3	2	.....	2	a3	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	7	6	.....	3	a3	6	.....	1	2	.....	10	7	2	21
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.														
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.	Not given. — Non-donné.			Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate		
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré		
				H. F	H. F	H. F	H. F	H. F	H. F					
<i>ARSON—Concluded.</i>														
Carleton, Ont.		1		1							1			
Haldimand, Ont.		1				1						1		
Hastings, Ont.	1	1			1	1					1	1		
Lambton, Ont.														
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.														
Simcoe, Ont.		3		1		2					1	2		
Waterloo, Ont.		3			3						3			
Welland, Ont.														
York, Ont.		6		5	1						6			
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	15		6	1	5	4				12	4		
Manitoba, Est.		1				1					1			
Manitoba, Ouest.		1				1					1			
Totaux de Manitoba.		2				2					2			
New-Westminster, Col.-B.														
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.											1			
Totaux du Canada.	6	21		7	1	5	8	1	7		1	21		
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.														
Halifax, N.-E.		3		1	1	1					3			
Lunenburg, N.-E.														
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		3		1	1	1					3			
Beauce, Qué.	1							1			1			
Beauharnois, Qué.					1						1			
Montréal, Qué.		1									1			
Richelieu, Qué.	1					1					1			
Rimouski, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.	2	1			1	1	1				3			
Carleton, Ont.	4				2	2					4			
Elgin, Ont.		1				1					1			
Haldimand, Ont.														
Kent, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.		9			1	5	3				8	1		
Oxford, Ont.		1								1	1			
Simcoe, Ont.														
Thunder Bay, Ont.														
Victoria, Ont.														
Waterloo, Ont.						1	1							
Welland, Ont.		2									2			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÔMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ.										CLASSE IV.					
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE—Fin.															
			1								1		1		
			2	1			1							1	2
1			2							3				3	
			3										3		3
1			5							6				6	
2			13	1			1		9	2		1	3	13	3
			1							1					1
1										1					1
1			1							2					2
														1	
4			24	1			1	6	13	3		2	4	15	15
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.															
			3						2	1				3	
			3						2	1				3	
									1						1
1									1					1	
			1						1					1	
1	1		1						3					1	2
			4						4					4	
			1								1				1
			5			3			3	2	1		3	7	2
			1								1				1
1									1			1		1	1

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	—	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY—<i>Concluded.</i>									
York, Ont.	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Ontario	35	17	.....	18	18	.....	.....	9	6
Manitoba, Central	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Manitoba, Western	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Manitoba	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
New Westminster, B.C.	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	2
Victoria, B.C.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totals of British Columbia	6	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	2	3
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	1	2
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.	9	3	.....	6	5	1	.....	2	2
Totals of Canada	66	27	.....	38	34	4	.....	13	14
FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.									
Antigonish, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cumberland, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hants, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Victoria, N.B.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Kamouraska, Que.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.	4	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rimouski, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec	12	7	.....	5	4	1	.....	2	1
Algoma, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Brant, Ont.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....
Essex, Ont.	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ— <i>Fin.</i>										CLASSE IV.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3	3	6	....	1	.....	8	7	.....	11
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
4	1	.....	.....	1	a3	6	9	....	1	.....	10	14	.....	21

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

CLASSE V.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Elé- men- tary.	Supé- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- tary.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY—<i>Concluded.</i>													
York, Ont.....		1						1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	14			3		9		5		1	16 2	
Manitoba, Centre.....		1						1				1	
Manitoba, Ouest.....	1				1							1	
Totaux de Manitoba.....	1	1			1			1				1 1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.....	1	3					2				3	2	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1					1					1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	1	4					3				3	2 1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.....							4		1			5	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....	5												
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.....											1		
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.....													
Totaux des T. du N.-O.....	5						4		1		1	5	
Totaux du Canada.....	13	23		1	6		18		8		5	30 4	
FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.													
Antigonish, N.-E.....		1			1							1	
Cumberland, N.-E.....		1					1					1	
Halifax, N.-E.....		1			1							1	
Hants, N.-E.....		1					1					1	
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1			1							1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....		5			3		2					5	
Victoria, N.-B.....			1						1			1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....													
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....			1						1			1	
Joliette, Qué.....			1						1			1	
Kamouraska, Qué.....													
Montréal, Qué.....		3			2		1					1 2	
Québec, Qué.....		1							1			1	
Rimouski, Qué.....													
Terrebonne, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....		4		1	2		1		2			3 2	
Algoma, Ont.....		2			1		1					2	
Brant, Ont.....													
Bruce, Ont.....	2	1			2		1					3	
Essex, Ont.....	1	2			1		2					3	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ—*Fin.* CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Catho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- minations. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.			Autr's pos- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Autr's pos- sions Bri- tanni- ques.									
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.													

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS—*Fin.*

1								1						1	
2	1	1	11		3			7	4	2	2		3	13	5
			1									1			1
			1							1					1
			2							1		1			2
			2		1			2					1	3	2
1								1						1	
1			2		1			2	1				1	4	2
			5										5		5
			5										5		5
4	2	1	24		4			14	6	3	2	1	9	21	16

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

			1					1							1
			1	1				1						1	1
			1						1					1	1
			1					1						1	1
			4	1				2	1	1	1			1	4
					1							1			1
					1							1			1
			1						1						1
			3						3					3	
			1						1					1	
			5						5					3	2
			2						2						2
			3						3						3
			1	2				1	2					2	1

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY— <i>Concluded.</i> CLASS V.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. — Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine. — Sur entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>											
Halton, Ont.	5	2		3	1	1	1				
Kent, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1		
Lambton, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham, O..	1	1									
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1						
Perth, Ont.	3			3	1	1	1				
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1									
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1									
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Thunder Bay, Ont.	1			1	1				1		
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1						
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1			1			
York, Ont.	10	6		4	4				2		
Totals of Ontario	42	17		25	20	3	2	1	11	2	
Manitoba, Eastern	3			3	3				2		
Manitoba, Western	1			1	1				1		
Totals of Manitoba	4			4	4				3		
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1									
Victoria, B.C.	5	1		4	3	1				1	
Totals of British Columbia	6	2		4	3	1				1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1		
Totals of the N.W.T.	2			2	2				2		
Totals of Canada	73	27		46	39	5	2	1	21	4	
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.											
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.											
Brant, Ont.	2	2									
Totals of Canada	2	2									
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.											
Montreal, Que.	3			3		3		3			
Wentworth, Ont.	5	5									
Totals of Canada	8	5		3		3		3			

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—Fin. CLASSE V.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — —	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.												

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—Fin.

3					3					1	3		
						1					1	1	
				a1						1			1
3						3					3		
					a1					1	1		1
					a1					1	1		
					a2		2	1				1	4
6				a5	3	8		2		10	12	2	11
				a1			1	2		1	1		2
													1
				a1			1	2		1	1		3
3							1	1	1	1	2		2
3							1	1	1	1	2		2
										1	1		
										1	1		
7	6			a7	6	12	3	6	1	15	21	2	22

AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.

							3						3
							3						3

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY— <i>Concluded.</i> CLASS V.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré	
FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>													
Halton, Ont.			3			3							
Kent, Ont.		1						1				1	
Lambton, Ont.			1					1				1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.													
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1				1							1
Ontario, Ont.		3						3				3	
Perth, Ont.													
Peterborough, Ont.													
Renfrew, Ont.													
Simcoe, Ont.		1			1								1
Thunder Bay, Ont.		1				1							1
Waterloo, Ont.		1				1						1	
Welland, Ont.													
Wellington, Ont.		1						1				1	
York, Ont.	1	3		1	1	2			1			4	
Totaux d'Ontario	4	17	4	1	6	12		6				16	6
Manitoba, Est.		3				2		1				2	1
Manitoba, Ouest.		1				1							1
Totaux de Manitoba		4				3		1				2	2
New-Westminster, Col.-B.													
Victoria, Col.-B.		4				3		1				3	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		4				3		1				3	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1						1					1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.									1				
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		1						1		1			1
Totaux du Canada	4	35	6	1	11	21		12				30	12
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.													
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.													
Brant, Ont.													
Totaux du Canada													
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.													
Montréal, Qué.		3				3						2	1
Wentworth, Ont.													
Totaux du Canada		3				3						2	1

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—*Fin.* CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tists.	R. Cath- olics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.			Autr's pos- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Cath- olics. — Catholi- ques.		Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pre- sby- té- riens.						
1			3 1					1			3 1			3 1	1
			1 3								1 3			1 3	
			1							1				1	
			1	1				1			1			1	1
								2	1				1 1	1 4	
1	1	1	17	4	1		1	10	2	5	5		2	18	7
1			3						1	1	1			3	1
1			3						2	1	1			4	
2		1	1						2		2			4	
2		1	1						2		2			4	
	1							1						1	
	1							1						1	
4	2	2	30	5	2		3	17	7	7	8	1	2	31	14
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.															
OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.															
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.															
				3				1			2				3
				3				1			2				3

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Rei- te- rated. Plus de 2 réci- des. ves.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		No OPTION. — SANS OPTION
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.		One year and over. — Un an et plus.
KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.										
Carleton, N.B.	2			2	1	1		2		
St. John, N.B.	7			7	4	3	7			
Totals of New Brunswick.	9			9	4	4	7	2		
Bedford, Que.	2	1		1	1			e1		
Montreal, Que.	al									
Totals of Quebec.	3	1		1	1			1		
Brant, Ont.	1			1		1		1		
Carleton, Ont.	11	3		8	8			e7		
Peterborough, Ont.	4	4								
Renfrew, Ont.	5			5	5			3		
Victoria, Ont.	4			4	4			1		
York, Ont.	5	5								
Totals of Ontario.	30	12		18	17	1		12		
New Westminster, B.C.	57			57	54	2	1	57		
Totals of Canada.	99	13		85	76	3	6	64	15	
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.										
Montreal, Que.	4			4	3	1		3		
Ottawa, Que.	1			1	1		1			
Totals of Quebec.	5			5	4		1	3		
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont.	2			2	2					
Totals of Ontario.	3			3	3			1		
Totals of Canada.	8			8	7	1	1	4		
FORCIBLE ENTRY.										
Three Rivers, Que.	b1									
Brant, Ont.	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2								
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.	5	5								
Totals of Canada.	6	5								

a. 1 absconded—1 a laissé le pays. b. *Nolle prosequi*. c. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.													
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.														
.....	2	1 4	.....	1 3
.....	2	5	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	1 1
.....	1 3	a1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2 3
.....	1	.....	.....	3	10	1	7
.....	12
.....	5	a1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	16	1	23
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.														
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	a1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	a2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	a3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	4	.....	2
ENTRÉE FORCÉE.														
.....
.....
.....
.....

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate		Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré	

KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Carleton, N.-B.....	2					1		1					1	1
St.-Jean, N.-B.....	4	3				1		1	2	3				7
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	6	3				1		2	2	4			1	8
Bedford, Qué.....		1						1						1
Montréal Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....		1						1						1
Brant, Ont.....	1							1						1
Carleton, Ont.....	1	7			1	1	4				1	1	6	
Peterborough, Ont.....														
Renfrew, Ont.....	5			1	1	1	2						2	3
Victoria, Ont.....		4			1		2		1					4
York, Ont.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7	11		1	3	2	9		1	1	1	1	8	8
New Westminster, Col.-B.....	6	51			1	3	11	40	1	1			61	1
Totaux du Canada.....	19	66		1	1	7	13	52	3	6	1	1	70	18

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Montréal, Qué.....	1	3					4							4
Ottawa, Qué.....												1		
Totaux de Québec.....	1	3					4					1		4
Huron, Ont.....										1				
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							2					2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1							2		1			2
Totaux du Canada.....	2	4					4		2		1	1		6

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Trois-Rivières, Qué.....														
Brant, Ont.....														
Middlesex, Ont.....														
Peterborough, Ont.....														
Wellington, Ont.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....														
Totaux du Canada.....														

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.															
..	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	9	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	9	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	3	..
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	2	..	4	14	4
3	1	1	16	30	5	1	..	24	..	..	..	30	3	57	..
4	1	1	43	30	5	1	5	35	4	2	..	34	5	80	5
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.															
..	3	..	1	4	4	..
..	1	1	1	..
..	4	..	1	5	5	..
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..
..	1	..	5	..	1	6	..	1	7	..
ENTRÉE FORCÉE.															
..
..
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..
..
..
..
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..
..

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under one year.	One year and over.	
—	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	—	

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Queen's, P.E.I.	1	1							
Iberville, Que.	1	1							
Montreal, Que.	5	4		1	1				1
Rimouski, Que.	3	3							
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1							
Three Rivers, Que.	2								
Totals of Quebec.	12	9		1	1				1
Brant, Ont.	7	6		1	1				
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1				
Huron, Ont.	2			2	1	1			
Kent, Ont.	1			1	1				
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1							
Norfolk, Ont.	2	2							
Ontario, Ont.	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.	2	2							
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.	2	2							
York, Ont.	7	5		2	2			2	
Totals of Ontario.	27	20		7	6	1		2	
Manitoba, Eastern.	2	2							
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1							
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1				
Totals of British Columbia.	2	1		1	1			2	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1	1			1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1							
Totals of the N.W.T.	2	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.	46	34		10	9	1		3	1

VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.

Montreal, Que.	2	2							
Quebec, Que.	2	2							
Totals of Quebec.	4	4							
Haldimand, Ont.	3	3							
Totals of Canada.	7	7							

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Carleton, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.	3	2		1	1			1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo-derate.	Im-mo-derate.			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.			M.	F.	
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.													
Iberville, Qué.													
Montréal, Qué.	1					1							1
Rimouski, Qué.													
Terrebonne, Qué.													
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.	1					1							1
Brant, Ont.													
Frontenac, Ont.		1				1					1		1
Huron, Ont.		2						2					2
Kent, Ont.		1						1					1
Middlesex, Ont.													
Norfolk, Ont.													
Ontario, Ont.													
Peterborough, Ont.													
Renfrew, Ont.													
Wentworth, Ont.													
York, Ont.	1	1				2							2
Totaux d'Ontario	1	5				3		3		1			6
Manitoba, Est													
New-Westminster, Col.-B.													
Victoria, Col.-B.	1					1							1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1					1							1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1				1							1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.		1				1							1
Totaux du Canada.	3	6				6		3		1			8 1
VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.													
Montréal, Qué.													
Québec, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.													
Haldimand, Ont													
Totaux du Canada													
RIOT AND ASSAULT.													
Carleton, Ont.		1				1							1
Totaux du Canada		1				1							1

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dés.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.										
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1					
Ottawa, Que	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.	1			1	1					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the Territories.	2	1		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	4	1		3	3				1	
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.										
Montreal, Que.	2			1	1			1		
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.	1			1		1		1		
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1								
Victoria, Ont.	1			1			1		1	
Welland, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
York, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
Totals of Ontario.	13	4		9	7	1	1	4	2	
Manitoba, Eastern.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.	16	5		11	9	1	1	5	3	
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.										
Halifax, N.S.	2			2	1		1		a2	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1								
Montreal, Que.	10	3		7	7			3	1	
Carleton, Ont.	1	1								
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	9	2		7	7			1	4	
Totals of Ontario.	12	5		7	7			1	4	
New Westminster, B.C.	3			3	3			2	1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.	29	9		20	19		1	6	9	

a. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende. b. And 10 lashes—Et 10 coups de fouet.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En- veuve.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
1									1					1
	1						1							1
											1			1
											1			1
							1				1			3
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.														
											1			1
							1				1			1
											1			1
											1			1
											1			1
											1			1
											1			1
							1	1	3		3	1		8
											1	1		
							1	1	3		5	2		9
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.														
											2	1		1
	2								3		2	2	2	3
											2	5		7
	1										2	5		7
														1
	3								3	2	9	3	2	12

a. And 20 lashes—Et 20 coups de fouet. e. Revolver confiscated—Revolver confisqué.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.													
Hants, N.-E.		1			1							1	
Ottawa, Qué.													
Lincoln, Ont.		1			1								1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.	1				1								1
Totaux du T. du N.-O.	1				1								1
Totaux du Canada	1	2			3								2 1
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.													
Montréal, Qué.		1					1						1
Lennox et Addington, Ont.		1						1					1
Middlesex, Ont.			1			1							1
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1									1
Peterborough, Ont.		1				1							1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.													
Victoria, Ont.		1				1							1
Welland, Ont.		1				1							1
Wellington, Ont.		1					1						1
Wentworth, Ont.		1				1							1
York, Ont.		1				1							1
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	7	1	1		6		2					6 3
Manitoba, Est.		1				1							1
Totaux du Canada	1	9	1	1		8		2					8 3
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.													
Halifax, N.-E.	2					2							2
Westmoreland, N.-B.													
Montréal, Qué.	3	4			1	2	2	2					3 4
Carleton, Ont.													
Essex, Ont.													
Lambton, Ont.													
York, Ont.	1	5	1			4		3					2 5
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	5	1			4		3					2 5
New-Westminster, Col.-B.		3			1	2							3
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux du Canada.	6	12	1		2	10	2	5					10 9

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.												CLASSE VI.			
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Uni- ted States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- li- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Town- s— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.															
						1				1				1	
			1								1		1		
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			2			1		1		1			1	2	
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.															
			1					1						1	
	1												1		
			1										1		
			1							1			1		
			1										1		
			1										1		
1															
1	1		6	1					2	2	2		2	6 3	
1														1	
2	1		7	1					3	3	2		2	8 3	
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.															
			2						1	1				2	
1	1		5											4 3	
2	2	1	11	1	2				1	8	3	2	2	1 2 16 3	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tes.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.									
Bedford, Que.....	8			8	8			6	a2
Montmagny, Que.....	2			2	2				a2
Montreal, Que.....	b6	5							
Totals of Quebec.....	16	5		10	10			6	4
York, Ont.....	4			4	2	1	1	2	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	21	6		14	12	1	1	8	4
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.									
Digby, N.S.....	1			1			1		
Halifax, N.S.....	6			6		6		6	
Lunenburg, N.S.....	2			2		2			
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	9			9		8	1	6	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	3			3		3		3	
Bedford, Que.....	1			1		1		1	
Joliette, Que.....	1			1		1			
Kamouraska, Que.....	2			2		2		1	
Montreal, Que.....	a2			1		1		1	
Totals of Quebec.....	6			5		5		3	
Algoma, Ont.....	3			3		3		3	
Frontenac, Ont.....	4	1		3		3		3	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1		1			
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1			1	1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1		1			1
Perth, Ont.....	1			1		1		1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1		1		1	
Totals of Ontario.....	12	1		11		10	1	9	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	7			7		7		7	
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1		1		1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	3			3		3			2
Victoria, B.C.....	2			2		2		2	
Totals of British Columbia.....	6			6		6		3	2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2			2		2		1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.....	1			1		1		1	

a. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende. b. 1 absconded—A laissé le pays

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.														
						2	5				1	7		1
						2								2
						4	5				1	7		3
2							1		3				3	1
2						4	6		3		1	7	3	4
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.														
1											1			1
				2										2
1				2							1			4
								1						3
1											1			1
					a1	1					1			2
											1			1
1					a1						4			5
											3			3
					a1						2	3		3
						1					1			1
											1			1
								1			1	1		1
					a1	1		1			8	4		7
							2				4	1		6
1									1			1		
											2	1		1
1									1		2	2		1
					a1						2			2

v. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré	
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.													
Bedford, Qué.....	1	7				3	4		1		8		
Montmagny, Qué.....		2			2						2		
Montréal, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec..	1	9			2	3	4		1		10		
York, Ont.....		3	1			1	3				4		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O..													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	12	1		2	4	7		1		14		
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.													
Digby, N.-E.....		1				1						1	
Halifax, N.-E.....		2		2					4		1		
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1		1	1						2		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse..		4		3	1	1			4		3	1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	1	2			2	1					3		
Bedford, Qué.....	1				1						1		
Joliette, Qué.....		1				1					1		
Kamouraska, Qué.....	2					2					2		
Montréal, Qué.....	1					1					1		
Totaux de Québec.....	4	1			1	4					4	1	
Algoma, Ont.....		3				2	1				1	2	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	2				2	1				2	1	
Norfolk, Ont.....		1		1							1		
Ontario, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Cxford, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Perth, Ont.....		1					1				1		
Waterloo, Ont.....		1			1						1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	10		1	1	6	3				5	6	
Manitoba, Est.....		5	2		1	6					6	1	
Clinton, Col.-B.....		1					1				1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B..									3				
Victoria, Col.-B.....	2				1	1					2		
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2	1			1	1	1		3		3		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....		2				2					2		
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.									1				

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.															
.....	7	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	9	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	9	
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	
.....	3	10	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	3	3	.....	5	9	
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	1	.....	7	4	
.....	1	1	1	3	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	4	3	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	
.....	2	.....	1	1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated. Plus de 2 réci- dive- s.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.										
Totals of the N.W.T.	3			3		3			2	
Totals of Canada	46	1		44		42	2		33	3
CONSPIRACY.										
Montreal, Que.	a10			9	3	3	3	3		
Quebec, Que.	2	2								
Totals of Quebec	12	2		9	3	3	3	3		
Bruce, Ont.	2	2								
Hastings, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	3	3								
Manitoba, Eastern	2	2								
New Westminster, B.C.	a3			2	2					2
Totals of Canada	20	7		11	5	3	3	3		2
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.										
Beauharnois, Que.	4	4								
Richelieu, Que.	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.	1			1	1				b1	
Totals of Quebec	6	5		1	1				1	
Brant, Ont.	1	1								
Grey, Ont.	1	1								
Haldimand, Ont.	1			1			1			1
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Huron, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1		
Kent, Ont.	2	1		1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont.	3	1		2	2			1		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2	1		1			1			1
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
Perth, Ont.	2	1		1		1				
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1	1					
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	4			4	4			2		1
Totals of Ontario	25	11		14	11	1	2	5		4
Totals of Canada	31	16		15	12	1	2	5		5

a. Nolle prosequi. b. Both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- rage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.												
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.														
3				2	a1		2	1	2		21	7		28
CONSPIRATION.														
					a6		9					6		3
					a6		9					6		3
					a6		9					6		3
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.														
											1			1
											1			1
								1			1			1
						1					1	1		2
				1	a1						1			1
					a1						1	1		
					b1			1						1
														1
					a1							1		3
				1	a3, b1	1		2			4	4		10
				1	a3, b1	1		2			5	4		11

a. Sentence deferred—Sentence remise. *b.* Given in charge of aunt—Mis sous les soins de sa tante.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sape- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—Concluded.														
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	2					2				1			2	
Totaux du Canada	8	25	2	4	7	21		4		8			26	9
CONSPIRACY.														
Montréal, Qué.		9				6		3					9	
Québec, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.		9				6		3					9	
Bruce, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.														
Manitoba, Est.														
New-Westminster, Col.-B.										2				
Totaux du Canada		9				6		3		2			9	
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.														
Beauharnois, Qué.														
Richelieu, Qué.														
St. François, Qué.		1				1							1	
Totaux de Québec.		1				1							1	
Brant, Ont.														
Grey, Ont.														
Haldimand, Ont.		1				1							1	
Hastings, Ont.		1				1							1	
Huron, Ont.		1				1							1	
Kent, Ont.		1						1					1	
Lambton, Ont.	1	1		2									2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1				1							1	
Ontario, Ont.														
Perth, Ont.		1				1							1	
Simcoe, Ont.		1				1							1	
Storn't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.														
Wellington, Ont.		1			1								1	
Wentworth, Ont.														
York, Ont.	1	3		1	2				1				4	
Totaux d'Ontario	2	12		3	3	1	5		2				12	2
Totaux du Canada	2	13		3	3	1	6		2				13	2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.														
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dist. — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- bytériens.	Protes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION—Fin.														
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
5	1	1	25	3	.....	.....	1	10	8	8	5	3	18	20
CONSPIRATION.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
2	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	3	.....	7	7
2	1	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	3	.....	7	8

Criminal Statistics.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF
EACH PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC
TOTAUX DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.									
PROVINCES.	Persons charged.	Acquit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO JAIL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me de	Un- der one year.	One year and over.	
							— Sans OPTION	— Un an et plus.	
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.									
Prince Edward Island.....	11	1		10	9		1	9	1
Nova Scotia.....	80	12		67	56	8	3	27	25
New Brunswick.....	65	11		54	51	2	1	37	10
Quebec.....	634	133	4	473	438	21	14	334	47
Ontario.....	775	329	1	437	396	28	13	159	119
Manitoba.....	37	23		13	13			2	7
British Columbia.....	53	2	1	47	44	1	2	9	20
The Territories.....	46	6		27	23	4		4	12
Totals of Canada.....	1701	526	6	1128	1030	64	34	572	249
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.									
Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....	33	4		29	21	7	1	3	2
New Brunswick.....	7	2		3	3			1	
Quebec.....	104	23		81	47	11	23	4	28
Ontario.....	307	103		204	147	33	24	3	77
Manitoba.....	12	1		11	9	1	1		2
British Columbia.....	37	4		33	24	4	5		10
The Territories.....	1	1		1	1				8
Totals of Canada.....	501	137		362	252	56	54	7	121
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.									
Prince Edward Island.....	17	4		13	13				13
Nova Scotia.....	105	24		81	70	8	3	10	31
New Brunswick.....	75	25		50	36	4	10	3	26
Quebec.....	969	194	3	762	593	75	94	54	454
Ontario.....	2375	828		1540	1275	164	101	58	824
Manitoba.....	161	32		128	99	17	12	3	100
British Columbia.....	148	11		135	125	5	5		107
The Territories.....	167	73		92	81	6	5		67
Totals of Canada.....	4017	1191	3	2801	2292	279	230	128	1622
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.									
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	1				
Nova Scotia.....	7	2		5	4	1			1
New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1				
Quebec.....	25	14		10	9	1		1	7
Ontario.....	68	34		34	32	1	1	9	11
Manitoba.....	7	3		4	4			1	
British Columbia.....	7	1		6	5	1		2	3
The Territories.....	10	3		7	6	1			2
Totals of Canada.....	127	58		68	62	5	1	13	24

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.													A vie
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
6	4			3	4	1	1	2		7	3		7	
2	2			1	4	3	3	4		24	20		21	
6	11			62	14	80	16	119	2	8	7	1	17	
14	13		3	98	42	40	22	49	5	169	200	14	205	
2			1	1	5			1		236	187	11	225	
7	2	1	2	3		6	4	9		6	5	1	7	
2	2			6	6			2	1	12	6		32	
2										2	11		4	
39	34	1	6	10	174	75	130	46	192	10	464	439	27	518
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
7	3			14		2			3	2	8	1		28
1	1					1					1		1	2
16	14			2	11	2	1		38		36	28	1	52
20	24			18	31	5	6	4	26	4	106	40	2	156
2	3							3	4		4	1		10
7	3				5	4		1	3		11	2		22
1						1						1		
54	48			34	47	15	7	8	74	6	166	73	4	270
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
23				15		2	5	5	2		5	1		8
10				1	10	2	2	5	3	3	25	6	1	67
36	15			24	167	17	125	35	147	10	18	8		41
61	20			68	425	50	114	103	175	15	219	192	54	512
5	4				8	7	13	4	30	5	617	318	19	1155
12	2			4	3	2	14	10	16		62	27		95
6					9	2	1	2	3		18	9		74
											19	5		29
153	41			112	622	82	274	164	384	34	983	566	74	1981
CLASSE IV.—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
1						1								1
1	1			2			2		1			2		3
	1					1					1			
1	1					4					4	5	2	3
3	2			2	6	3	6	1	2		15	7		27
2	1					3					1	2		2
1							1							4
2	1											4		2
11	7			4	6	12	9	1	3		20	21	2	42

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Super-ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	9	31	1	1	3	7	1	2	29	2	8	2	8		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	4	18	2	1	3	17	4	12	1	29	26	12	12		
Nouveau-Brunswick	106	307	1	7	1	40	1	285	16	64	3	56	71	342	
Québec	55	361	9	14	1	48	2	233	19	101	4	14	1	258	166
Manitoba	4	9	1	1	2	5	1	4	4	1	7	6	7	6	
Colombie-Britannique	12	25	2	2	1	27	1	6	9	1	25	10	10	10	
Les Territoires	4	6	1	1	1	20	1	17	17	1	10	10	10	10	
Totaux du Canada	194	766	15	26	2	99	3	594	43	194	9	156	2	414	550
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1	27	1	14	3	10	1	1	1	24	5	1	1		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nouveau-Brunswick	31	47	7	19	52	3	3	20	1	20	58	1	1		
Québec	26	171	2	38	52	92	2	15	5	137	62	6	5		
Manitoba	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1		
Colombie-Britannique	11	17	3	6	13	2	9	17	7	17	7	1	1		
Les Territoires	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Totaux du Canada	71	274	3	63	81	177	3	22	16	204	138	1	1		
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	4	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	5	4	4	4		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	17	55	15	19	3	26	1	4	1	9	3	65	9		
Nouveau-Brunswick	10	39	18	4	20	3	1	3	1	34	14	1	1		
Québec	240	499	3	134	20	140	10	352	15	60	18	11	2	338	418
Ontario	227	1216	54	346	13	301	31	526	46	213	30	32	2	1051	455
Manitoba	10	111	1	4	14	87	2	15	6	77	45	1	1		
Colombie-Britannique	29	62	2	6	9	1	65	5	49	63	24	1	1		
Les Territoires	5	28	2	2	22	16	2	49	1	26	7	1	1		
Totaux du Canada	542	2014	61	525	33	492	45	1101	67	315	54	161	8	1659	976
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1		
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Québec	5	3	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	7	3	1	1		
Ontario	5	29	6	1	8	13	5	1	1	28	6	1	1		
Manitoba	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		
Colombie-Britannique	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Les Territoires	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1		
Totaux du Canada	19	44	8	1	11	26	1	15	5	51	12	1	1		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	4	6	7	3	28	17
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5	1	4	16	9
17	25	5	346	7	17	1	.....	356	14	4	3	39	3	370	53
37	51	8	299	20	9	1	13	148	96	90	50	16	11	313	112
1	1	1	9	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	3	2	.....	2	8	5
4	4	2	10	3	14	1	.....	15	2	1	2	8	7	29	15
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	4	5	10
59	83	16	747	30	41	4	20	555	121	109	66	73	27	779	221
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	2	16	7	1	1	1	1	23	6
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
5	1	1	72	2	.....	.....	.....	73	5	.....	.....	2	1	64	17
16	15	6	148	10	4	.....	12	64	48	34	26	4	11	165	34
5	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	3	11	.....
4	1	1	12	4	2	.....	.....	9	5	5	2	.....	3	15	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
32	18	8	264	17	8	.....	14	167	69	40	31	7	19	279	74
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1
7	1	.....	55	1	2	6	7	39	14	5	3	2	.....	52	24
.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	14	15	8	8	3	.....	.....	38	11
40	20	3	665	21	13	.....	9	609	60	28	15	27	14	667	95
160	98	35	1079	93	35	.....	51	469	443	216	154	81	85	1260	253
28	26	8	43	3	14	.....	1	41	22	22	15	9	12	87	35
15	3	3	32	11	28	.....	.....	20	5	2	9	29	27	79	20
4	3	.....	13	6	7	.....	.....	6	6	1	2	12	6	22	12
254	151	49	1945	135	99	6	82	1208	558	282	201	160	144	2214	451
CLASSE IV.—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8
2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
4	1	1	24	1	3	.....	1	7	13	4	2	1	6	26	8
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	4
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5
8	2	1	48	1	4	.....	1	20	19	6	2	3	13	36	31

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.								
				Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Dé- tenues pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st.	Con- vic- ted 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS.					
											Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.	With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION	
															Un- der one year.	One year and over.	— Un an et plus.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island.....				5	5				3	
Nova Scotia.....	5			1	1					
New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1					
Quebec.....	12	7		5	4	1		2	1	
Ontario.....	42	17		25	20	3	2	1	11	2
Manitoba.....	4			4	4				3	
British Columbia.....	6	2		4	3	1				1
The Territories.....	2			2	2				2	
Totals of Canada.....	73	27		46	39	5	2	1	21	4

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island.....	1	1								
Nova Scotia.....	12			12	2	8	2		8	
New Brunswick.....	13	1		12	4	4	4	7	5	
Quebec.....	81	31		43	28	12	3	17	13	2
Ontario.....	148	73		75	55	14	6	13	34	4
Manitoba.....	12	4		8	1	7			8	
British Columbia.....	71	1		69	60	8	1	59	4	4
The Territories.....	9	3		6	3	3			5	
Totals of Canada.....	347	114		225	153	56	16	96	77	10

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	30	6		24	23		1		22	1
Nova Scotia.....	242	42		199	158	32	9	37	71	6
New Brunswick.....	164	41		121	96	10	15	47	42	2
Quebec.....	1825	402	7	1374	1119	121	134	410	551	32
Ontario.....	3715	1384	1	2315	1925	243	147	243	1076	145
Manitoba.....	233	63		168	130	25	13	6	120	12
British Columbia.....	322	21	1	294	261	20	13	70	144	23
The Territories.....	235	94		135	116	14	5	4	88	13
Grand Totals of Canada...	a6766	2053	9	4630	3828	465	337	817	2114	234

a. 48 *nolle prosequi*. 10 jury disagreed—10 le juré ne s'est pas accordé. 11 absconded—11 ont laissé le pays. 5 cases reserved—5 cas réservés.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

2						2		1	1		1	1		4
1						1					1	1		
1					1		3			1		3		2
	6				5	3	8		2		10	12	2	11
					1		1	1	2		1	1		3
3							1	1	1		1	2		2
											1	1		
7	6				7	6	12	3	6	1	15	21	2	22

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

2				2					1		3	1		6
									1		2	5		7
3				8	5	18		5		11	18	2		22
4			6	14	8	3	4	7	2	27	28	4		42
						2				5	2			6
1	1						1	1		2	3			14
				1						4				4
10	1			8	23	13	23	5	15	2	54	57	6	101

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

1						1		1	4		12	4		16
41	8			33	3	10	8	6	20	7	61	31	1	129
14	4			1	11	9	5	8	8	1	29	22	2	67
63	41			28	249	42	227	51	309	13	440	446	73	796
102	65		3	102	579	111	177	134	261	26	1011	592	38	1616
11	8			1	10	15	15	8	37	5	79	38	1	123
31	8	1	2	4	11	6	22	17	30		44	22		148
11	3				16	9	1	2	5	1	26	22		39
274	137	1	6	168	879	203	455	227	674	53	1702	1177	115	2934

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
	INSTRUCTION.													USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non-donné.				
Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....																	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		5				3		2								5	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			1							1						1	
Québec.....		4	1			2		1		2						3	2
Ontario.....	4	17	4	1		6		12		6					16	6	
Manitoba.....		4						3		1					2	2	
Colombie-Britannique.....		4						3		1					3	1	
Les Territoires.....		1								1			1			1	
Totaux du Canada.....	4	35	6	1	11	21	12	1	30	12							

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....																	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	5			3		2		3			4		6		1	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	7	5			2		1	1	2	2	4			4		8	
Québec.....	10	32			4			25	3	9		1	1	30		12	
Ontario.....	14	56	3	5	1	5	4	28	9	18	1	3	1	44		27	
Manitoba.....		6	2			1		7						7		1	
Colombie-Britannique.....	9	55				3	3	15	40	2	1	5		68		1	
Les Territoires.....	1	3				1		3				2		4			
Totaux du Canada.....	43	162	5	8	1	18	8	82	54	31	6	15	2	163	50		

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	4	14	2	2	3	10	1	4	4	7	13				
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	31	126	3	35	31	59	6	17	2	43	131	27			
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	22	65	1	20	12	1	31	6	11	8	32	55	29		
Québec.....	392	892	5	148	21	206	11	718	35	143	21	68	3	469	835
Ontario.....	331	1850	72	410	16	420	37	904	76	358	35	55	4	1534	722
Manitoba.....	16	143	3	5	18	114	3	22	6	102	60				
Colombie-Britannique.....	62	167	4	11	19	4	126	41	16	1	75	1	178	44	
Les Territoires.....	15	38	3	3	39	18	2	71	2	45	8				
Grands totaux du Canada.....	873	3295	90	631	37	712	56	2001	168	589	69	354	13	2521	1738

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
1	1	1	17	4	1	.....	1	10	2	5	5	2	.....	18	7
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	2	2	30	5	2	.....	3	17	7	7	8	1	2	31	14

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	12	.....
1	1	.....	27	13	1	.....	1	24	10	2	3	3	.....	24	19
9	6	4	50	4	.....	.....	2	21	19	15	9	6	.....	52	22
2	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	5	3
4	1	1	18	31	8	1	.....	25	.....	2	.....	31	6	62	5
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	3
16	9	6	119	50	9	2	9	77	34	23	16	43	8	160	55

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	3	.....	19	2
9	2	.....	138	2	2	7	16	71	30	15	12	7	2	111	56
.....	1	.....	86	.....	1	1	22	31	9	14	5	5	2	67	24
65	49	9	1122	43	31	1	10	1076	90	34	21	71	18	1130	194
227	172	55	1617	132	52	1	80	719	621	364	246	108	115	1834	436
38	28	10	64	5	17	.....	1	49	35	28	22	10	17	115	47
30	9	8	75	49	53	2	.....	71	15	10	15	68	44	193	56
4	4	.....	31	7	7	.....	.....	11	8	2	2	15	15	30	31
373	265	82	3153	238	163	12	129	2044	808	467	324	287	213	3499	846

Criminal Statistics.

TABLE III.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLEAU III.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
	KING'S.			PRINCE.				
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	1	1						
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	1	1						
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	9	9		9	9			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
to Indians								
without license								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against				1	1			
Highways, offences relating to				3	3			
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	1	1		22	22			
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly				4	4			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	13	13		39	39			

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE L'ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.								
QUEEN'S.				Totals of P.E. Island. Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
20	20			21	21			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
3	3			3	3			Voies de fait.
1	1			1	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
				1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
19	19			37	37			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
7	7			7	7			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1			2	2			Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
4	4			4	4			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1			1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
6	6			7	7			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
3	3			6	6			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1	1			1	1			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
4		4		4		4		Vagabondage.
210	210			233	233			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
3	3			3	3			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
				4	4			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
283	279	4		335	331	4		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
	ANNAPOLIS.				ANTIGONISH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	2	2			1	1		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....					13	13		
Malicious injury to property.....					1	1		
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	1	1			1	1		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					2	2		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	1	1						
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	8	8			11	11		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	3	3			1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	15	15			30	30		

Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.								OFFENSES.
CAPE BRETON.				COLCHESTER.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
9	5	4						Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				9	9			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
								Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
2	2							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
6	4	2						Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
								Vagabondage.
40	40							Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
2	2							Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
60	54	6		9	9			..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

-OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	CUMBERLAND.				DIGBY.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults				9	9			
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons				1	1			
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c				1	1			
Liquor License Acts, offences against				7	7			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act				12	12			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ to Indians								
“ without license								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property				4	4			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences	1			1				
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	1	1		1	1			
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against				1	1			
Highways, offences relating to	1	1						
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language				2	2			
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	53	38	12	3	28	28		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1		1		1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly	4	1	2	1	1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	61	41	15	5	68	68		

Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
GUYSBOROUGH.				HALIFAX.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
4	4			85	62	1	22	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				45	45			Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
				6	6			Port d'armes illégal.
				1	1			Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				44	43		1	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				2	2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
1	1			11	11			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				2	2			Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				71	71			Divers petits délits.
				5	5			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				14	14			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				27	27			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				5	5			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
				20	2	10	8	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				38	23	2	13	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
				47		47		Empiètement.
				684	642	39	3	Vagabondage.
				1	1			Ivresse.
				9	8	1		Exposition indécente.
				12	8	4		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenat, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				56	44	12		Conduite déréglée.
								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
5	5			1191	1028	116	47	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	HANTS.				KING'S.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferre &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	1	1						
Breach of peace	14	14						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings	3	3						
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c.								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	12	12						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
to Indians								
without license								
Malicious injury to property	1	1						
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	1	1						
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to				2	2			
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language				1	1			
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	10	10		43	34		9	
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language				1	1			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly				1			1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	42	42		48	38		10	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
LUNENBURG.				PICTOU.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
12	8	3	1	15	15			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
4	2			9	9			Voies de fait.
1	1							Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
23	17	6						Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
				8	6	2		Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2							" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
15	15			11	11			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
2	2							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
4	4							" sans licence.
1	1							" dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
				1			1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
1		1						Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1	1							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
4	3		1	35	33	2		Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
				10	10			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
71	57	10	4	90	85	4	1	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Concluded.</i>						
	PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Fin.</i>						
	SHELBURNE.				YARMOUTH.		
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.	
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.
Adulteration of food							
Assaults				4	3	1	
Breach of peace				6	5	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons							
Contempt of court							
Cruelty to animals							
Disturbing religious and like meetings							
Fishery Acts, offences against							
Gambling Acts							
Game Laws							
Larceny							
“ of dogs, birds, &c.							
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.							
Liquor License Acts, offences against				18	18		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	4	3	1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours							
“ to Indians							
“ without license				1		1	
Malicious injury to property	1	1					
Other damage to property							
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against							
Medical Acts, offences against							
Militia Acts							
Miscellaneous minor offences							
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of							
Exercising various callings without license							
Health By-laws, offences against							
Highways, offences relating to							
Neglecting to support family							
Pharmacy Acts, offences against							
Profanation of the Lord's Day							
Railway Acts, offences against							
Revenue Laws							
Seamen Acts				1		1	
Statute Labour, offences relating to							
Threats and abusive language							
Trespass							
Vagrancy				2		2	
Drunkenness				22	21	1	
Indecent exposure							
Insulting, obscene and profane language							
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof				6	4	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly							
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against							
Insanity							
Totals	5	4	1	60	51	9	

Criminal Statistics.

TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK — PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								OFFENSES.
CARLETON.				CHARLOTTE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
5	5			2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				3	3			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
77	72	5		49	46	3		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
1	1							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètem.
								Vagabondage.
35	33	2		37	37			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
119	112	7		92	89	3		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.							
	GLOUCESTER.				KENT.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	1	1			7	7		
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	1	1						
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c.								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
" to Indians								
" without license								
Malicious injury to property					3	3		
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness								
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1	1						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	3	3			10	10		

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
KING'S.				NORTHUMBERLAND.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			10	9	1		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				50	49	1		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				1		1		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
				4	4			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				8		8		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				2		2		Vagabondage.
				71	69	2		Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
				1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				9	9			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
2	2			157	142	15		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.						
	ST. JOHN.				VICTORIA.		
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.	
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
Adulteration of food.....							
Assaults.....	97	94	1	2			
Breach of peace.....	42	42					
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	2	2					
Contempt of court.....							
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3					
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	5	5					
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	14	14			8	8	
Gambling Acts.....							
Game Laws.....							
Larceny.....							
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....							
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....							
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	117	117					
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....							
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	31	31					
“ to Indians.....							
“ without license.....	3	3					
Malicious injury to property.....	12	12					
Other damage to property.....							
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....							
Medical Acts, offences against.....							
Militia Acts.....							
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1					
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	29	29					
Exercising various callings without license.....							
Health By-laws, offences against.....							
Highways, offences relating to.....	1	1					
Neglecting to support family.....							
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....							
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....							
Railway Acts, offences against.....	18	18					
Revenue Laws.....							
Seamen Acts.....	16		6	10			
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....							
Threats and abusive language.....	24	24					
Trespass.....	1	1					
Vagrancy.....	11	8	3				
Drunkenness.....	924	924			1	1	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1					
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	23	23					
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....							
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	7	7					
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....							
Insanity.....							
Totals.....	1382	1360	10	12	9	9	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Fin.</i>							
WESTMORELAND.				YORK.			
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Total	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	Total	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.
9	9			32	32		
2	1	1		2	2		
				2	2		
				3	3		
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illegal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							" défendant le jeu.
							" de chasse.
							Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
58	58			58	58		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
							Canada.
				1	1		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
							" aux Sauvages.
							" sans licence.
13	2	11		1	1		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
							Autres dommages à la propriété.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
							serviteurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							" de la milice.
							Divers petits délits.
2	2			9	9		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				2	2		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
2	2			7	7		Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
							famille.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	2			10	10		Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
9	1	4	4	4		2	2
146	120	23	3	151	151		
							Vagabondage.
							Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
1	1						Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1			1	1	1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
							de désordre.
							Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
245	198	39	8	283	279	2	2
							..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
	ARTHABASKA.				BEAUCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	6	6			1	1		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	9	9						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
to Indians.....								
" without license.....					16	16		
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1						
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	2	2						
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	1	1						
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	2	2						
Drunkenness.....								
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	21	21			18	18		

Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.							
BEAUHARNOIS.				BEDFORD.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
2	2			2	2		
				5	5		
				2	2		
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							" défendant le jeu.
							" de chasse.
							Larcin.
							" Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				10	10		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
							Canada.
							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
							" aux Sauvages.
							" sans licence.
							Domages malicieux à la propriété.
							Autres dommages à la propriété.
				1	1		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
							serveurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							" de la milice.
							Divers petits délits.
							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
							" Pratique divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
							famille.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
							Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
							Vagabondage.
							Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
							de désordre.
							Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
2	2			20	20		..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	CHICOUTIMI.				GASPÉ.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	1	1						
Breach of peace								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c.								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
" to Indians								
" without license								
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property					3	3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against					4	3	1	
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of								
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against								
Highways, offences relating to								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy					3	3		
Drunkenness								
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly					4	2	2	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	1	1			14	11	3	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Suite.								OFFENSES.
JOLIETTE.				KAMOURASKA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				1	1			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				2	2			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				1	1			Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
8	7		1	6	6			..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	MONTMAGNY.				MONTREAL.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferre &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....					598	497	46	55
Breach of peace.....					7	7		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					16	3		13
Contempt of court.....					1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....					63	54		9
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					11	11		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Gambling Acts.....					1	1		
Game Laws.....					4	4		
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					58	58		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					58	58		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....					111	109		2
Malicious injury to property.....					18	18		
Other damage to property.....					174	170		4
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Militia Acts.....					5	4		1
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					2	2		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	1	1			2	2		
Exercising various callings without license.....					22	22		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					3	3		
Highways, offences relating to.....					1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					7	7		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....					38	20	17	1
Revenue Laws.....					10	6		4
Seamen Acts.....					20	2	16	2
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					70	40	11	19
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1		1		1557	1129	183	245
Drunkenness.....					3307	2451	184	672
Indecent exposure.....					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					2	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					271	160	34	77
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					50	27	18	5
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	2	1	1		6492	4874	509	1109

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
OTTAWA.				QUÉBEC.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
25	25			62	50	4	8	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
5	5			104	104			Voies de fait.
1	1							Troubler la paix.
				1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
2	2			11	11			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
1	1							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
				1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				36	36			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
				8	8			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
				1	1			“ sans licence.
				3	3			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2							Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1			4	4			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
29	29			311	311			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				107	107			Praticant divers états sans licence.
1	1			25	25			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2			56	56			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
				1	1			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				2		2		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	7			9	1		8	Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
11	8	3		65	64	1		Vagabondage.
79	74	5		344	344			Ivresse.
1	1			4	4			Exposition indécente.
2	2			42	42			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				8	8			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
6	6			66	66			Conduite déréglée.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
175	167	8		1276	1253	7	16	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	RICHELIEU.				RIMOUSKI.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	6	6						
Breach of peace.....	28	25	2	1				
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3						
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	5	5						
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	10	10			2	2		
Malicious injury to property.....	4	4						
Other damage to property.....	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	6	6						
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	8	8						
Exercising various callings without license.....					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	2	2						
Seamen Acts.....					2		2	
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	34	30	4		3	1	2	
Drunkenness.....					4	3	1	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1						
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2	2						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	7	7						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	118	111	6	1	12	7	3	

Criminal Statistics

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
ST. FRANCIS.				ST. HYACINTHE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
11	11							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
3	3			3	3			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
2	2			1	1			Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
9	9							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
11	11							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								aux Sauvages.
29	29							“ sans licence.
1	1							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommmages à la propriété.
1	1							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
4	4							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4	4							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
10	10							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3	1		2					Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
3	1	2		10	10			Vagabondage.
3	3			16	16			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
1	1			1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
2	1		1					Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
98	93	2	3	32	32			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>				PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Fin.</i>			
	TERREBONNE.				THREE RIVERS. — TROIS-RIVIÈRES.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	2	2		4	4			
Breach of peace				10		9	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.				1	1			
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against				3	3			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ to Indians								
“ without license.				10	10			
Malicious injury to property								
Other damage to property.	2	2						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.				14	14			
Medical Acts, offences against.								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of				2	2			
Exercising various callings without license.				2	2			
Health By-laws, offences against				1	1			
Highways, offences relating to				3	3			
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws				1	1			
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language.								
Trespass								
Vagrancy				17		17		
Drunkenness				18	18			
Indecent exposure.								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly				3	3			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.								
Insanity								
Totals	4	4		89	62	26	1	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
ALGOMA.				BRANT.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
57	57			47	46		1	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
1	1			4	4			Voies de fait.
2	2							Troubler la paix.
1	1							Port d'armes illegal.
				20	20			Mépris de cour.
				1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
41	41							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
4	4							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
1	1			1	1			“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
9	9			57	57			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
9	9							Canada.
8	7	1		1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
13	13			14	14			“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
2	2							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
14	14			5	5			Autres dommmages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
9	9			186	186			Divers petits délits.
				1	1			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
8	7		1	12	12			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
				1	1			famille.
5	5							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
6	6			3			3	Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	2			16	14			Empiètemet.
10	4	5	1	15	15			Vagabondage.
154	151	2	1	175	175			Ivresse.
7	7			3	3			Exposition indécente.
8	8			20	20			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2	2			4	4			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
1	1			31	31			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1			1					Aliénation mentale.
375	363	8	4	621	615		6	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	BRUCE.				CARLETON.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	37	37			163	163		
Breach of peace.....	1		1		22	22		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2			5	5		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1			1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	2	2						
Gambling Acts.....					1	1		
Game Laws.....	2	2						
Larceny.....	3	3						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....	1	1						
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	3	3						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	46	46			50	50		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours to Indians.....					3	3		
“ without license.....	1	1						
Malicious injury to property.....	12	12			2	2		
Other damage to property.....	3	3			6	6		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	5	5						
Medical Acts, offences against.....	5	5						
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	43	43			65	65		
Exercising various callings without license.....	4	4			2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3			8	8		
Highways, offences relating to.....	5	5			24	24		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	4	4						
Railway Acts, offences against.....	14	14						
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	3	3			5	5		
Trespass.....	9	9			3	3		
Vagrancy.....	17		17		4		4	
Drunkenness.....	23	22		1	160	160		
Indecent exposure.....	1	1			2		2	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	43	43			47	47		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					1	1		
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	89	89			72	72		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	382	363	18	1	647	640	6	1

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								
DUFFERIN.				ELGIN.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
13	13			2	2			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
1	1			35	32	1	2	Voies de fait.
				1		1		Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
1	1			3	3			Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
				1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				14	14			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
15	15			8	8			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				5	1	4		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
1	1			7	7			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3							Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
7	7			39	39			Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				23	23			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1	1							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1			9	9			Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	2			2	2			Empiètement.
29		29		6	1	5		Vagabondage.
				51	50	1		Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
2	2			2	2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
8	8			18	17	1		Conduite déréglée.
1			1	1	1			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
85	55	29	1	229	214	13	2	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	ESSEX.				FRONTENAC.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food					8			
Assaults	63	63			17	15	2	
Breach of peace	3	3						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals	6	6			1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	6	6			5	5		
Fishery Acts, offences against					37	37		
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	13	13			4	4		
Larceny	3	3						
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	6	6			5	5		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	29	29			21	21		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.	6	6						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1	1			4	4		
“ to Indians								
“ without license	7	7			1	1		
Malicious injury to property	7	7			2	2		
Other damage to property	5	5			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	3	3			1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against					1	1		
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences					1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.	15	15			7	7		
Exercising various callings without license	1	1						
Health By-laws, offences against	6	6						
Highways, offences relating to	5	5			13	13		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	5	5			4	4		
Railway Acts, offences against	11	11			2	2		
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass	4	4			3	3		
Vagrancy	17	7	10		16	13	3	
Drunkenness	118	118			214	212	2	
Indecent exposure	3	3			1		1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language	12	12			3	3		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	9	7	2					
Loose, idle, disorderly.	18	18			9	9		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	1	1						
Insanity					1		1	
Totals	383	371	12		382	373	8	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
GREY.				HALDIMAND.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
4	4							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
37	35		2	18	16	2		Voies de fait.
2	2							Troubler la paix.
				1		1		Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
8	8							Cruauté envers les animaux.
4	4							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
4	4							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
1	1			1	1			" de chasse.
3	3							Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
8	8							" bois, arbres, fruits) etc.
8	8			1	1			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
4	4			5	5			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
				3	3			" sans licence.
				2	2			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1							Autres dommages à la propriété.
2	1		1					Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
6	6			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
2	2							" de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
1	1							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4	4			2	2			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
3	3							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
4	4			3	3			Profanation du dimanche.
1	1			7	7			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	7							Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1			7	7			Empiètement.
40		40		6	1	5		Vagabondage.
23	23			8	8			Ivresse.
1	1							Exposition indécente.
9	9			5	5			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
5	4	1		3	3			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
197	153	41	3	73	65	8		..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	HALTON.				HASTINGS.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food					2	2		
Assaults	15	13		2	85	83	1	1
Breach of peace	2	2			4	4		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals	1	1			9	9		
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against	1	1						
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws					5	5		
Larceny					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.					3	3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against					29	29		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					4	4		
“ to Indians					3	2		1
“ without license					1	1		
Malicious injury to property	1	1			19	16		3
Other damage to property	2	2			2	2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1	1			26	26		
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences					1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	6	5		1	58	54		4
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-laws, offences against	2	2			5	4		1
Highways, offences relating to					12	9		3
Neglecting to support family					1			1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against	5	5			2	1		1
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to					1	1		
Threats and abusive language	2	1	1		37	37		
Trespass	1	1			16	13		3
Vagrancy	10	5	5		22	1	21	
Drunkenness	9	9			116	112	1	3
Indecent exposure					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1	1			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof					17	6	8	3
Loose, idle, disorderly	10	10			26	21		5
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against					1	1		
Insanity					7			7
Totals	69	60	6	3	517	450	31	36

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
HURON.				KENT.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
30	29	1		32	29	1	2	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				11	10		1	Voies de fait.
				2			2	Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
2	2			1	1			Mépris de cour.
1	1			3	3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				34	31		3	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
3	3							" de chasse.
				2	2			Larcin.
1	1			1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
16	16			16	16			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
17	17			4	4			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
4	4							Domages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1			3	3			Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	3			6	6			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
4	4			3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				1	1			" de la milice.
2	2							Divers petits délits.
8	8			8	8			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2			1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1			2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				7	7			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
1	1							Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
3	3			3	2	1		Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
6	1		5	5	4		1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
6	6			7	1		6	Empiètement.
18	5	13		10			10	Vagabondage.
11	11			80	80			Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
5	5			19	19			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2		2		4			4	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
3	3			2	2			Conduite déréglée.
2				2				Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
152	129	16	7	268	237	18	13	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LAMBTON.				LANARK.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food	28	27		1	58	58		
Assaults	6	5	1		4	3		1
Breach of peace	1	1			1	1		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1	1			1	1		
Contempt of court	1	1			1	1		
Cruelty to animals	5	5			7	7		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1	1			3	3		
Fishery Acts, offences against	1	1			4	4		
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws								
Larceny								
“ of dogs, birds, &c	2	2						
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c	20	20			13	13		
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	14	14			10	10		
“ to Indians	4	4			1	1		
“ without license	3	2	1		5	5		
Malicious injury to property	1	1			3	3		
Other damage to property	3	3			2	2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against								
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	7	7			22	22		
Exercising various callings without license					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against	6	6			2	2		
Highways, offences relating to	1	1			4	4		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	2	2						
Railway Acts, offences against	4	4						
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to	1	1			1	1		
Threats and abusive language					4	4		
Trespass					3	3		
Vagrancy	33	32	1		32		32	
Drunkenness	87	81	6		47	47		
Indecent exposure	2	2						
Insulting, obscene and profane language	12	12			10	10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2				2	2		
Loose, idle, disorderly	10	9	1		37	37		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity	1			1	5			5
Totals	255	243	10	2	282	244	32	6

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.				LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
1	1			28	28			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
34	29	4	1	14	14			Voies de fait.
9	9							Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
12	12							Cruauté envers les animaux.
6	6							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1	1			14	14			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
2	2			1	1			“ défendant le jeu.
13	13			8	8			“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
3	3							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
22	22			20	20			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
3	3			1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
1	1			2	2			“ sans licence.
5	5							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
5	5			1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
17	17							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
31	31			5	5			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				3	3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
9	9			1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1		1						Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
5	5			2	2			Profanation du dimanche.
3	3							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	2							Menaces et langage injurieux.
12	12							Empiètement.
26	13	13		19	18	1		Vagabondage.
189	183	6		28	28			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
29	29			15	15			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
6	2	4						Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
47	46	1		1	1			Conduite déréglée.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
495	465	29	1	164	163	1		..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LINCOLN.			MIDDLESEX.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food					7	7		
Assaults	20	19		1	32	29	3	
Breach of peace	11	6		5	22	22		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons...	1	1			4	2	2	
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals	40	40			2	2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1	1			3	3		
Fishery Acts, offences against					1	1		
Gambling Acts	8	8			2	2		
Game Laws					4	4		
Larceny					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	26	26			58	57	1	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours....	1	1			2	1	1	
“ to Indians					7	6	1	
“ without license	1	1			8	8		
Malicious injury to property					9	9		
Other damage to property	3	3			7	7		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	4	4			4	4		
Medical Acts, offences against					1	1		
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of..	26	22		4	94	77	17	
Exercising various callings without license.	3	3						
Health By-laws, offences against					2	2		
Highways, offences relating to	5	5			22	22		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	3	3			8	6	2	
Railway Acts, offences against					3	3		
Revenue Laws	2	2			1	1		
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	4	4			16	15	1	
Trespass	3	3			13	12	1	
Vagrancy	4		4		65	6	48	
Drunkenness	68	60	3	5	216	190	15	
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language..	2	2			6	5	1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof					6		1	
Loose, idle, disorderly	13	12		1	42	39	3	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	1	1			3	3		
Insanity	3			3				
Totals	253	227	7	19	671	547	67	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
NORFOLK.				NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
15	15			9	9			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
40	38	1	1	28	28			Voies de fait.
2	2			13	11	2		Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
1	1			1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
5	5			6	5		1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
3	3							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
13	13							" défendant le jeu.
10	10							" de chasse.
1	1			1	1			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
3	3			21	20		1	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
5	5			4	4			" aux Sauvages.
				1	1			" sans licence.
1	1			8	8			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1			1	1		1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
2	2			13	13			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				2	2			" de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
3	3			37	37			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1			3	3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1		1	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				5	5			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1	1							Profanation du dimanche.
7	1	6		7	7			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				3	3			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3		1	2	6	6			Menaces et langage injurieux.
7	7			9	5		4	Empiètement.
4		4		12	4		8	Vagabondage.
16	16			68	60	6	2	Ivresse.
				3	2		1	Exposition indécente.
12	12			23	23			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1	1			12	12			Conduite déréglée.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				1			1	Aliénation mentale.
162	147	12	3	*297	269	17	11	..... Totaux.

*This return not complete, fire destroyed all police court papers of the town of Port Hope previous to 20th January, 1893—Ce rapport n'est pas complet, le feu ayant détruit tous les papiers de la cour de police de Port Hope, pour la période précédant le 20 janvier 1893.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	ONTARIO.				OXFORD.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	22	22			48	45	1 2	
Breach of peace.....	14	14			21	20	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1					1	
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	3	1		2	1	2	1	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2			2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	6	6						
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....	3	3			1	1		
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	20	20			46	46		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	2	2			1	1		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	1	1			5	5		
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			3	2	1	
Other damage to property.....	3	3			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	10	9		1	11	11		
Medical Acts, offences against.....	1	1			1	1		
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	22	21		1	45	44	1	
Exercising various callings without license.....					4	4		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1			1	4	4		
Highways, offences relating to.....	4	3		1	10	10		
Neglecting to support family.....					2		2	
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	4	4						
Railway Acts, offences against.....	4		4		1	1		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	3	3			3	3		
Trespass.....	8	8			1	1		
Vagrancy.....	10	3	7		70	59	11	
Drunkenness.....	9	9			94	93	1	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1			2	1	1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	9	9			13	13		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					8	5	3	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	15	13	2		27	26	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....					1		1	
Totals.....	179	160	13	6	428	401	18 9	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								
PEEL.				PERTH.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
13	12	1		27	27			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				6	6			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
1	1			1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				1	1			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
20	20			7	7			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
4	4			4	4			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
				2	2			" sans licence.
				5	5			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1							Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1			2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
10	10			34	34			Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
8	8			1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1	1			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1	1			1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				2	2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
2	2			17	17			Empiètement.
9	1	8		49	4	45		Vagabondage.
3	2	1		38	38			Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
5	5			3	3			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
30	29	1		15	15			Conduite déréglée.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
109	98	11		219	174	45		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	PETERBOROUGH.				PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food	1	1			4	4		
Assaults.....	25	24	1		24	24		
Breach of peace.....	6	5	1		6	6		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	7	7			1	1		
Larceny.....	1	1			1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	2	2						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	27	27			5	5		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					3	3		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....					1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	5	5			1	1		
Other damage to property.....	1	1			2	2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	6	6			7	7		
Medical Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	22	22			2	2		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3						
Highways, offences relating to.....	6	6			1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....	1		1					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	5	5						
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	3	1		2	15	14		1
Trespass	1	1			6	6		
Vagrancy	27	1	26		1			1
Drunkenness.....	41	37	4		7	6		1
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	6	6			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	16	15	1					
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	4	4						
Insanity.....	5			5				
Totals.....	223	182	34	7	90	87	1	2

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
PRINCE EDWARD.				RENFREW.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
12	6	2	4	63	62	1		Voies de fait.
6	6			8	8			Troubler la paix.
				3	3			Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
				3	3			“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2	2			5	5			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
2	2			24	24			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				2	2			“ aux Sauvages.
				12	12			“ sans licence.
1	1			4	4			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				2	2			Divers petits délits.
1	1			5	5			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				3	3			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				12	12			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3	3			5	4	1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1			22	22			Empiètement.
				13	4	9		Vagabondage.
14	14			42	40	2		Ivresse.
				3	3			Exposition indécente.
				26	26			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
2			2					Aliénation mentale.
44	36	2	6	263	250	13		..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	SIMCOE.				STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferre &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	67	63	2	2	34	34		
Breach of peace.....	12	12			5	5		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1			1	3	3		
Contempt of court.....	1	1						
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	8	5		3				
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	10	10			1	1		
Gambling Acts.....	2	2			2	2		
Game Laws.....	1	1						
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	2	2						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	20	19		1	18	18		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	25	25			7	7		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	13	13			1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			3	3		
Other damage to property.....	7	6		1				
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	10	10						
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	54	52		2	25	25		
Exercising various callings without license.....	7	7			4	4		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3						
Highways, offences relating to.....	1	1			8	8		
Neglecting to support family.....	3	3			2		1	1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	10	10			11	11		
Railway Acts, offences against.....	10	10						
Revenue Laws.....	2	2			1	1		
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	15	14	1		6	6		
Trespass.....	27	24		3	1	1		
Vagrancy.....	42	29	12	1	11		11	
Drunkenness.....	55	51	1	3	42	41		1
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	11	10		1	16	16		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2	1		1	1		1	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	8	7	1		11	10		1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Insanity.....	1			1				
Totals.....	432	395	38	20	214	198	13	3

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
THUNDER BAY.				VICTORIA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
7	6	1		41	39	1		Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				6	4			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				3	3			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
				6	6			“ de chasse.
				5	5			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				1	1			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1	1			7	7			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
1	1			2	2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
5	4	1						“ aux Sauvages.
				2	2			“ sans licence.
				4	4			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			5	5			Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits.
1	1			25	23		2	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				1	1			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1			5	4		1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				3	3			Empiètement.
36	4	32		26		26		Vagabondage.
84	77	4	3	41	39		2	Ivresse.
1			1	2	2			Exposition indécente.
1	1			8	8			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
4	4							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				28	28			Conduite déréglée.
								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
				7			7	Aliénation mentale.
146	104	38	4	235	193	27	15	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	WATERLOO.				WELLAND.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	59	58		1	43	40	3	
Breach of peace	2	2			2	1		1
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons ..								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals	5	5						
Disturbing religious and like meetings ..	6	6						
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts	4	4			1	1		
Game Laws "	6	6			6	6		
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c.								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	12	12			17	17		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours ..	28	28			1	1		
" to Indians								
" without license					1	1		
Malicious injury to property	4	4			7	7		
Other damage to property	5	5			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1	1			5	5		
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of ..	19	19			35	30		5
Exercising various callings without license	1	1			2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against	1	1			2	2		
Highways, offences relating to	9	9						
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against					6	6		
Profanation of the Lord's Day					4	4		
Railway Acts, offences against								
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	4	2	2		9	8		1
Trespass	4	4			5	5		
Vagrancy	10	8	2		89	5	84	
Drunkenness	9	9			25	22	3	
Indecent exposure	1	1			1		1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language ..	15	15			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle, disorderly	34	34			8	6	2	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	239	234	4	1	271	171	93	7

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
WELLINGTON.				WENTWORTH.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
33	33			148	148			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
6	6			40	40			Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
4	4							Mépris de cour.
5	5			104	104			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				2	2			“ défendant le jeu.
1	1							“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
49	49			44	44			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
5	5							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
				7	7			“ sans licence.
2	2			33	33			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
7	7			1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1			2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				1	1			Divers petits délits.
22	22			179	179			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
6	6							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2			2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
4	4			1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				7	7			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
2	2							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				4	4			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
4	3		1	3	2	1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
7	7			48	48			Empiètement.
6		6		47	38	9		Vagabondage.
16	16			261	259	2		Ivresse.
5	5			6	6			Exposition indécente.
8	8			32	31	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2	2			23	21	2		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
32	32			66	66			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				1			1	Aliénation mentale.
229	222	6	1	1070	1064	15	1	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Fin.</i>							
	YORK.				Totals of Ontario.			
	Sentence.				Sentence.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food				81	81			
Assaults	174	170	2	2	1743	1686	28	
Breach of peace	1	1			259	243	5	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	5	5			26	20	5	
Contempt of court					4	2	2	
Cruelty to animals	69	69			308	306	2	
Disturbing religious and like meetings	8	8			93	89	4	
Fishery Acts, offences against					125	125		
Gambling Acts					97	94	3	
Game Laws	12	12			116	116		
Larceny	5	5			30	30		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.					4	4		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	5	5			40	40		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	226	226			1014	1011	3	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act					6	6		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					200	199	1	
“ to Indians					35	27	7	
“ without license	1	1			92	92		
Malicious injury to property	32	32			202	197	2	
Other damage to property	1	1			89	86	3	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	86	86			249	248	1	
Medical Acts, offences against	9	9			43	43		
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences					9	9		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	959	958	1		2142	2104	38	
Exercising various callings without license	4	4			56	56		
Health By-laws, offences against	2	2			91	87	4	
Highways, offences relating to	10	10			198	194	4	
Neglecting to support family					11	4	3	
Pharmacy Acts, offences against					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day	26	26			117	115	2	
Railway Acts, offences against	23	23			138	126	11	
Revenue Laws	12	12			20	20		
Seamen Acts	1	1			1	1		
Statute Labour, offences relating to	1	1			12	12		
Threats and abusive language	13	3		10	213	178	7	
Trespass	141	130	7	4	420	390	7	
Vagrancy	114	105	9		975	386	576	
Drunkenness	1145	1144	1		3787	3693	60	
Indecent exposure	3	3			52	45	5	
Insulting, obscene and profane language	11	11			452	449	1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	104	85	15	4	198	143	42	
Loose, idle, disorderly	491	405	80	6	1239	1131	92	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	1	1			16	16		
Insanity	2			2	42		42	
Totals	3697	3554	114	29	15047	13906	853	
							288	

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.								OFFENSES.
PROVINCE DE MANITOBA.								
CENTRAL—CENTRE.				EASTERN—EST.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
13	13			36	36			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
				1		1		Mépris de cour.
				2	2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				6	6			" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
4	4			43	43			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
1		1		9	6	3		" aux Sauvages.
2	2							" sans licence.
				19	19			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				3	3			Autres dommages à la propriété.
13	13			82	82			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
				1	1			Divers petits délits.
				29	26		3	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				11	11			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				75	72		3	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				25	23		2	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				5	4		1	Profanation du dimanche.
				11	11			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				5	5			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				54		24	30	Vagabondage.
				592	555	6	31	Ivresse.
				2	2			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				37	37	9	1	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				29	26		3	Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
33	32	1		1082	965	43	74	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE MANITOBA— <i>Fin.</i>							
	WESTERN—OUEST.				Totals of Manitoba. Totaux de Manitoba.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	7	7			56	56		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....					1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....					2	2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....					2	2		
Game Laws.....					6	6		
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					47	47		
“ to Indians.....					10	6	4	
“ without license.....					2	2		
Malicious injury to property.....					19	19		
Other damage to property.....					3	3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					95	95		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....					29	26		3
Exercising various callings without license.....					11	11		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					75	72		3
Highways, offences relating to.....					25	23		2
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					5	4		1
Railway Acts, offences against.....					11	11		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					5	5		
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	9		9		63		33	30
Drunkenness.....					592	555	6	31
Indecent exposure.....	1		1		3	2	1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					37	27	9	1
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					29	26		3
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	17	7	10		1132	1004	54	74

Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.								OFFENSES.
PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.								
CLINTON.				NEW WESTMINSTER.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
11	5	6		56	53	3		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				8	8			Voies de fait.
1		1		1	1			Troubler la paix.
				1	1			Port d'armes illégal.
2	1	1		2	2			Mépris de cour.
				2	2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				2	2			" défendant le jeu.
				2	2			" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				17	17			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
34		28		1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
3	6	2		50	29	21		" aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
				7	7			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								" de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
5	5							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1		1						Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				21	6	15		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1	1						Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Émpiètement.
11	2	9		74	8	43	23	Vagabondage.
49	29	20		245	245	7	3	Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
				6	5		1	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				30	30			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
119	50	69		537	421	89	27	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE— <i>Fin.</i>							
	VICTORIA.				Totals of British Columbia.			
	Sentence.				Sentence.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprison- nés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprison- nés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	25	18	7	92	76	16		
Breach of peace	9	8	1	17	16	1		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	4	2	1	6	3	2	1	
Contempt of court				1	1			
Cruelty to animals	2	2		4	3	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings				2	2			
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts	10	10		12	12			
Game Laws								
Larceny				2	2			
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	64	64		81	81			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours				1	1			
“ to Indians	20	16	4	104	51	53		
“ without license				3	1	2		
Malicious injury to property	6	6		13	13			
Other damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	2	2		2	2			
Medical Acts, offences against.								
Militia Acts	2	2		2	2			
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.	22	22		22	22			
Exercising various callings without license.								
Health By-laws, offences against.	80	79	1	80	79	1		
Highways, offences relating to.	36	34		41	39		2	
Neglecting to support family				1		1		
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.								
Profanation of the Lord's Day								
Railway Acts, offences against.								
Revenue Laws	30	30		33	33			
Seamen Acts				21	6	15		
Statute Labour, offences relating to.								
Threats and abusive language.	14	3	1	10	4	2	10	
Trespass								
Vagrancy	9	2	7	94	12	59	23	
Drunkenness	421	272		149	725	546	27	
Indecent exposure.	11	9	2	12	10	2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	5	5		11	10		1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	22	19	1	2	52	49	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly.								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.								
Insanity								
Totals	794	605	25	164	1450	1076	183	
							191	

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.								OFFENSES.
Alberta, Northern—Nord.				Alberta, Southern—Sud.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
20	16	3	1	27	20	6	1	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
6	5		1	22	20	2		Voies de fait.
2	2							Troubler la paix.
				1		1		Port d'armes illégal.
3	3			1	1			Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
13	13							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				1	1			“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				2	1	1		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
11	1	10		11	3	*8		“ aux Sauvages.
8	8							“ sans licence.
2	2			4	4			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1			1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
2	1		1	2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits.
21	21			8	8			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
4	4							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				1			1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				1		1		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1		1	1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
19	1	15	3	16	2	8	6	Vagabondage.
64	44	20		126	88	33	5	Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
				1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				11	5	3	3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
3			3	4			4	Aliénation mentale.
182	124	48	10	244	161	63	20	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	THE TERRITORIES—Continued.							
	LES TERRITOIRES—Suite.							
	Assiniboia, Eastern—Est.				Assiniboia, Western—Ouest.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	19	17		2	11	10	1	
Breach of peace	3	3			5	3	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of court								
Cruelty to animals	1	1			2	2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings								
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws	2	2						
Larceny	2	2			1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.					2	2		
Liquor License Acts, offences against					2		2	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
“ to Indians	1	1			6	3	2	1
“ without license	2	2						
Malicious injury to property					1		1	
Other damage to property	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	8	5	3		1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against.								
Militia Acts								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	10	10			2	2		
Exercising various callings without license.								
Health By-laws, offences against.	1		1		1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1	1						
Railway Acts, offences against.	1	1						
Revenue Laws								
Seamen Acts								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.								
Threats and abusive language.	4	3		1				
Trespass					6	6		
Vagrancy	6		4	2	2		2	
Drunkenness.	27	25	1	1	5	5		
Indecent exposure.								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1	1						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.								
Loose, idle, disorderly.	2	2			2	2		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity	2			2	4			4
Totals	94	77	8	9	53	38	10	5

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

THE TERRITORIES— <i>Concl'd.</i>				GRAND TOTALS.				OFFENSES.
LES TERRITOIRES— <i>Fin.</i>				GRANDS TOTAUX.				
SASKATCHEWAN.				PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
SASKATCHEWAN.				ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
17	12	3	2	21	21			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				3	3			Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
1	1							Larcin.
				1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
3	2	1		37	37			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
4		4						“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				7	7			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				2	2			Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	1	2						Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				4	4			Divers petits délits.
				1	1			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				7	7			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				4		4		Vagabondage.
11	5	6		233	233			Ivresse.
				3	3			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				4	4			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
41	23	16	2	335	331	4		..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.							
	NOVA SCOTIA.				NEW BRUNSWICK.			
	NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.				NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	142	110	9	23	165	161	2	2
Breach of peace	78	75	1	2	49	48	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1	1			4	4		
Contempt of court	2	2						
Cruelty to animals	6	6			6	6		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	27	21	6		5	5		
Fishery Acts, offences against	2	2			22	22		
Gambling Acts								
Game Laws					1	1		
Larceny	8	6	2					
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	3	3						
Liquor License Acts, offences against	104	103		1	117	117		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	28	27	1		292	283	9	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	2	2			31	31		
“ to Indians					1	1		
“ without license	20	19	1		3	3		
Malicious injury to property	15	15			28	16	12	
Other damage to property	7	7			3	3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1			1				
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts	1	1						
Miscellaneous minor offences	1			1	1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	76	76			44	44		
Exercising various callings without license	5	5			3	3		
Health By-laws, offences against	15	15						
Highways, offences relating to	33	33			10	10		
Neglecting to support family	1	1						
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	6	5	1					
Railway Acts, offences against	2	2			18	18		
Revenue Laws	2	2						
Seamen Acts	27	6	13	8	24		14	10
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	42	27	2	13	37	37		
Trespass	1	1			1	1		
Vagrancy	49		49		26	9	11	6
Drunkenness	938	868	54	16	1365	1335	27	3
Indecent exposure	1	1			1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	12	10	2		27	27		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	19	13	6		2	1		1
Loose, idle, disorderly	78	62	14	2	16	16		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	1755	1527	161	67	2302	2204	76	22

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
QUEBEC.				ONTARIO.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			81	81			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
725	612	50	63	1743	1686	28	29	Voies de fait.
162	149	11	2	259	243	5	11	Troubler la paix.
17	4		13	26	20	5	1	Port d'armes illégal.
2	2			4	2		2	Mépris de cour.
69	60		9	308	306		2	Cruauté envers les animaux.
26	26			93	89		4	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1	1			125	125			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
2	2			97	94		3	“ défendant le jeu.
4	4			116	116			“ de chasse.
				30	30			Larcin.
				4	4			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
80	80			1014	1011		3	“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
46	46			6	6			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
82	82			200	199		1	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
				35	27	7	1	“ aux Sauvages.
179	177		2	92	92			“ sans licence.
27	27			202	197	2	3	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
183	179		4	89	86		3	Autres dommages à la propriété.
33	32	1		249	248		1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
2	2			43	43			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
5	4		1					“ de la milice.
2	2			9	9			Divers petits délits.
359	359			2142	2104		38	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
137	137			56	56			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
31	31			91	87		4	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
63	63			198	194		4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				11	4	3	4	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
7	7			2	2			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1	1			117	115		2	Profanation du dimanche.
38	20	17	1	138	126	11	1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
29	25		4	20	20			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
24	2	20	2	1	1			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				12	12			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
89	49	11	29	213	178	7	28	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				420	390	7	23	Empiètement.
1707	1249	211	247	975	386	576	13	Vagabondage.
3778	2915	189	674	3787	3693	60	34	Ivresse.
7	7			52	45	5	2	Exposition indécente.
48	48			452	449	1	2	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
281	170	34	77	198	143	42	13	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
138	112	20	6	1239	1131	92	16	Conduite déréglée.
2	2			16	16			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				42			42	Aliénation mentale.
8388	6690	564	1134	15047	13906	853	288	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	MANITOBA.				BRITISH COLUMBIA. — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.			
	Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.			Con- victions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c. Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c. Re- mise, etc.
	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults	56	56		92	76	16		
Breach of peace				17	16	1		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons				6	3	2	1	
Contempt of court	1		1	1	1			
Cruelty to animals	2	2		4	3	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2	2		2	2			
Fishery Acts, offences against								
Gambling Acts	2	2		12	12			
Game Laws	6	6						
Larceny				2	2			
“ of dogs, birds, &c.								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	1	1		81	81			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	47	47		1	1			
“ to Indians	10	6	4	104	51	53		
“ without license	2	2		3	1	2		
Malicious injury to property	19	19		13	13			
Other damage to property	3	3						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	95	95		2	2			
Medical Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts				2	2			
Miscellaneous minor offences	1	1						
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	29	26	3	22	22			
Exercising various callings without license	11	11						
Health By-laws, offences against	75	72	3	80	79	1		
Highways, offences relating to	25	23	2	41	39		2	
Neglecting to support family				1		1		
Pharmacy Acts, offences against								
Profanation of the Lord's Day	5	4	1					
Railway Acts, offences against	11	11						
Revenue Laws				33	33			
Seamen Acts				21	6	15		
Statute Labour, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language	5	5		16	4	2	10	
Trespass								
Vagrancy	63		33	30	94	12	59	
Drunkenness	592	555	6	31	725	546	27	
Indecent exposure	3	2	1		12	10	2	
Insulting, obscene and profane language					11	10		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	37	27	9	1	52	49	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly	29	26		3				
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity								
Totals	1132	1004	54	74	1450	1076	183	
							191	

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX.—Fin.								OFFENSES.
THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES				CANADA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
94	75	13	6	83	83			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
36	31	4	1	3038	2797	118	123	Voies de fait.
2	2			604	565	23	16	Troubler la paix.
1		1		57	35	7	15	Port d'armes illégal.
7	7			11	7	4		Mépris de cour.
				402	390	1	11	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				155	145	6	4	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				150	150			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
13	13			126	123		3	" défendant le jeu.
3	3			130	130			" de chasse.
4	4			44	42	2		Larcin.
				4	4			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2			46	46			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
7	3	4		1404	1396	4	4	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				409	399	10		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				364	363		1	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
33	8	24	1	175	93	81	1	" aux Sauvages.
10	10			317	304	10	3	" sans licence.
7	6	1		318	300	15	3	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3			290	283		7	Autres dommages à la propriété.
16	10	5	1	396	387	6	3	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				46	46			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				8	7		1	" de la milice.
1	1			15	14		1	Divers petits délits.
43	43			2719	2678		41	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				213	213			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
6	5		1	305	296	1	8	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				376	368		8	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				14	6	4	4	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				9	9			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1	1			130	126	1	3	Profanation du dimanche.
2	1		1	209	178	28	3	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1		85	80	1	4	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				97	15	62	20	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				12	12			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	5		2	409	305	22	82	Menaces et langage injurieux.
6	6			428	398	7	23	Empiètement.
43	3	29	11	2961	1659	972	330	Vagabondage.
233	167	60	6	11651	10312	423	916	Ivresse.
1	1			77	67	8	2	Exposition indécente.
2	2			555	549	3	3	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
11	5	3	3	600	408	95	97	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				1508	1355	126	27	Conduite déréglée.
				18	18			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
13			13	55			55	Aliénation mentale.
614	423	145	46	31023	27161	2040	1822	..... Totaux.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLE IV.

**SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED
BY JURY.**

TABLEAU IV.

**CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE
D'UN JURY.**

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions. — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.													
				By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.							
				Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.			
				Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.							
	M.	F.	To- tals. — To- taux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.		
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	38	1	39	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	272	11	283	18	...	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of P.E. Island..	321	14	335	21	...	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totaux de l'I. du P.-E. J																	
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.																	
Algoma.....	368	7	375	25	1	...	...	25	1	...	...	8	1	2	10	1
Brant.....	587	34	621	50	2	31	3	81	5	...	...	11	...	9	20	...
Bruce.....	368	14	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	6	23	2
Carleton.....	604	43	647	65	16	22	7	87	23	...	...	5	...	5	10	...
Dufferin.....	83	2	85	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin.....	223	6	229	28	2	1	1	29	3	...	...	17	1	9	26	1
Essex.....	356	27	383	39	2	...	...	39	2	...	...	8	...	3	11	...
Frontenac.....	367	15	382	35	3	...	...	35	3	...	...	9	1	2	11	1
Grey.....	192	5	197	18	3	5	3	23	6	...	...	9	...	2	11	...
Haldimand.....	67	6	73	3	...	3	...	6	13	...	10	1	23	1
Halton.....	67	2	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	8	2
Hastings.....	462	55	517	52	2	8	1	60	3	...	...	4	...	2	6	...
Huron.....	144	8	152	1	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	9	21	...
Kent.....	250	18	268	22	1	17	1	39	2	...	...	22	...	9	31	1
Lambton.....	248	7	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	7	35	3
Lanark.....	265	17	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	16	...
Leeds and Grenville.....	469	26	495	12	1	2	...	14	1	...	...	13	...	6	19	...
Lennox and Addington.....	158	6	164	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	237	16	253	26	1	10	...	36	1	...	...	14	...	6	20	...
Middlesex.....	633	38	671	71	3	23	2	94	5	...	...	29	1	22	51	2
Norfolk.....	152	10	162	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	9	4	5	14	4
Northumberland & Durham	285	12	297	13	1	8	1	21	2	...	...	6	1	4	10	2
Ontario.....	171	8	179	5	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	20	...	2	22	...
Oxford.....	409	19	428	7	3	1	...	8	3	...	...	9	...	2	11	...
Peel.....	105	4	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	10	1
Perth.....	208	11	219	52	2	29	...	81	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Peterborough.....	212	11	223	30	3	7	...	37	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Prescott and Russell.....	88	2	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...
Prince Edward.....	41	3	44	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Renfrew.....	234	29	263	8	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	6	7	...	6	7
Simcoe.....	410	22	432	17	1	2	...	19	1	...	...	25	1	5	30	1
Storm't, D'das and Gleng'ry	208	6	214	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	3	13	...
Thunder Bay.....	137	9	146	10	...	16	3	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria.....	233	2	235	21	5	10	...	31	5	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Waterloo.....	226	13	239	13	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	27	...	6	33	...
Welland.....	260	11	271	31	...	27	2	58	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	5
Wellington.....	211	18	229	6	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	36	...	1	2	37
Wentworth.....	980	90	1070	149	15	112	17	261	32	...	...	15	...	13	28	...
York.....	2953	744	3697	694	65	490	68	1174	133	...	...	16	2	1	17	2
Totals of Ontario.....	13671	1376	15047	1519	133	850	109	2369	242	433	26	168	8	601	34		
Totaux d'Ontario.....																	

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

CASES TRIED BY JURY.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.						Grand Totals of all offences.
CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						
Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Grands Totaux de toutes les of- fences.
Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		— Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		— Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		— Totaux.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
							3				3		11	2		11	2	13
2	1	3		5	1	20	1	6		26	1	41	1		41	1	42	
2	1	3		5	1	23	1	6		29	1	292	12	6	298	12	310	
2	1	3		5	1	23	1	6		29	1	344	15	6	350	15	365	
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.																		
4				4		37	2	2		39	2	405	9	2	407	9	416	
1		9	1	10	1	62	2	49	4	111	6	649	36	49	698	40	738	
7		4		4		17	2	10		27	2	385	16	10	395	16	411	
7		10		17		77	16	37	7	114	23	681	59	37	718	66	784	
1				1		7				7		90	2		90	2	92	
7		2	1	9	1	52	3	12	2	64	5	275	9	12	287	11	298	
11		7		18		58	2	10		68	2	414	29	10	424	29	453	
7		1		8		51	4	3		54	4	418	19	3	421	19	440	
5		4		9		32	3	11	3	43	6	224	8	11	235	11	246	
		3		3		16		16	1	32	1	83	6	16	99	7	106	
1		2		3		6	2	5		11	2	73	4	5	78	4	82	
5		15	2	20	2	61	2	25	3	86	5	523	57	25	548	60	608	
9		4		13		22		22		44		166	8	22	188	8	196	
14		11		25		58	1	37	2	95	3	308	19	37	345	21	366	
		5		5		28	2	12	1	40	3	276	9	12	288	10	298	
						10		6		16		275	17	6	281	17	298	
2		3	1	5	1	27	1	11	1	38	2	496	27	11	507	28	535	
1		2		3		5		2		7		163	6	2	165	6	171	
1		5		6		41	1	21		62	1	278	17	21	299	17	316	
11		6	1	17	1	111	4	51	4	162	8	744	42	51	795	46	841	
1		2		3		14	4	8		22	4	166	14	8	174	14	188	
10		8		18		29	2	20	2	49	4	314	14	20	334	16	350	
4		5	1	9	1	29		13	1	42	1	200	8	13	213	9	222	
2		4	1	6	1	18	3	7	1	25	4	427	22	7	434	23	457	
1		1		2		8	1	4		12	1	113	5	4	117	5	122	
1		2		3		56	2	31		87	2	264	13	31	295	13	308	
2	1	7	3	9	4	33	4	14	3	47	7	245	15	14	259	18	277	
1		3		4		3		5		8		91	2	5	96	2	98	
						7				7		48	3		48	3	51	
1		13		14		15	7	15		30	7	249	36	15	264	36	300	
2		4	2	6	2	44	2	11	2	55	4	454	24	11	465	26	491	
5	1	5		10	1	23	1	8		31	1	231	7	8	239	7	246	
2		2		4		12		18	3	30	3	149	9	18	167	12	179	
4		6		10		26	5	17		43	5	259	7	17	276	7	283	
		2		2		40	1	8		48	1	266	14	8	274	14	288	
1				1		35		29	3	64	3	295	11	29	324	14	338	
6		6		12		48		15	2	63	2	259	18	15	274	20	294	
2	2	4	1	6	3	166	17	129	18	295	35	1107	129	18	1275	125	1400	
63	5	62	6	125	11	763	72	553	74	1316	146	3716	816	553	4269	890	5159	
195	9	229	20	424	29	2147	168	1247	137	3394	305	15818	1544	1247	137	17065	1681	18746

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
	Condamnations sommaires.			By Police or other Magistrate. Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.					
	M.	F.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Totals.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Totals.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Totals.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Totals.
				Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.
				M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.															
Arthabaska	21		21									5	2	3	8
Beauce	16	2	18									7		7	14
Beauharnois	2		2									1		1	1
Bedford	20		20									28	2	3	31
Chicoutimi	1		1												2
Gaspé	14		14									2			2
Iberville				4		1	4	1				6			6
Joliette	8		8									2			2
Kamouraska	6		6									3			3
Montmagny	1	1	2												3
Montreal	5471	1021	6492	751	70	129	8	880	78	166	9	42	3	208	12
Ottawa	160	15	175	4	1			4	1	3					3
Quebec	1245	31	1276	101	3	2		103	3	10					10
Richelieu	104	14	118							12		2			14
Rimouski	12		12	5		2	1	7	1						
Saguenay															
St. Francis	94	4	98	22	1	7		29	1	23	1	2	1	25	2
St. Hyacinthe	30	2	32	7				7		5		1		6	
Terrebonne	3	1	4												
Three Rivers	83	6	89	8		5		13		3				3	
Totals of Quebec Totaux de Québec	7291	1097	8388	902	75	145	10	1047	85	279	14	60	5	339	19
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Albert															
Carleton	117	2	119	4	2			4	2						
Charlotte	92		92												
Gloucester	2	1	3												
Kent	10		10			1		1							
King's	2		2												
Madawaska										2				2	
Northumberland	136	21	157	10	1	2	1	12	2			1	1	1	1
Queen's															
Restigouche															
St. John	1203	179	1382	45	10	16	1	61	11						
Sunbury															
Victoria	9		9							5				5	
Westmoreland	224	21	245	8		12		20		4		5	1	9	1
York	264	19	283	7	2			7	2	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick Totaux du N.-Brunswick	2059	243	2302	74	15	31	2	105	17	12		6	2	18	2

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRAND TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. —
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Total.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Total.		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.		Totals. — Total.			Grands Totaux de toutes les of- fences.
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.																		
2				2		5	2	3		8	2	26	2	3		29	2	31
						3		7		3		19	2			19	2	21
						7		7		14		9		7		16		16
3		4		7		31	2	7	1	38	3	51	2	7	1	58	3	61
												1				1		1
						2				2		16				16		16
3		4		7		13		4	1	17	1	13		4	1	17	1	18
3		4		7		5		4		9		13		4		17		17
8		4		12		11		4		15		17		4		21		21
						3				3		4	1			4	1	5
50	1	117	8	167	9	967	80	288	19	1255	99	6438	1101	288	19	6726	1120	7846
3		2		5		10	1	2		12	1	170	16	2		172	16	188
3		11	1	14	1	114	3	13	1	127	4	1359	34	13	1	1372	35	1407
20	1	2	4	22	5	32	1	4	4	36	5	136	15	4	4	140	19	159
1		7		8		6		9	1	15	1	18		9	1	27	1	28
2		2		4		2		2		4		2		2		4		4
						45	2	9	1	54	3	139	6	9	1	148	7	155
						12		1		13		42	2	1		43	2	45
3		9	2	12	2	3		9	2	12	2	6	1	9	2	15	3	18
1		1		2		12		6		18		95	6	6		101	6	107
102	2	167	15	269	17	1283	91	372	30	1655	121	8574	1188	372	30	8946	1218	10164
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.																		
1				1		5	2			5	2	122	4			122	4	126
6				6		6				6		98				98		98
1				1		1				1		3	1			3	1	4
								1		1		10		1		11		11
1				1		1				1		3				3		3
2				2		4				4		4				4		4
1				1		11	1	3	2	14	3	147	22	3	2	150	24	174
2				2		47	10	16	1	63	11	1250	189	16	1	1266	190	1456
						5				5		14				14		14
4				4		16		17	1	33	1	240	21	17	1	257	22	279
2				2		10	2			10	2	274	21			274	21	295
20				20		106	15	37	4	143	19	2165	258	37	4	2202	262	2464

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions: — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
				By Police or other Magistrate. Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.					
				Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.	
				Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		Totaux.	
	M.	F.	To- tals. — To- taux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis	15		15		2			2		2		1		3	
Antigonish	28	2	30			3		3		1				1	
Cape Breton	60		60	6				6		7				7	
Colchester	7	2	9												
Cumberland	56	5	61							12		9		21	
Digby	68		68							5				5	
Guysborough	5		5							1				1	
Halifax	1041	150	1191	90	5			90	5	24	2	8	5	32	
Hants	42		42	3				3		3				3	
Inverness															
King's	48		48			4		4							
Lunenburg	70	1	71	2		7		9		5				5	
Pictou	87	3	90							1				1	
Queen's										1				1	
Richmond															
Shelburne	5		5												
Victoria															
Yarmouth	54	6	60	2				2							
Totals of Nova Scotia.. } Totaux de la N.-Ecosse }	1586	169	1755	103	7	14		117	7	62	2	18	5	80	
Central Manitoba—Centre..	32	1	33	9		16		25		5		1		6	
Eastern Manitoba—Est.	972	110	1082	71	1	21		92	1	41	1	4		45	
Western Manitoba—Ouest..	17		17	6				6		24		14		38	
Totals of Manitoba	1021	111	1132	86	1	37		123	1	70	1	19		89	
Totaux de Manitoba															
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B.										9				9	
Clinton, B.C.—C.-B.	106	13	119	10				10		8				8	
N. Westminster, B.C.—C.-B.	479	58	537	79	45			79	45	21		5		26	
Victoria, B.C.—C.-B.	750	44	794	62	2			62	2	31		10		41	
Totals of B. Columbia. } Totaux de la Col.-Brit. }	1335	115	1450	151	47			151	47	69		15		84	
Alberta N.—N., N.W.T.	169	13	182	26	3	17		43	3						
Alberta S.—Sud, N.W.T.	228	16	244	8	3	18		26	3						
Assiniboia E.—E., N.W.T.	92	2	94	14	1	22		36	1						
Assiniboia W.—O., N.W.T.	53		53	4		5		9							
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	41		41	4		6		10							
Totals of the Territories } Totaux des Territoires. }	583	31	614	56	7	68		124	7						
Totals of Canada	27867	3156	31023	2912	285	1148	121	4060	406	925	43	286	20	1211	
Totaux du Canada														63	

Criminal Statistics

TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.																		
CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRANDS TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. —
Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Con- victions.		Ac- quittals.		Totals.		Grands Totaux de toutes les of- fences.
Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		Totaux.		Con- damna- tions.		Ac- quitte- ments.		Totaux.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.																		
2				2		3	2	1		3	2	17	2	1		18	2	20
2	1			2	1	3	1	3		6		31	2	3		34	2	36
2				2		15		1		15	1	75	1			75	1	76
				2		2				2		9	2			9	2	11
						12		9		21		68	5	9		77	5	82
						5		1		5		73				73		73
1	1	1		2	1	2	1	1		3	1	7	1	1		8	1	9
8			2	8	2	122	7	8	7	130	14	1163	157	8	7	1171	164	1335
2				2		8				8		50				50		50
1	1			1	1	1	1	4		5	1	49	1	4		53	1	54
1	2			1	2	8	2	7		15	2	78	3	7		85	3	88
1				1		2				2		89	3			89	3	92
						1				1		1				1		1
		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	5		1	1	6	1	7
						2				2		56	6			56	6	62
20	5	2	3	22	8	185	14	34	8	219	22	1771	183	34	8	1805	191	1996
1				1		15		17		32		47	1	17		64	1	65
6	1	6		12	1	118	3	31		149	3	1090	113	31		1121	113	1234
2		1		3		32		15		47		49		15		64		64
9	1	7		16	1	165	3	63		228	3	1186	114	63		1249	114	1363
1				1		9				9		9				9		9
7		2		9		19				19		125	13			125	13	138
19		4		23		107	45	7		114	45	586	103	7		593	103	696
						112	2	14		126	2	862	46	14		876	46	922
27		6		33		247	47	21		268	47	1582	162	21		1603	162	1765
12		10	1	22	1	38	3	27	1	65	4	207	16	27	1	234	17	251
36		13		49		44	3	31		75	3	272	19	31		303	19	322
8		1		9		22	1	23		45	1	114	3	23		137	3	140
11				11		15		5		20		68		5		73		73
5		1		6		9		7		16		50		7		57		57
72		25	1	97	1	128	7	93	1	221	8	711	38	93	1	804	39	843
447	18	439	39	886	57	4284	346	1873	180	6157	526	32151	3502	1873	180	34024	3682	37706

TABLE V.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU V.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE V—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1893, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Placing obstruction on railway track.....	6 m's.	Apr. 10, '93	June 7, '93 *		14		County, London.
Larceny	6 "	Dec. 30, '92	May 1, '93 *		24		Police, Toronto.
Obtaining money under false pretenses	12 "	" 28, '92	Aug. 17, '93	When he shall have served 9 months ..	45		General Sessions, Toronto
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
Assault	1 yr.	Aug. 25, '92	Mar. 30, '93 *		47		County, Guelph.
Malfeasance in office	a.	Mar. 16, '93	Aug. 22, '93 *		55		Assizes, Ottawa.
Larceny	6 m's.	Jan. 11, '93	Apr. 15, '93 *		36		County, Bracebridge.
Vagrancy	3 "	Dec. 15, '92	Jan. 19, '93 *		27		Police, Peterborough.
"	6 "	Oct. 8, '92	" 27, '93 *		8		Mag., Carleton Place.
"	6 "	July 29, '93	Aug. 19, '93 *		77		J. P., Perth.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> NOT IMPRISONED.							
Using cancelled postage stamps.....	b.....	Dec. 28, '92	Apr. 15, '93	Free pardon.....	M		J. P., Niagara.
		" 22, '91	Dec. 24, '93		M		Police, Belleville.
Removing hay from Indian Reserve.	\$20 & costs	" 22, '91	" 24, '93	Free pardon under warrant of Gov. General.	M		" "
		" 22, '91	" 24, '93		M		" "
		" 22, '91	" 24, '93		M		" "
		" 22, '91	" 24, '93		M		" "
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Rape	14 yrs.	Sept 24, '89	June 23, '93 *				Queen's B., Montreal.
Indecent assault.....	5 "	June 21, '89	" 23, '93 *				" "
		Dec. 10, '91	May 29, '93	When he shall have served 2 years and 6 months.....	68		Sessions, "
Indecency.....	c 3 "	Jan. 8, '91	June 24, '93	Lashes remitted	59		" "
Stealing from the person and burglary.....	7 "	" 27, '88	May 10, '93 *		41		Queen's B., Joliette.
Stealing money out of post letter	5 "	Nov. 5, '89	Dec. 7, '92 *		21		Sessions, Quebec.
Larceny	3 "	" 20, '90	" 7, '92 *		6		" Montreal.
Receiving stolen goods	3 "	Sept 16, '92	July 21, '93 *		38		Queen's B. "
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i> REFORMATORY SCHOOL—SHERBROOKE.							
Stealing from a post letter.....	5 yrs.	Oct. 10, '91	Feb. 21, '93 *		17		Sessions, Quebec.

a. 6 months and a fine of \$1,000.
 b. \$25 and costs.
 c. And to receive 58 lashes in two instalments.
 * No reason given for pardon or commutation.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU V—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1893, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.)		PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Placant un obstacle sur la voie ferrée.....	6 mos	10 avril '93	7 juin '93 *		14		Comté, London.
Larcin.....	6 "	30 déc. '92	1 mai '93 *		24		Police, Toronto.
Obtention d'argent sur faux prétextes	12 "	28 " '92	17 août '93	A être libéré après avoir servi 9 mois.	45		Sessions "
(Province d'Ontario.)		PRISONS COMMUNES.					
Voies de fait.....	1 an.	25 août '92	30 mars '93 *		47		Comté, Guelph.
Malfeasance in office.....	a	16 mars '93	22 août '93 *		55		Assises, Ottawa.
Larcin.....	6 mos	11 jan. '93	15 avril '93 *		36		Comté, Bracebridge.
Vagabondage.....	3 "	15 déc. '92	19 janv. '93 *		27		Police, Peterborough.
"	6 "	8 oct. '92	27 " '93 *		8		Mag., Carleton Place.
"	6 "	29 juil. '93	19 août '93 *		77		J. de P., Perth.
(Province d'Ontario.)		NON EMPRISONNÉS.					
Circulation de timbres cancellés.....	b	28 déc. '92	15 avril '93	Pardonné.....	H		J. de P., Niagara.
		22 " '91	24 déc. '93		H		Police, Belleville.
Enlèvement de foin d'une réserve In- dienne.	\$20 et les frais	22 " '91	24 " '93	Pardonnés par un mandat du Gou- verneur General	H		" "
		22 " '91	24 " '93		H		" "
		22 " '91	24 " '93		H		" "
		22 " '91	24 " '93		H		" "
(Province de Québec.)		PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.					
Viol.....	14 ans.	24 sept. '89	23 juin '93 *				Banc Reine, Montréal.
"	14 "	21 juin '89	23 " '93 *				" "
Attentat à la pudeur..	5 "	10 déc. '91	29 mai '93	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans et 6 mois.....	68		Sessions "
Indécence	3 "	8 jan. '91	24 juin '93	Supplice du fouet re- mis.....	59		" "
Vol sur la personne et effraction.....	7 "	27 " '88	10 mai '93 *		41		Banc Reine, Joliette.
Vol d'argent contenu dans une lettre	5 "	5 nov. '89	7 déc. '92 *		21		Sessions, Québec.
Larcin.....	3 "	20 " '90	7 " '92 *		26		" Montréal.
Recel.....	3 "	16 sept. '92	21 juil. '93 *		38		Banc Reine "
(Province de Québec.)		ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—SHERBROOKE.					
Vol d'une lettre char- gée.....	5 ans.	10 oct. '91	21 fév. '93 *		17		Sessions, Québec.

a. 6 mois et une amende de \$1,000.

b. \$25 et les frais.

c. Et a recevoir 58 coups de fouet en deux fois.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE V—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1893, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

		COMMON JAILS.					
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Indecent assault.....	a....	Mar. 23, '91	Jan. 21, '93	25 lashes remitted ..	51	..	Queen's Bench, Montreal.
" "	a....	" 23, '91	" 21, '93	" " " " ..	35	..	" " " "
Assault	4 m's	Aug. 30, '92	Nov. 21, '92 *	" " " " ..	22	..	Dist. Mag., Magpie, Que.
"	3 "	" 30, '92	" 21, '92 *	" " " " ..	19	..	" " " "
"	3 "	" 30, '92	" 21, '92 *	" " " " ..	18	..	" " " "
Arson	23 "	May 31, '92	Oct. 8, '92 *	" " " " ..	23	..	Sessions, Montreal.
Forging notarial deed.	1 yr.	Dec. 31, '92	Jan. 26, '93	When he shall have served 1 month...	76	..	Queen's Bench, Joliette.
Conspiring to defraud	1 "	Apr. 22, '92	Dec. 14, '92	When he shall have served 9 months ..	56	..	" " Quebec.
Larceny	1 "	Mar. 5, '92	" 7, '92 *	" " " " ..	33	..	Dist. Mag., St. Johns, Q.
"	4 m's	Jan. 21, '93	Apr. 22, '93 *	" " " " ..	30	..	J. P., Montreal.
"	1 "	Apr. 6, '93	" 29, '93 *	" " " " ..	55	..	Police " "
"	6 "	" 12, '93	May 29, '93	Sentence reduced to 2 months.....	18	..	" " " "
"	18 "	Oct. 1, '92	Sept. 4, '93 *	" " " " ..	34	..	" " " "
Obtaining goods under false pretenses ..	6 "	July 10, '93	Aug. 19, '93 *	" " " " ..	21	..	" " " "
Having an illicit still in his possession ..	b....	Apr. 5, '93	May 29, '93 *	" " " " ..	32	..	" " " "
" "	c....	May 6, '93	June 1, '93 *	" " " " ..	38	..	Sheriff, Montmagny.
" "	d....	Feb. 18, '93	" 2, '93 *	" " " " ..	42	..	Djst. Mag., Sorel.
Illicit sale of liquor ..	e....	June 8, '93	Aug. 4, '93 *	" " " " ..	54	..	Circuit, Montmagny.
Vagrancy	f....	Dec. 30, '92	Mar. 7, '93 *	" " " " ..	80	..	Recorder, Montreal.
"	3 m's	Aug. 24, '93	Sept 29, '93 *	" " " " ..	23	..	Police " "
Drunkenness	3 "	July 29, '93	" 14, '93 *	" " " " ..	66	..	Recorder " "
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>							
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.							
Manslaughter	3 yrs.	Oct. 3, '91	Mar. 2, '93 *	" " " " ..	30	..	Supreme, Inverness, N.S.
Attempted rape	2 "	Sept 25, '91	Dec. 7, '92 *	" " " " ..	21	..	County, Amherst, N.S.
Obstructing railway ..	4 "	July 27, '91	Mar. 2, '93 *	" " " " ..	15	..	" Sydney, N.S.
Forgery	6 "	" 26, '90	Sept. 4, '93 *	" " " " ..	23	..	" Windsor, N.S.
Burglary	3 "	" 30, '91	Dec. 17, '92 *	" " " " ..	21	..	" Truro, N.S.
Larceny	4 "	Dec. 5, '90	Oct. 31, '92 *	" " " " ..	33	..	" Halifax, N.S.
"	3 "	Aug. 19, '91	Mar. 13, '93 *	" " " " ..	24	..	" " " "
"	3 "	" 19, '91	" 13, '93 *	" " " " ..	24	..	" " " "
"	9 "	Sept 19, '89	Sept. 4, '93 *	" " " " ..	28	..	Supreme, Windsor, N.S.
Receiving stolen goods	2 yrs. & 6m's	Apr. 8, '92	" 16, '93	When he shall have served 2 years with remission	18	..	County, Sydney, N.S.

a 23 months and 50 lashes.
 b One month and a fine of \$200 or one month more.
 c " " " \$100 " "
 d " " " \$100 or six months more.
 e \$120 fine and costs or three months in jail.
 f Six months, \$1 fine or three other months.
 * No reason given for pardon or commutation.

Criminal Statistics

TABEAU V—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1893, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.)						PRISONS COMMUNES.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.				
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F					
Attentat à la pudeur..	a....	23 mars '91	21 janv. '93	25 coups de fouet rem.	51		Banc Reine, Montréal.				
“ “ “ “	a....	25 “ ‘91	21 “ ‘93	“ “ “ “	35		“ “ “ “				
Voies de fait	4 mos	30 août '92	21 nov. '92	*	22		Mag. du Dist. Magpie, Q.				
“ “ “ “	3 “	30 “ ‘92	21 “ ‘92	*	19		“ “ “ “				
“ “ “ “	3 “	30 “ ‘92	21 “ ‘92	*	18		“ “ “ “				
Incendie	23 “	31 mai '92	8 oct. '92	*	23		Sessions, Montréal.				
Faux d'un contrat notarié	1 an	31 déc. '92	26 janv. '93	A être libéré après avoir servi 1 mois..	76		Banc Reine, Joliette.				
Conspiration pour frauder..	1 “	22 avril '92	14 déc. '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 9 mois.	56		“ Québec.				
Larcin	1 “	5 mars '92	7 “ ‘92	*	33		Mag. du Dist. St. Jean, Q.				
“ “ “ “	4 mos	21 janv. '93	22 avril '93	*	30		J. de P., Montréal.				
“ “ “ “	1 “	6 avril '93	29 “ ‘93	*	55		Police “				
“ “ “ “	6 “	12 “ ‘93	29 mai '93	Sentence réduite à deux mois	18		“ “ “ “				
“ “ “ “	18 “	1 oct. '92	4 sept. '93	*	34		“ “ “ “				
Obtention d'effets sous faux prétextes	6 “	10 juill. '93	19 août '93	*	21		“ “ “ “				
En possession d'un alambic	b....	5 avril '93	29 mai '93	*	32		“ “ “ “				
“ “ “ “	c....	6 mai '93	1 juin '93	*	38		Shérif, Montmagny.				
“ “ “ “	d....	18 fév. '93	2 “ ‘93	*	42		Mag. du Dist. Sorel.				
Vente illégale de liqueurs	e....	8 juin '93	4 août '93	*	54		Circuit, Montmagny.				
Vagabondage.. ..	f....	30 déc. '92	7 mars '93	*	80		Recorder, Montréal.				
“ “ “ “	3 mos	24 août '93	29 sept. '93	*	23		Police “				
Ivresse	3 “	29 juill. '93	14 “ ‘93	*	66		Recorder “				

(Province de la Nouv.-Ecosse.)						PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.				
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F					
Homicide non prém..	3 ans	3 oct. '91	2 mars '93	*	30		Suprême, Inverness, N.-E.				
Tentative de viol.	2 “	25 sept. '91	7 déc. '92	*	21		Comté, Amherst, N.-E.				
Obstruant le voie ferrée	4 “	27 juill. '91	2 mars '93	*	15		“ Sydney, N.-E.				
Faux	6 “	26 “ ‘90	4 sept. '93	*	23		“ Windsor, N.-E.				
Vol avec effraction...	3 “	30 “ ‘91	17 déc. '92	*	21		“ Truro, N.-E.				
Larcin	4 “	5 déc. '90	31 oct. '92	*	33		“ Halifax, N.-E.				
“ “ “ “	3 “	19 août '91	13 mars '93	*	24		“ “ “ “				
“ “ “ “	3 “	19 “ ‘91	13 “ ‘93	*	24		“ “ “ “				
“ “ “ “	9 “	19 sept. '89	4 sept. '93	*	28		Suprême, Windsor, N.-E.				
Real	2 ans et 6 m's	8 avril '92	16 “ ‘93	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans avec remission	18		Comté, Sydney, N.-E.				

a 23 mois et 50 coups de fouet.
b Un mois et une amende de \$200 ou un autre mois.
c “ “ “ \$100 “ “
d “ “ “ \$100 ou six autres mois.
e \$120 d'amende et les frais ou trois mois de prison.
f Six mois et \$1 d'amende ou trois autres mois.
 * Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE V—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1893, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Commu- tation.		M	F	
Assault.....	9 mos	Apr. 28, '93	Aug. 7, '93 *		22		County, Andover, N.B.
Larceny.....	12 "	Aug. 22, '92	June 13, '93 *		18		St. John, N.B.
	12 "	" 22, '92	" 13, '93 *		18		" "
Obtaining money under false pretenses..	12 "	Mar. 18, '92	Dec. 13, '92 *		46		Supreme, Halifax, N.S.
Having illicit still ...	4 "	July 28, '92	Nov. 4, '92 *		67		Stp. Mag., Westville, N.S.
Having cigars in his possession contrary to Inland Revenue Act	\$50 & costs.	Apr. 29, '93	June 27, '93 *		54		Admiralty, Halifax.
<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.							
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years..	a5 yrs.	July 8, '92	June 13, '93	Flogging remitted.			
	5 "	" 8, '92	July 7, '93		26		Supreme, Regina, N.W.T.
Indecent assault.....	b2 "	Nov. 3, '91	May 2, '93	Flogging remitted...	45		Assize, Winnipeg, Man.
Malicious and unlawful wounding	3 "	Mar. 23, '92	Mar. 24, '93	One month remission	31		Sup., Moosomin, N.W.T.
Arson	5 "	Aug. 2, '90	" 24, '93	" "	20		" "
Shopbreaking and larceny.....	5 "	Mar. 16, '92	" 24, '93	" "	19		Assize, Winnipeg, Man.
Larceny	3 "	Oct. 18, '90	June 24, '93 *		24		County
	2 "	Apr. 12, '92	Nov. 4, '92	To be released in 3 weeks from date of pardon			
Killing cattle with intent to steal.....	2 "	June 25, '91	Mar. 24, '93	One month remission	24		Sup., Calgary, N.W.T.
Killing cattle	2 "	Apr. 21, '93	Sept. 4, '93 *		28		Edmonton " Ft. McLeod "
<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
Larceny.....	6 mos	Apr. 19, '93	Aug. 4, '93 *		52		County, Winnipeg, Man.
Vagrancy.....	3 "	Oct. 25, '92	Dec. 5, '92 *		52		Police, Brandon, Man.
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i> NEW WESTMINSTER PENITENTIARY.							
Shooting with intent to commit murder..	7 yrs.	Oct. 3, '92	Aug. 17, '93 *		22		County, Kamloops, B.C.
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	12 "	Nov. 10, '86	Feb. 4, '93 *		48		Assizes, New Westminster, B.C.
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.	2 "	Nov. 10, '91	Dec. 9, '92 *		46		" "
	& 3 m.						
REGINA JAIL, N.W.T.							
Embezzlement.....	23 mos	Oct. 8, '92	Feb. 16, '93 *		62		Supreme, Calgary, NWT
DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.							
Murder.....	Death	Apr. 13, '93	May 13, '93	Life, Kingston Pen.	47		Assize, Essex, Ont.

a. And 20 lashes. b. And 25 lashes. *No reason given for pardon or commutation.

Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU V—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1893, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Voies de fait.....	9 mos	28 avril '93	7 août '93 *		22		Comté, Andover, N.-B.
Larcin.....	12 "	22 août '92	13 juin '93 *		18		" St. Jean, N.-B.
	12 "	22 " '92	13 " '93 *		18		" "
Obtention d'argent sous faux prétextes...	12 "	18 mars '92	13 déc. '92 *		46		Sup., Halifax, N.-E.
Possession illégale d'un alambic.....	4 "	28 juil. '92	4 nov. '92 *		67		Mag. Stip., Westville, N.-E.
Poss. de cigares con- trairement à l'Acte du revenu de l'Intérieur.	\$50 et l. frais	29 avril '93	27 juin '93 *		54		Amirauté, Halifax, N.-E.
(Province de Manitoba.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.							
Com. charnel avec une fille au-dess. de 14 ans	5 ans	8 juil. '92	13 juin '93	Supp. du fouet remis	26		Sup., Regina, T. du N.-O.
	5 "	8 " '92	7 juil. '93 *		26		Assises, Winnipeg.
Attentat à la pudeur.	12 "	3 nov. '91	2 mai '93	Supp. du fouet remis	45		
Blessures corporelles infligées malicieusem.	3 "	23 mars '92	24 mars '93	Remission d'un mois	31		Sup., Moosomin, T.N.-O.
Incendie.....	5 "	2 août '90	24 " '93	" "	20		" "
Bris magasin et larcin	5 "	16 mars '92	24 " '93	" "	19		Assises, Winnipeg.
Larcin.....	3 "	18 oct. '90	24 juin '93 *	" "	24		Comté " "
"	2 "	12 avril '92	4 nov. '92	A être mis en liberté 3 semaines après la date du pardon....	16		Sup., Calgary, T.N.-O.
Abattage de bétail avec intention de voler...	2 "	25 juin '91	24 mars '93	Remission d'un mois.	24		" Edmonton "
Abattage de bétail....	2 "	21 avril '93	4 sept. '93 *		28		" Ft. McLeod "
(Province de Manitoba.) PRISONS COMMUNES							
Larcin.....	6 mos	19 avril '93	4 août '93 *		52		Comté, Winnipeg.
Vagabondage.....	3 "	25 oct. '92	5 déc. '92 *		52		Police, Brandon.
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.) PÉNITENCIER DE NEW-WESTMINSTER.							
Usage d'arme à feu avec intention de meurtre.	7 ans	3 oct. '92	17 août '93 *		22		Comté, Kamloops, C.-B.
Usage d'arme à feu avec intention d'infliger des bless. corp. graves	12 "	10 nov. '86	4 fév. '93 *		48		Assises, N.-Westminster.
Voies de fait occasion- nant des bless. corp. graves.....	2 "						" "
	et 3 m	10 " '91	9 déc. '92 *		46		" "
PRISON DE REGINA, T. DU N.-O.							
Détournement.....	23 mos	8 oct. '92	16 fév. '93 *		62		Suprême, Calgary.
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1893.							
Meurtre.....	Mort.	13 avril '93	13 mai '93	A vie, pén. de King- ston.	47		Assises, Essex, Ont.

a. Et 20 coups de fouet. b. Et 25 coups de fouet. * Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

	Pages	34 and following to 37
Abduction	18	21
Abortion and attempt to procure	98	105
Arson	38	45
Assaults, aggravated	50	57
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" and obstructing peace officer	10	17
" indecent	34	41
" on females	2	5
Attempt and accessory to murder	10	13
" and carnally knowing a girl of tender years	10	13
" at rape	114	117
" to commit suicide	18	25
Bigamy	74	77
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	58	61
Burglary and having burglars' tools	122	125
Carrying unlawful weapons	22	25
Concealing birth of infants	130	133
Conspiracy	30	33
Deserting child	118	121
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Embezzlement	18	21
Endangering safety of passengers on railways	126	135
Escape and attempt to escape from prison	94	101
False pretenses	82	89
Feloniously receiving	114	117
Forcible entry	106	113
Forgery and offences against the currency	90	97
Fraud	110	113
Gambling, offences against	110	113
Highway obstructing	70	73
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	58	65
House and shop breaking	22	25
Incest	122	125
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals	114	117
Keeping and frequenting disorderly houses	74	85
Larceny	70	73
" from dwelling houses	74	77
" from the person	22	25
Libel	102	109
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property	2	9
Manslaughter	2	5
Murder	118	121
Perjury and subornation of perjury	6	13
Rape	30	33
Refusing to provide for family	126	129
Revenue laws, offences against	118	121
Riot and assault	66	69
Robbery and demanding with menaces	34	37
Seduction	26	33
Shooting, stabbing, wounding	18	21
Sodomy and bestiality	122	125
Stealing registered letters and other mail matter	54	57
Various offences against the person	130	133
" other misdemeanours	66	69
Warehouse and freight car breaking		

Criminal Statistics

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

	Pages	50 et suivantes à	57
Agression avec voies de fait.....	10	“	17
Attentat à la pudeur.....	18	“	21
Avortement et tentative d'avortement.....	18	“	25
Bigamie.....	58	“	65
Bris de maisons et de magasins.....	66	“	69
Bris d'entrepôts et de wagons de fret.....	130	“	133
Conspiration.....	126	“	129
Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.....	30	“	33
Désertions d'enfants.....	86	“	93
Détournement.....	130	“	133
Divers autres délits.....	102	“	109
Domages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux, etc.....	74	“	77
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A. 1894

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

TO THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO, 1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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World's Columbian Exposition.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
3rd July, 1894.

To the Honourable A. R. ANGERS,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report on the World's Columbian Exposition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE,
Executive Commissioner.

World's Columbian Exposition.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

TO THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The success of the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, gave rise to the feeling in the United States that the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus should be celebrated by holding a similar great international exhibition. In 1889, this feeling had settled into a determination that a World's Columbian Exposition should be held, and after a hot strife between the cities of Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Washington, the Congress of the United States fixed upon the former city for its location. Early the following year, Congress passed a bill entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of the arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois." This bill was approved by the President, and became law on the 25th April, 1890. A body, entitled "The World's Columbian Commission" was created "to determine the plan and scope of the exposition, allot space for exhibits, prepare a classification of the exhibits, appoint judges and examiners, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations." Of this body, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer became the President, John T. Dickinson the Secretary, and Hon. George R. Davis its executive officer with the title of Director General.

Under this Act, the President of the United States was authorized to issue his proclamation inviting the nations of the world to the festival upon receiving evidence that the city of Chicago would provide the grounds and buildings for holding the exhibition. Prior to the passage of the Act, an organization had been effected and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois entitled "The World's Columbian Exposition," which undertook this work. The sum of over ten million dollars was guaranteed, one-half from the city corporation, and the balance by subscription of the stockholders forming the exposition corporation; and so energetically was the work entered, that on the 24th December, 1890, the President issued his proclamation.

Under date of the 23rd day of June, 1891, the Consul General of the United States, residing at Ottawa, transmitted to the Government of Canada a copy of this proclamation, together with letters from the Acting Secretary of State for the United States, asking that the Dominion of Canada should be represented at this gathering of the nations, "by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization."

The invitation was in due course accepted, and on the 11th January, Mr. Wm. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, was appointed Executive Commissioner by Order in Council. Mr. Saunders had previously visited Chicago in connection with the work, and on receiving his appointment, entered energetically and most judiciously upon the performance of the duties of his office. He made application for 110,000

square feet of space in the main exhibition buildings, then under construction, and "sufficient accommodation in the live stock department for an impressive exhibit of the best representative specimens obtainable of pure-bred Canadian animals, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with sufficient space also for poultry &c." The Director General of the exposition was unable to accede to the extent of the whole of the request, but Sir Henry Wood, the executive officer of the British Commission, kindly ceded space in three buildings allotted to that commission, which brought up the amount of space secured to 106,426 square feet. This was gross space, and measured generally from the centre of the aisles surrounding each court. In live stock, all the space asked for was granted. At the suggestion of Sir Henry Wood, it was requested that the Canadian spaces should be allotted adjoining those granted to Great Britain. In most cases this was done, and ensured to Canada positions on the main aisles, which proved to be most advantageous points to catch the attention of visitors.

Some additional space was demanded later by our exhibitors, and secured mainly through the kindness of Sir Henry Wood, from portions allotted to Great Britain. The space occupied in each of the buildings was :—

Liberal arts.....	9,112
Fisheries.....	9,688
Transportation.....	13,160
Horticulture.....	8,624
Manufactures.....	15,468
Mines and mining.....	8,312
Forestry.....	3,020
Ethnological.....	1,075
Machinery.....	8,140
Agriculture.....	18,860
Live stock.....	.....
Dairy.....	576
Fine arts.....	4,500 (wall space)
	<hr/>
	100,535

This measurement does not include half the aisles bounding the courts, as is commonly the case. Were these portions of aisles included, it would make the total Canadian space 125,000 feet, about treble that occupied by Canada at the Centennial Exhibition. The total gross space occupied by Great Britain and her colonies was 500,074 feet, of which nearly one-fourth was occupied by Canada.

Canada was represented in all the main buildings, except those devoted to electricity and women's work. Through inability to secure the space asked for on the main floor of the electrical building, no exhibits were sent to it. When space was asked for in the Women's Building, it was decided by the board of lady managers to be impossible, at that period, to grant a separate court to Canada, and as it was deemed advisable to exhibit all the work sent by the women of Canada together, it was necessary to show it in a prominent portion of the court allotted to Canada in the manufactures building. Hellmuth College, London, Ont., which made early application for space, had a very creditable exhibit in the Women's Building.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for collecting and selecting the exhibits are set forth in a report of Mr. Saunders of December 17th, 1892, in which he says :—

"On the 1st of April, 1892, an Order in Council was passed which provided that the several provincial governments should be invited to co-operate with the Executive Commissioner in order to make the representation of each province as full and satisfactory as possible, and particularly in those subjects which come exclusively under the provincial administration, and also in those which each province may think it specially

World's Columbian Exposition.

desirable to be represented. On the 26th of April, an advertisement was inserted in most of the leading newspapers of the Dominion extending a general invitation to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forest, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

"Under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, I visited the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and entered into such arrangements as were approved by the Hon. John Carling, and were satisfactory to the provinces.

"The Order in Council of January 11th, 1892, announcing the acceptance by the Canadian Government of the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, provided that the Dominion Government should pay the transport of exhibits going and returning. Provision was also made for the placing of the exhibits in position, for the furnishing of caretakers to look after the exhibits during the time of the Exposition, all at the charge of the Dominion Government. The negotiations conducted with the provinces were based mainly on these provisions.

"The provinces and territories all responded to the invitation of the Dominion Government, excepting the province of New Brunswick; appointed commissioners, aided in most instances by advisory, honorary and executive boards, and provided the funds necessary for the work. The agreements made between the Dominion and provincial representatives, subsequently approved by their representative governments, and sanctioned by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, have been embodied in the form of memoranda, copies of which are herewith submitted.

"On the part of the Dominion Government it was agreed that the cost of transportation of all exhibits to Chicago and their return to the owners should be provided for by the Dominion, with the condition that all exhibits as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing and transportation, or from any other cause, be at the risk of the individual owners. It was also agreed that the Dominion should defray the expenses connected with the placing of goods in the several courts (including the erection of suitable stands, platforms and other similar structures), and the employment of caretakers required to keep the exhibits in a clean and presentable condition during the period of the Exposition. It was further understood in regard to the transportation of exhibits, that the expenses incurred by the provinces in bringing exhibits together at central points in order to provide for their more economical transportation to Chicago in car-load lots, shall be defrayed by the Dominion Commission.

"In the live stock department the Dominion Commission have promised to pay also for the food consumed by the animals while on exhibition, the provinces agreeing to defray the cost of selecting suitable animals, and the expense of providing the attendants required to go with the stock, and to take charge of it while on exhibition. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The exhibit of dogs will be under the charge of the Dominion Kennel Club, aided by the Dominion Commission. It was further agreed that in case it shall be found necessary to detain any of the stock in quarantine on their return from Chicago the quarantine expenses shall be borne by the Dominion.

"The provinces and territories have agreed to prepare, at their own expense, creditable exhibits to be shown in provincial groups as follows :

" ONTARIO.

"Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion Commission in preparing a display of the agricultural products of the province. The bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits to be supplied by the province, while those needed for grain and honey are to be furnished by the Dominion. This province also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock."

" QUEBEC.

" Minerals, timber, fruit vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion in the preparation of an agricultural exhibit. It was agreed in this case that the Dominion Commission should supply all the bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits, grain and honey. Quebec also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

" NOVA SCOTIA.

" This province agreed to prepare exhibits of its minerals and fruit, and to co-operate with the Dominion providing a display of agricultural products. It was understood that the Dominion should furnish all the bottles and jars needed for fruit and grain. This province did not undertake to make any exhibit of live stock, but promised to make an educational exhibit, and to assist the Department of Marine and Fisheries in getting together a full representation of the food fishes of Nova Scotia.

" PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

" The provincial government agreed to prepare a collection of the agriculture products and fruit of the Island, with the understanding that the Dominion should provide the necessary bottles and jars for the specimens. The island will also prepare some exhibit illustrating its system of education, will send samples of its manufactures, and if practicable, make a selection of its horses.

" NEW BRUNSWICK.

" After a very full discussion of the subject with the members of the government of this province, they declined to do anything in contributing as a province to the World's Columbian Exposition. On a second visit later in the year the Premier promised to co-operate with the Dominion as far as was then practicable in the preparation of an exhibit of the grain and other agricultural products of the province, and I believe some specimens have been secured by Mr. Julius Inches, the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture.

" MANITOBA.

" This province has undertaken to make a display of its agricultural products, vegetables, cultivated and wild fruits, the Dominion to furnish the glass containers for grain and fruit. The province also agrees to prepare a collection of timber, minerals, game birds and animals, some representation of its manufactures, its system of education, and an exhibit illustrating early methods of travel in the province by dog-train, Red River cart, &c. Some good animals will also be selected to show the character of the stock produced in that province.

" NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

" The territories have promised to prepare exhibits of their agricultural products, vegetables and native and cultivated fruits, with the understanding that the glass containers for grain and fruits will be furnished by the Dominion. They are also bringing together collections of minerals, timber and fish, and are preparing an educational exhibit, but have not promised to send any stock.

" BRITISH COLUMBIA.

" This province has agreed to make an exhibit of its minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and agricultural products. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association had been

World's Columbian Exposition.

supplied prior to the time of my visit with a large proportion of the glass jars needed for preserved fruits, but it was agreed that the Dominion should furnish any further supply needed, also the containers for the grain. British Columbia is also preparing a collection of fish, and expects to send some very fine specimens of its wild animals and birds. An educational exhibit is also in course of preparation.

"It has been distinctly understood throughout that none of the arrangements made with the provinces should in any way interfere with the authority of the Executive Commissioner who will have charge of all the exhibits and the allotment of space.

"The Dominion Commission undertook the work of bringing together the exhibits of a more general character in the departments of Manufactures, Machinery, Transportation, Electricity, Fine Arts, &c."

It had been decided, under this arrangement with the provincial governments, that a building should be erected, on ground granted within Jackson Park by the Exposition Company, which should be known as the "Canadian Pavilion." In it offices were to be provided for the Dominion and Provincial Commissioners and rooms for the comfort of Canadians visiting the exposition. The provinces agreed to contribute towards its erection as follows:—Ontario \$3,000; Quebec and Manitoba \$2,000 each; Nova Scotia and British Columbia \$1,000 each; and in return, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were allotted each two rooms; Nova Scotia and British Columbia one room for the use of their commissioners. The erection of this building was carried on upon the plans and under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia promptly appointed Commissioners, who energetically proceeded with the work of collecting the branches of exhibits assumed by them. Manitoba withdrew from the agreement, preferring to exhibit a collective representation of its resources and industries outside of the grounds of the Columbian Exposition. The government of the North-west Territories was assisted by a grant from the Dominion vote for the exposition, and undertook a work similar to that assigned to the provinces, and a room in the pavilion originally intended for Manitoba was given to their commissioner.

Prince Edward Island also appointed an agent, who assisted the Dominion officials in getting together a moderate display, mainly of the agricultural products of that province.

Various branches of the Dominion government were assigned work appropriately belonging to them. The Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook to present the sea, river and lake industries of the Dominion; the Indian Department to illustrate the progress in civilization of these wards of the nation; the Geological Survey, the Departments of Public Works and of Railways and Canals, assumed the preparation of maps and photographs exhibiting the public buildings and works of the government, while the Experimental Farm aided in preparing a striking exhibit of the products of the field and dairy.

It was hoped at the beginning that the space secured for our manufactures would have been filled without difficulty by giving notices, by way of advertisement, in the newspapers and by circulars giving the conditions upon which exhibits would be received. A very small number of applications were received in response to these invitations, and agents were then appointed to solicit the aid of manufacturers. To get this aid was found to be a work of great difficulty. The McKinley tariff, affording little hope of trade from the exhibition, was used as a justification of a refusal to participate in the work. It required frequently more than one visit to induce a manufacturer, whose goods would be properly representative of the industries of the country and which would be a credit to its skill, to agree to contribute to the Canadian sections. So great was the unwillingness manifested that not only did many leading manufacturers refuse to send, but some, pressed into consenting, afterwards changed their minds. In November double the amount of space secured for the display of manufactured goods had been applied for, but so great was the number of withdrawals that in January nearly two-thirds of the space in the Machinery Building, and a large portion in other branches, were abandoned. This entailed renewed canvassing and unexpected expense.

In October, 1892, in the midst of the work, Mr. Saunders was compelled to resign by illness, as Executive Commissioner. I was deputed to carry on the work, which was done on the lines already laid down.

TRANSPORTATION.

Arrangements were made with the Canadian railways, and their United States connections, for the transportation of goods to Chicago and return at a single rate, when they had not changed ownership. This did not apply to what were known as switching charges from the main lines to the grounds, or what were known as the terminal charges, covering passage over lines within Jackson Park, and the unloading and loading of goods. These had to be paid both ways and materially increased the cost of transportation. As it was considered most desirable to maintain a display of our fruits and vegetables in a fresh state, it was arranged that renewals should be brought in throughout the season by express. The larger portion of these shipments were to come from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, the North-west Territories and Manitoba. This made the transportation charges heavy though reductions in rates were given, but the result justified the expense.

SPECIAL DAYS.

The exposition was formally opened by the President of the United States on the 1st of May, 1893. Hon. Mr. Bowell, then acting as Premier of the Dominion, and Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, were present by special invitation. It was closed without special ceremony on the 31st October. The total number of paid admissions was 21,477,212, a figure somewhat below the early estimate. The larger portion came from a territory within a radius of three hundred miles from the city of Chicago. There is no means of calculating accurately the attendance of Canadians, as the returns asked for from the transportation companies have not been received. That they were present in considerable numbers, the attendance at special gatherings evinced. The first of these was held on the 24th of May, when the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday was observed by a meeting held in the Canadian Building which was addressed by representatives from the Commissions of Great Britain, New South Wales, Cape Colony, Jamaica, Ceylon, British Guiana and India, as well as of Canada. An official dinner was given in the evening by the British and Colonial Commissioners. Dominion Day was duly celebrated by a large gathering of Canadians in Festival Hall, the use of which had been granted for the purpose by the Exposition Company. Many Canadians residing in the United States assisted in this celebration. The 18th of August had been set down by the Exposition as British Empire Day. Through some misunderstanding, the British Commission did not undertake the work of arranging for the celebration. It devolved upon British residents of Chicago and the British Colonies to provide for what was deemed a valuable opportunity of demonstrating the unity of the Empire. The British Commission later joined in the movement, and the meeting proved a marked success. It included a procession in the city and a public meeting held in Festival Hall in the Park, which was addressed by British and Colonial Commissioners.

THE CANADIAN PAVILION.

For this building there had been granted an angle of land formed by the intersection of the main avenue leading from 59th street entrance and the Lake Shore drive. It was in close proximity on the one side, to Victoria House, the headquarters of the British Commission, and on the other to Australia House belonging to the New South Wales Commission, while back of it were the magnificent structures of Spain and Germany. The plans of the building were designed by the Department of Public Works, and its erection was under the supervision of that department. It was planned that the building should not only afford offices for the Dominion and Provincial Commissioners, and comfortable headquarters for Canadians visiting the fair, but that it should

World's Columbian Exposition.

be an exhibit of Canadian woods. To this end, it was decided that the ceilings, interior walls and flooring should be lined with the timbers indigenous to the country. The exterior was covered with staff, the material so largely used in construction in the park.

As it was evident that the collection of these special woods would be expensive, and that the cost of labour would be high, it was necessary, if the cost should be kept within reasonable bounds, that a plain style of architecture should be adopted. The building was 70x40 feet, having in addition a semi-circular projection of twenty feet in front and rear and was two stories high with a circular tower.

On entering the ground floor, there was a post office and enquiry room on the left, while in front and to the right was the general reception room which contained files of Canadian and Chicago newspapers and the table of registration records. On this floor were the offices of the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec Commissioners.

On the second floor were the reception room, a ladies parlour and offices. The interior walls, ceilings and floors of the pavilion were finished in wood, highly polished, showing their natural grain. Each province furnished the rooms to be occupied by its Commissioner, the cost being credited to its contribution.

The building was furnished largely with rugs and furniture brought from Canada, which at the close of the exhibition were sold by auction in Toronto, bringing fair prices. On the first landing of the stairs was a fine cabinet organ with pipe top, kindly loaned by the Dominion Organ Company of Bowmanville, while the ladies' parlour was equipped with a piano freely furnished by Messrs. O. Newcombe & Co., of Toronto.

A large number of the publishers of Canada gratuitously contributed copies of their papers, and periodicals throughout the exposition. These were regularly filed and very highly appreciated by Canadians and foreign visitors.

The location given to Canada for its building was unexcelled by that allotted to any other building, foreign or state. Its tower and balcony commanded a view of the lake front of the exhibition, and was one rarely open to human eyes.

Owing to the slow receipt of material for the building, the construction was not completed, as originally intended, prior to the arrival of goods, when the work of installing would have to be undertaken. Labour proved scarce and wages high, and it was desired to push on the work of placing the exhibits, even at the expense of early completion of the building. It was, however, ready before visitors in large numbers arrived, and from that time it was thronged by citizens of the United States as well as Canadians. The latter highly appreciated the reading room, the post office and the system of registration which often enabled them to discover friends visiting the city whom they had not seen for many years.

The accommodation for social purposes was contracted as it had not originally been within the scope of the building. It was, however, utilized to the utmost, and afforded means to welcome as guests Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen and staff, their Honours the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, many members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and parliaments, officials of the Exposition, British, colonial, foreign and state representatives, jurors of the Exposition and others. So far as possible Canada's products were used at these gatherings, and they furnished a magnificent means of attracting attention to Canada and its resources. The courtesies of Hon. Mr. Tassé and Mr. Cockburn were of great value to the country, and highly appreciated by all who called upon them.

At the close of the exhibition, Canada was requested to move away the building and leave the ground as when originally obtained. No price could be had for it in Chicago, and it was taken down under contract, and the valuable interior woods brought to Ottawa, where they were purchased by the Public Works Department.

INSTALLATION.

As the object of an exhibition is to attract attention, it was found necessary in this Exposition to pay more than ordinary attention to the arrangement of our courts. The buildings and surroundings were of so magnificent a character, that the display within had in some degree to be in harmony therewith. It was found that the great

European nations, and some of the States of the Union, with which Canada was to be brought directly into competition, had determined to excel all that had hitherto been attempted in the display of their products. While Canada would not be justified in expending such sums as nations like Germany and France did upon their elaborate decorations, it could not afford to refuse to follow the example to a reasonable extent.

In horticulture, mines and mining, education and agriculture, the provinces were sending provincial exhibits. The division of the courts allotted to Canada in these sections was amicably arranged at a meeting of the Dominion and Provincial Commissioners, in such a manner that while each should show as a province, and thus receive the credit due to its work, all the sections should be so inclosed as to display the products as those of the Dominion of Canada.

It was found that when the work of installation began, the wages of labour and cost of material went up to a very high figure, and it was therefore determined that the more expensive enclosing screens should be limited to the Departments of Agriculture and Manufactures, where the more expensive structures of the other nations were under erection, and that the other courts should have enclosures of simpler form, which was done under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

The installation of the fishery exhibit was undertaken by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

FINE ARTS.

Two courts to the right of the southern entrance to the main gallery of the great structure, devoted to fine arts, was allotted to Canada. They were not quite as well lighted as some of the other courts, but this was compensated for by their prominent situation, made all the more important by the fact that these courts formed the passage ways from the centre aisle to the magnificent exhibits of paintings from Great Britain. Four thousand feet were asked for, but these courts afforded only 2,895 feet of hanging surface. While Mr. Saunders was Executive Commissioner, he had arranged with the Art Societies of Canada to select the paintings and supervise the whole work of this department.

In consideration of the grant of \$2,000 to be paid out of the fund provided by the Dominion Government for carrying on the work of the Exposition, to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Canadian Academy, the artists agreed to undertake the work, pay all the expenses connected with the selection and packing of the pictures, pay the expenses of the hanging committee, including the unpacking and placing of the pictures, put a suitable person in charge of the exhibits, and pay his expenses for the whole time of the Exposition, provide for the taking down of the pictures in November, and the repacking of them and shipping them to the owners. In short, to undertake the work and defray all expenses connected with the exhibit excepting the cost of transportation of the pictures to Chicago and the return to their owners. This the Dominion Commission agreed to provide for.

The selection of the works of art was made at exhibitions of the societies held in Toronto and Montreal, by a committee of six, Messrs. Robt. Harris, F. M. Bell, Smith, Homer Watson, G. A. Reid, F. Brownell, and Wm. Brymner, representing the Royal Academy of Art, the Ontario Society of Artists and the Ottawa Art Association. It was deemed advisable by this Committee to limit the exhibit to paintings. The course adopted in other countries had been to make a collection of the most important works of art produced since the exhibition in 1876, but the selecting committee did not feel that this could be easily done in Canada, and the pictures exhibited were those sent to the customary yearly exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal. This of course placed the Dominion somewhat at a disadvantage, as compared with other countries. The committee selected 117 oil paintings, the work of 56 artists, and 78 water-colours, from 22 artists. Eight painters exhibited in both water-colours and oils. These constituted the finest collection of works of Canadian artists ever seen out of Canada. The pictures were hung under the supervision of Messrs. Robt. Harris, James Smith and R. F. Gagen, and arrangements were made with Mr. Beck, the superintendent of the British

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exhibit, to care for them during the continuation of the exhibition. Medals were awarded to five artists showing twenty oil paintings and eleven water-colours. Better still, the exhibit attracted very general attention, and elicited high encomiums from European and American artists for the bold and independent spirit which as a whole it manifested. Canadian artists, they said, were slavishly following no school, but were developing a school that betokened great excellence in the future. The financial stress and high duty levied, rendered the sale of paintings at the exposition from all countries very disappointing. There were numerous enquiries, but only two or three Canadian pictures were sold. Very great credit is due to the selecting committee, to the three gentlemen who superintended the hanging of the pictures, and particularly to Mr. James Smith, Secretary of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, for their efforts to make this exhibit of art worthy of Canada.

THE FISHERY EXHIBIT.

This branch of the Canadian display had been undertaken very largely by the Department of Marine and Fisheries which is entitled to the credit of making the finest court in the building in which it was shown. It occupied the larger portion of the south-western quarter of the main fishery building, together with the corresponding section of the gallery above it. The court on the main floor was enclosed with plush covered ropes supported by standards in the form of brass anchors, and from the gallery above hung festoons of nets. At the principal corner was placed a trophy having as its base preserved commercial fish in brine, above this stuffed fish, also similar specimens in alcohol, photographs of lighthouses, and the whole surmounted by the figure of a typical fisherman. The main entrance to the court was through a pretty arch largely composed of canned fish. To the left of the trophy was installed a lighthouse similar to those in use on the river and gulf, and canoes and tackle used by Indians both in the east and west. The canned fish and fish products were shown in ordinary commercial packages, no special pains having been taken in the preparation of either barrels or packages. The principal portion of the exhibit was composed of stuffed fish, fish-eating birds and animals, and of fishing appliances of this country from the fisheries museum, other specimens having been specially prepared by the department, and by the British Columbia Government. It attracted wide attention. It was pronounced by the jury to be the most complete exhibit of this character in the park. The preserved fish demonstrated the excellent methods adopted by our fishermen. After six months exposure to the light and high temperature prevalent during the Exposition, they proved to be in sufficiently good condition to be merchantable, and were sold at the close of the exhibition to a Chicago firm.

HORTICULTURE.

This department had four main subdivisions within the huge structure, pomology shown in the rear curtains on either side of the great dome, vegetables and canned goods in the north, viticulture in the south pavilion and tropical flowers and shrubs in the front curtains. Canada had spaces in each of these sections. The exhibit of pomology occupied the south end of the north curtain devoted to this purpose. The exhibit consisted of more than eight hundred varieties of fruit, and five hundred of vegetables, a considerable proportion being from the Experimental Farms of the Dominion Government, and was in charge of Mr. L. Woolverton, B.A., secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and editor of the *Canadian Horticulturalist*. In the fall of 1892 a large collection of fruit and vegetables was made in the different provinces, and shipped to Chicago to be preserved in cold storage. The warehouse in the park was not ready to receive the shipments and they had to be sent to a warehouse in the city, where they had to be all re-examined and re-packed. After the opening of the exhibition, they were transferred to the cold storage building on the grounds from which regular supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables were obtained for the show tables. Unfortunately the cold storage warehouse was burned to the ground in July, and Canada lost all her

fruit and vegetables, as well as large quantities of cheese and ale stored therein. This left our tables rather bare until supplies of the new crops were obtained by express. As the best specimens were as a rule the easiest to keep, these were retained in the storage, and thus the best were lost. The vegetable exhibit was a striking one and unequalled by any other at the Exposition. No Canadian exhibit attracted greater attention than did our horticultural display and none probably will prove of greater value to the country by dispelling erroneous ideas of the climate of the country, and exciting increased interest in what is already a most valuable industry and must become of increased importance. I asked Mr. Woolverton to make a special report upon this branch of the Canadian display, which, as a pomologist and a practical fruit grower, he was well able to do. It will be found as an appendix.

AGRICULTURE.

Ample space had been secured in the Agricultural Building to admit of making a striking exhibit of the grains and food products of the Dominion. It was divided into two sections, the larger for grains, the smaller for food products. In the former, very much depended upon the form in which the grains were shown. The Canadian space had been located on the lateral main aisle and opposite that allotted to New York and Ohio, and adjoining Great Britain and France, which were taking special pains to make imposing displays. It was necessary to maintain the reputation of the Dominion, though the expenditure in such environment would be more than originally contemplated. The space was surrounded by a screen, bold and sufficiently open to permit of perfect views of the interior from the surrounding passageways. The main entrance was constructed in the form of a square tower, upon which stood a magnificent specimen of elk from the North west. The screen and tower were decorated with corn, grains in the straw, and ornamental festoons in grasses. The angles formed at the union of the arches were ornamented with heads of buffalo, elk, moose, cariboo, mountain sheep and goats. The sides of the tower, both within and without, were utilized to show the magnificent samples of grain and grasses from the Dominion Experimental Farms. The floor space had been subdivided between the provinces taking part in the exhibit. Ontario and Quebec occupied the left, and the North-west Territories and British Columbia the right. For these provinces handsome structures were erected for the display of their products, and photographs of farms and educational institutions relating to agriculture. Ontario and the North-west excelled in the display of grains, Quebec in tobacco and maple sugar, while British Columbia added interest to the space by exhibiting a handsome collection of game birds, showing the opportunities that province affords to the sportsman.

Fronting the main entrance was placed a large map of the Dominion. The Department of the Interior took advantage of the interest which this court aroused to utilize it for emigration purposes, and had a staff throughout the exhibition who were constantly kept busy in giving information respecting Canada as a home for the settler. The grain from the North-west elicited particular admiration and led to a strong demand for it for seed from the farmers of the United States. This court was undoubtedly one of the finest in the building, and was all the more creditable to Canada owing to the fact that the decorations of the tower and screen, and most of the inner trophies, were the work of Canadians. The large portion of the screen outside was done under the supervision of Mr. Hay, of the Central Experimental Farm.

In the smaller court adjoining, the exhibits of foods and drink were installed. The chief feature here was the mammoth cheese, made under the direction of Mr. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner. Properly, it belonged to the Dairy Building, but the cheese was too large to be taken into the door of that structure, and hence was permitted to be placed in what was a much better location. "Big things" were all centres of attraction at this exhibition, and as such, this cheese, weighing 22,000 pounds, ranked high. It proved a most valuable advertisement for the country, and its cost was many times repaid. It was not only the largest cheese ever made, but also proved to be excellent in quality. It withstood during the Exposition a high degree of heat, sometimes the thermometer recording over one hundred degrees.

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The other exhibits consisted of ales, whisky, aerated waters, biscuits, flour, preserved meat, and specially prepared cheese. Nearly all of these exhibits were presented in the form of trophies prepared by the exhibitors in Canada.

HONEY.

In the eastern gallery of Agriculture, a large glass case was devoted to the exhibit of honey. The province of Ontario, only, contributed to this department, but it rivaled, if not excelled, that of any other state or country.

DAIRY.

A special building was devoted to butter and cheese. In the latter Canada achieved the highest distinction. Beginning with June, monthly competitions were held, but Mr. Robertson, who had charge of the dairy exhibit, deemed it advisable to limit the competition for Canadian cheese to June and October. The most careful inspection of the cheese was made before being shipped to Chicago, and thus but a very small proportion sent over failed to reach the prize standard. This branch of the exhibit has been specially reported upon by Mr. Robertson.

MINES AND MINING.

For the first time in the annals of expositions, a special building was erected for the display of mineral products and machinery. Canada was allotted two sections in the north-west quarter of the building. The smaller section on the west side was allotted to the Geological Survey, in which was shown a classified collection of the minerals and fossils of Canada. On the walls were maps, drawings and photographs showing the geological formations and distribution of minerals over the Dominion.

The larger court was in the shape of an "L" with the narrow side fronting on the main aisles. This front, by common consent, was allotted to the province of Ontario, while the other provinces received spaces fronting on an aisle to the rear. Openings were preserved in the provincial divisions so that the whole Canadian exhibit could be seen from a given point. The irregular outline of the court, and division into provincial sections, prevented the massing of the exhibits which made the neighbouring display of New South Wales so imposing. However, it had the advantage of enabling the sight-seers to more easily locate the minerals under inspection. The province of Ontario having the whole front on the main aisle, made an attractive entrance to its court, while the remainder of the space was enclosed by an iron railing finished with a copper surface. Ontario made specially striking exhibits of its copper, nickel and mineral oil; British Columbia of its gold, silver and coal; Quebec of asbestos, mica, phosphates and plumbago; Nova Scotia of its copper, coal and gold; New Brunswick of its granite and gypsum; and the North-west Territories of coal and building stone, while, less prominently, but distinctly, the other leading economic minerals of the provinces were brought to view.

FORESTRY.

In this structure Canada was located in the centre of the building, having France, Russia, Australia, West Virginia and Michigan for its neighbours. An interesting and representative collection of the timbers of the country was made. The Geological Survey showed photographs of our indigenous trees, each framed in the wood of the tree, and sections of trees showing polished and unpolished sides and cross-sections, also the bark.

British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and the North-west Territories showed planks, polished and unpolished, siding, shingles and other forms of lumber with sections of tree trunks. Quebec showed pulp, and its products as well. The long clear siding and studding of British Columbia was used to enclose the court. The forestry building

was surrounded by a broad verandah supported by tree trunks with the bark on, contributed by foreign and State governments. Of these Canada supplied six.

ETHNOLOGY.

Just west of the Forestry Building was a structure devoted to exhibits of Ethnology, Natural History and Sanitation. Three sections were occupied by Canada, one in which the province of Ontario had an excellent display of archæology, in another, a fine collection of the fauna of the province, while in the third, the Department of Public Works and the Ontario Provincial Board of Health had exhibits. Owing to the discussion over the quarantine systems of North America, excited by the possible approach of cholera, it was deemed advisable to prepare a plan of the Grosse Isle station, and a working model of the disinfectant used there. This was done by the Department of Public Works. It was carefully examined by medical men and writers upon sanitation, who commented upon it most favourably. The Bureau of Health of the province of Ontario showed a series of plans and tables, which not only illustrated the valuable work done by that body, but also bore striking testimony to the healthfulness of the climate of Canada.

LIBERAL ARTS.

This department of the Exhibition embraced a varied collection of exhibits, the principal being those relating to education. The latter were supplied by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and the North-west Territories. The report of the superintendent of this department gives an interesting summary of these exhibits, and the good accomplished by them. It is therefore given as an appendix.

Owing to the limited space given to Canada, and the unfitness of a gallery for such exhibits, Canadian musical instruments were shown in the space allotted to Canada on the ground floor of the great building specially devoted to manufactures. In the Liberal Arts space there were shown, besides the educational displays, exhibits of photographs, largely of Canadian landscapes, books, printing and engraving, drawings of bridges, views of the public buildings, canal locks, and other engineering works by the Department of Public Works, and a representative collection of postal outfits, records and uniforms by the Post Office branch of the Government.

MANUFACTURES.

Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in inducing a considerable number of the Canadian manufacturers to contribute to the display, yet a sufficient number of the principal industries not only contributed, but made a showing creditable to themselves and the country. They came without the special inducements that had been offered at previous international fairs. Not an article was bought, and the manufacturers were required to provide their own show-cases, though the Government provided glass for the cases, erected the platforms, and in case the exhibitor had no agent on the ground, took care of the goods, placed them in position, kept them clean and returned them at the close. A number of the manufacturers maintained agents throughout the exhibition, and a few for a shorter term. Canada was the only colony which laid claim to exhibiting as a manufacturing country, and for the first time, to any extent, used an international exhibition as a means of securing orders for export. The manufactures were shown mainly in four buildings: transportation, machinery, agricultural annex, and manufactures.

TRANSPORTATION.

In this building Canada was given a space to the right of that of Great Britain, stretching across the width of both the main building and the annex. The latter, for over four hundred feet, was occupied by a full train of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was the only complete train shown, embracing locomotive, baggage, first and second

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class, dining, colonist and sleeping cars. No exhibit had so striking an effect upon visitors. To not a few this train, with its accompanying model of one of its Pacific Ocean steamships, brought the knowledge that Canada stretched from ocean to ocean, and that it was bidding for a great inter-continental traffic. Made wholly in Canada, in itself it was a striking evidence of the advancement of mechanical art in the Dominion, and though without the special glitter bestowed on some railroad work in the building, its comfort, elegance and completeness showed that we were behind no country in our equipments for quick, safe and enjoyable transportation. The remaining courts and the space allotted in the gallery was occupied by exhibits of car wheels and railway equipments, sporting canoes and boats, carriages, sleighs and carriage hardware and parts, bicycles, photographs of scenery along our railway routes, four fine maps, prepared by the Departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals and the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, showing the work done on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, the deepening of the St. Lawrence, and the improvements to the harbour of the city of Montreal. The display of carriages was not at all equal to what Canada could show, but was creditable. A few carriages and sleighs were sold despite the high duty levied. The canoe exhibit was especially good, and the interest it excited should lead to sales.

MACHINERY.

Here again Canada was favoured by a very fine position opposite the main eastern central entrance of the palace of mechanic arts. It was originally intended for Belgium, and it was with a good deal of hesitation that the chief of the department finally allotted it to Canada. He was frank enough to say after having seen the exhibit installed, he did not regret the allotment. Although machinery hall had not so many novelties as the electrical building contained, every branch showed a marked advance over the display at the Centennial. Great Britain's exhibit was comparatively small but striking, while Germany, as in one or two of the other buildings, had made a supreme effort. France also took a strong position, and the United States presented its best. For a young country to attract attention in such company is good evidence of the enterprise of our manufacturers and the skill of our mechanics. This department suffered more from withdrawals of exhibitors than any others from Canada, and to so great an extent that in January, when the goods should have been ready to ship, not one-third of the space allotted to us had been retained. Mr. James Clarke, who had charge of the machinery exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition in London, had given great satisfaction to the exhibitors by the care which he had taken of the machinery committed to his charge. His appointment to the superintendency of the Canadian exhibit was a means of inducing some exhibitors who had withdrawn to return, and though the goods were a little late in arriving, in the end there was shown, in the language of London "Engineering," "a highly creditable display." It consisted of stationary, portable, high speed, marine and traction engines, boilers, water wheels, iron and wood working tools, steam fire engine, brick machinery, brass and iron steam plumbers' fitting, power hammers, grain grinders and some miscellaneous exhibits. A new type-setting machine was shown in a section remote from the Canadian space, in order that it might be seen adjoining similar machines from other countries. It was the invention of a citizen of the United States but was made in the shops of the Lynotype Co., Montreal, owing to the facilities they afforded for fine work.

The steam engines were not of great power, but their smoothness of running, and most modern forms, elicited the praise of writers on the subject, while the exhibitors of iron and wood-working machinery were solicited for drawings, catalogues and prices from users of these machines in Great Britain and the United States. It was necessary that the machinery and engines should be shown in motion. The steam and power for this purpose was supplied by the Exposition without charge, but it necessitated expensive connections and structures for shafting, and more supervision than would otherwise have been required. Had this expense not been undertaken, the Canadian exhibit would have been in unfortunate contrast to that from other countries.

AGRICULTURAL ANNEX.

Agricultural implements were shown in an annex to the agricultural building. Originally Canada had been allotted five thousand feet immediately to the right of the principal passage way from the main building. The Massey-Harris Company had early determined to make a striking exhibit, and needed at least five thousand feet for this purpose. As this amount could not be allotted from the Canadian space, negotiations were opened with the British Commission by which nearly two thousand feet additional were obtained, and thus they were given the space needed for the exhibition of the machinery of that firm and those allied to it. The competition in this department was mainly confined to the United States and Canada, and Canada had no reason to be ashamed of the position she took. It demonstrated that in the leading appliances required in this country for cultivation of the soil, seed sowing, harvesting and preparation of the grain for market, Canadian manufacturers held no second place. A number of the exhibits of machinery relating to stock feeding, and of some of the minor implements, received awards, but those showing the more important machinery in which Canada did or might do a foreign trade were passed over. The gross injustice done to the firms showing is given in a special report on the subject. In no department was the Canadian reputation better maintained. Almost without exception the machines were not only of the highest efficiency, but of admirable finish.

MANUFACTURES.

In no department of the vast exhibition was Canada so likely to suffer by comparison as in the great structure covering thirty-one acres devoted to the exhibition of manufactures, mainly of those of the very highest type. Her position was calculated to emphasize this. Placed on the main lateral avenue known as Columbia Avenue, having the English exhibits on the left, and those of France and Belgium, the most artistically arranged exhibits ever shown, immediately opposite, her new manufactures were brought into immediate juxtaposition with the art ceramics, silks and velvets, gold and silver ware, carpets, costumes and art furniture that have required centuries to develop, shown by firms of vast wealth, who could afford to go to the great expense they did in suitably presenting these goods. With such articles Canada could not attempt to compete. The country is neither prepared to make them, nor to buy them if made. What could be done was to show that Canada is making great progress in general manufacturing, and that what she had undertaken she was doing well; that her manufacturers met the needs of her people, and that if, unable to produce the articles of luxury shown by older nations, she was unexcelled in goods that conduce to the comfort of her people, and in this it was admitted that she succeeded. A considerable portion of the exhibit was of goods taken from stock without special preparation, and while not fully illustrating the possibilities of the manufacturers, was perhaps a better indication of general excellence than if they had been specially made.

The collection was mainly made up of textiles, silk, cotton and wool; clothing, boots and shoes, furnaces and scales, saws, shovels, screws, and skates, chinaware, sanitary ware, and plumbers' goods, bookbinding, paper, type, pianos, organs and violins. The latter, as well as the very handsome collection of woman's art work, were shown in this court for lack of room in the sections to which the exhibition classification allotted them. The Indian Department showed a collection of the work done by Indian children in the Industrial schools carried on by the Government. The iron, wood and leather work of the boys, and the needle, and knitted work, and weaving of the girls, bore testimony to their advancement in the arts of civilization.

The advancement of Canadian manufactures was shown in the variety as well as in the quality of the articles shown. Among the lines shown for the first time were silk goods, piano actions, carpets, terra cotta, high grade paper, coloured cottons, worsted goods, imitation fur, iron toys, appliances for hot water heating, etc. While many of the exhibitors had gone to considerable expense in arranging their goods, and properly incasing them, others believed that the result to be secured would not warrant

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their doing so. In order to give unity and present a tasteful exterior to the court, it was surrounded by an ornamental screen composed of columns connected by arches. The main entrance was through a tower with turreted top. The whole was painted in a light cream and gold, and ornamented with shields and flags of the Dominion. It was light, open and attractive.

LIVE STOCK.

The exhibit of live stock was held under conditions dissimilar to those of any other department. It was the only department in which the awards consisted of anything more than bronze medals. About one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were offered in cash, besides a number of gold and silver medals. Such liberal prizes excited great interest among stock breeders, particularly in the United States, where the business is now conducted upon a much larger scale than formerly. The United States breeders had purchased the best animals procurable in Great Britain and Canada. Our stockmen found themselves, upon entering the showing, sometimes confronted with animals of their own breeding. The result of the competition, for it was a direct competition, though it did not in all cases result as favourably as some enthusiastic Canadians anticipated, was exceedingly creditable to Canadian breeders. In horses, Canadians were behind in heavy draught horses, and in cattle, in shorthorns. In dairy cows and long wool sheep, Canada maintained her superiority. In poultry she fairly divided the prizes. The Exposition authorities, before all the returns were fully completed, stated that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been awarded in prizes, of which amount one-sixth came to Canada, a small sum to Germany and Russia on horses, and the balance to the United States. As great interest was manifested in Canada respecting the competitive honours won by Canada and the United States, I asked Mr. Lloyd Jones, the superintendent of the Canadian live stock exhibit, to prepare as full a statement as it was possible then to make, showing the number and value of the prizes secured by the exhibitors from each of the several classes. It will be found, together with his report, in an appendix. The sales of live stock were very disappointing to our exhibitors. A considerable number that were sold were bought for shipment to Costa Rica, where the Government is endeavouring to effect improvement in the flocks and herds of the country.

JURORS.

As in all international exhibitions, foreign countries exhibiting at the Columbian Exposition were permitted to be represented upon the juries, and in January, 1893, the Dominion Government was asked to nominate suitable persons for these important positions. As in certain departments of the work, the provincial governments were the chief contributors, it was deemed but just that they should have an opportunity to make nominations in those branches. They did not, however, avail themselves of the opportunity until after the time allotted by the Exposition authorities for receiving the names had expired. The Dominion Government, therefore, made nominations of experts for this service. Upon reaching Chicago and taking up the matter with the Executive Committee on awards, I found that the recommendations had not been acted upon, and that out of a total of 250 jurors allotted to all foreign countries, it was purposed to give Canada but four. This number was so inadequate, when the contributions of Canada to the Exposition were considered, and particularly when in the important interests of dairy and live stock Canada was almost the only foreign contributor, that I felt justified in refusing to be responsible for any Canadian jurors unless a fairer proportion was allotted. In the end Canada received in all twenty-seven. Besides these, Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton, and Frank T. Shutt, as a Canadian chemist, were charged to the allotment of Great Britain, through the courtesy of Sir Henry Wood. Had they been able to accept, Sir William Dawson for education, Bennett Rosamond, M.P., for manufactures, and R. Pope, M.P., James Cochrane and C. R. Bouthelier, for live stock, would have received appointments.

The following were appointed and acted as jurors from Canada :—

Fisheries—L. Z. Joncas, M.P., who was made chairman of the jury for the department.

Horticulture—Messrs. B. Starratt and L. Woolverton.

Mines and Mining—Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., &c.

Machinery—Thomas Cowan.

Agriculture—L. E. Morin and R. S. Hodgins.

Dairy Products—Jas. W. Robertson, chairman ; Messrs. A. F. MacLaren, A. Ayer, John Pearce and Mrs. Jones.

Live Stock—E. W. Charlton, Duncrief, O., Robt. Graham, of Claremont, O., Geo. Buchanan and Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, Q., on horses ; J. T. Gibson. Dunfield, O., J. C. Snell, Edmonton, O., David McCrae, Guelph, O., Geo. Buchanan, Montreal, Q., on cattle ; Charles Fairbairn, M.P., Bobcaygeon, O., Richard Gibson, Delaware, O., Robt. Milier, Brougham, O., and J. Brown, of Galt, O., on sheep and swine ; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, O., and L. J. Jarvis, London, O., on poultry.

RESHIPMENT.

The packing cases in which the goods came to the Exposition had been taken charge of by the Exposition Company and stored in a building erected for the purpose. It had been stated that the probable charge for storing and returning these boxes would be 2 cents per cubic foot. Later on it was thought this sum would not cover the cost, and the charge was increased to $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per foot, which was paid under protest. The system adopted of handling these boxes was defective, and it was found that in many instances cases were broken, and others were lost. As a consequence in returning the goods we were subject to delays, and found that not only had a heavier charge to be paid for the storage than was anticipated, but new cases had to be constructed to replace those lost or destroyed through the defective system of handling and storing them. These cases involved a cost of \$773.90. The amount paid for storage was \$1,632.53. Application was made to the Exposition authorities for a refund of the extra charge for storage. This application, I am glad to say has been granted by the Exposition Company, and the sum of \$853.28 has been returned.

Another source of expense in returning goods was the delay in settling up on the customs regulations. In the rush of getting the goods in place, the customs officials could not always obtain the copies of invoices sent to them for bonding the goods, and we had to give up the originals retained by us to verify the shipments and provide for their proper return. For two months prior to the close of the exhibition, our clerks were at work securing copies of such invoices and railway way bills. The rules governing the release from bond, reshipping, and returning freight free, were not known until shipments should have begun. Applications for the return of the boxes from the warehouses could not be filed until the storage charges could be paid. With the exception of one department, we did not receive the accounts for storage until just before the end of the exhibition, thus delaying the application for return of the boxes, and making their receipt slow and uncertain. The customs regulations were complicated and cumbrous, to a large extent necessarily so, and were administered by officials who, while desirous of obliging, were frequently new to the work, and errors followed. Under these circumstances, the repacking and return of the exhibits took longer than otherwise it ought to have done. It is gratifying to know that the great bulk of the goods were returned to their owners safely, and, considering the exposure to which they were subject, in excellent condition. A few articles, fortunately not of great value, were stolen during the exhibition, and in the fire which took place in the Manufacturers Building, in January, the exhibit of the American Felt Hat Company was destroyed and two others somewhat damaged by water. So far but one or two claims for damages have been made, and these for small amounts. In no case has it been shown that the losses were occasioned through the fault of the Dominion officials in charge, and the claims have not, therefore, been entertained.

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The invoiced value of goods reshipped from Jackson Park, so far as can be ascertained, in the several departments were:—

Manufactures.....	\$ 57,795 34
Transportation	67,775 37
Machinery	25,158 23
Agricultural machinery	10,663 05
Agricultural food products	12,574 48
Liberal arts	21,802 27
Fine Arts.....	39,820 00
Live Stock	109,629 00
Fish and fisheries	20,599 20
Forestry	2,376 59
Mines and mining	23,628 16
Ethnology	11,378 00
Horticulture	not given.

Owing to the fact that in many cases the copies of original invoices that came with the goods had to be given up to the customs authorities, and that owing to the manner in which they were received from the provinces, it was not possible to ascertain the value of the exhibits in horticulture, an absolutely correct value of the exhibits from Canada cannot be given. In the Geological Survey exhibit the stratographic portion was valued at more than thirty thousand dollars. The invoice value was not much more than a third of the real value. In some of the departments of manufactures, the prices of ordinary goods were given without taking into account the special work put upon them for exhibition; while in a few instances the goods were put at fancy prices. In each department there are omissions in the above lists of goods sold or shipped elsewhere than to Canada, and of cases and of the woods and furnishings of the Canadian pavilion. The total value of our exhibits, as set down in the books of the United States customs, was \$763,510, being more than four per cent of the value of all foreign exhibits. The total amount of Canadian exhibits sold and delivered from the ground was about forty-six thousand dollars. This does not include orders taken at Jackson park and the goods shipped from Canada.

THE CANADIAN STATUS.

At the opening of the exhibition, the status of the Canadian Commission was undefined. At the official dinner given by the National Commission it was assumed that the Commissioner of every country flying its own flag was invited, but Canada received no invitation. The Foreign Commissioners held meetings to consider matters of common interest, to which neither the representatives of Canada, nor of any British Colony, were asked. It appeared that this, in part, was brought about by the representatives of a great European power, who aimed, not directly at Canada, but at the position of a minor state of that continent, and to accomplish its ends sought to have a rule adopted that would bar out all colonies and dependent states. Intended, or unintended, this action was deemed a slight under which this country ought not to suffer, though it was held that it was the position of Canada at previous international exhibitions. It was not merely a sentimental grievance, but it affected our relations to the Exposition authorities, and might affect the treatment received by our exhibitors. On the arrival of Messrs. James Dredge and W. H. Harris, two British Commissioners, it was brought to their notice, and the claim I felt ought to be made they agreed to. Through their efforts I was invited to attend a meeting of the Foreign Commissioners, and state why Canada should receive recognition other than through the British Commission. My reply was that at this Exposition the British Commission did not represent the British Empire, but only the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; that Canada had received a direct invitation from the Government of the United States, just as France or Germany or Russia had received invitations; that our representatives were independently accredited in the same manner that the Commission of Great Britain was

accredited; that the Government of the United States, as the host, had by its invitation, fixed our status, and it was scarcely in the province of the other guests to change it. This argument was supported by the Commissioners of Great Britain, France and Germany, was finally accepted by the meeting, and in turn by the Exposition officials, and Canada was granted the same status as any other country by both the Foreign Commissioners and the Exposition authorities.

Prior to this the Foreign Commissioners had strongly opposed the system of awards adopted by the National Commission, through its Executive Committee on awards, and failing to get a change had determined to withdraw all their exhibits from competition. While admitting their objection to the system, I did not feel that it was either in the interest of Canada, or of our exhibitors, to withdraw, and therefore not being able to co-operate with the other Foreign Commissioners in this matter, did not avail myself of the right to attend the meetings of the Foreign Commissioners, as I otherwise might have done. The position was, however, gained, and was of practical value, and should be maintained should Canada enter upon similar undertakings in the future.

QUARANTINE.

In February, 1893, the Government of the United States issued an order compelling all Canadian cattle to be delayed in quarantine upon entering that country. A letter from the Hon. J. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, stated that this quarantine would be enforced as against cattle sent to Chicago for exhibition. As this threatened to prevent any cattle being sent from Canada, communications were opened with the exhibition authorities, and mainly through the determined efforts of Mr. J. W. Buchanan, chief of the Department of Agriculture, the order was suspended in so far as it affected exhibition cattle.

A persistent effort was also made by Canadian stock-men to have the Canadian quarantine regulations likewise suspended. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture, while desirous of aiding in the success of the live stock exhibit from Canada to the utmost, ruled that it was impossible to do so, particularly in view of the correspondence then going on with the Imperial Government respecting the removal of the schedule against Canadian cattle on their arrival at British ports. If the returned Canadian cattle were allowed to return home without undergoing the full quarantine, it would be impossible to certify that the Canadian quarantine regulations had been rigidly enforced throughout the year. It was agreed that all the expenses connected with the quarantining of the cattle should be paid by the Government. Fortunately no contagious diseases were engendered in our cattle by their stay in Chicago, but the swine did not escape so easily. Hog cholera broke out amongst the animals shortly after entering quarantine, and fourteen valuable animals died from this destructive disease. The caution of the Minister of Agriculture, which was regarded by exhibitors as extreme, was therefore justified by this outbreak of a contagious disease, notwithstanding the precautions that had been taken in Chicago and *en route* to preserve our animals from contagion. A report of the quarantine work in connection with animals returned from the Exposition by the superintendent, Mr. E. P. Westell, is appended.

AWARDS.

The system of awards adopted by the National Commission was known as the single juror system. Under this plan the whole exposition was divided into thirteen departments. In Agriculture and Horticulture, subdivisions were provided for. To each department was allotted such a number of expert jurors as was deemed requisite, who had each his special exhibits to examine. Each reported in writing to a departmental committee of jurors, and if his report was adopted by that committee, it was sent on to the Executive Committee of Awards. Very strong ground was taken against this system by nearly all the Commissioners of foreign countries represented, and as their remonstrances did not effect a change, they withdrew their exhibits from competition.

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While believing the system was defective, I did not feel warranted in withdrawing our exhibits. I found that, so far as I could ascertain, our exhibitors were willing to compete under the system, if it were equitably carried out. All nations but France, considered their action later on, and submitted their exhibits to competition. Great delay was experienced in the appointment of jurors and in the apportionment of them. In order to please countries like Germany, Great Britain and France, a large number were assigned to these nations and smaller ones had to make the best of the circumstances. Though Canada secured more than six times the number of jurors originally allotted to her, still, in such important departments as Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Agricultural Implements and Transportation, she had no representation on the juries. With the exception of agricultural implements, fair treatment was given. Here and there an exhibit was overlooked, but in two or three cases was there evident injustice, and with the exception just noted, these were righted on an appeal to the Executive Committee on Awards. The errors were attributable to the hurried manner in which, in so many cases, the jurors had to perform their work. In some of the departments, work that should have been done in June, was not begun until August.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

The intention of the Columbian Exposition was largely to show the advancement of each nation in culture and in the arts of civilization since the holding of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The official statistics of the exhibition giving the number of exhibits and the awards granted to each country, have not yet been published. Indeed the final list of Canadian awards from the Committee on Awards has not yet been received, but those to hand may be taken as accurate. There are not, therefore, at hand the facts for a full comparative study which would be most instructive, and would give some conception of the progress of Canada as compared with other nations. A summary of such as are available may be of interest.

Fine Arts.—At the Centennial Canada showed forty-two oil paintings, and received no award. At the Columbian she received five awards, showing one hundred and seventeen paintings. Comparatively the number of awards is by no means contemptible, as the United States received but 56 on 1,007 paintings, Denmark received 12, Sweden 12, Holland 17, Italy 16, Poland 8, all old in art, and each showing a larger number of exhibits than did Canada. Though, as might be expected, we did not receive the number of awards in proportion to the number of artists or exhibits given to the older countries of Europe; yet it is clear that in art Canada has made great progress, and the works of her artists are worthy of higher esteem than they generally receive at home.

Woman's work.—The exhibit made by the women of Canada was highly creditable to their skill and culture. Exclusive of art, at Philadelphia there were 68 exhibitors of women's work who received but 15 awards. At Chicago there were 97 exhibitors who obtained 58 awards. The work, as a whole, at Chicago was most favourably commented upon by experts, and showed the marked advancement characteristic of the other Canadian exhibits.

Horticulture.—Canada received at Philadelphia 14 awards, Chicago 45. At Philadelphia awards were given for apples. At Chicago the list included in addition berries and small fruits, cherries, plums, pears, quinces and peaches. At the Philadelphia exhibition all the awards went to Ontario. At Chicago, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island shared in the honours. In addition to the honours for fruits, 12 awards were received for vegetables, in which Canada was not excelled. In the sixteen years since the Centennial, no country showed a more marked advance in fruit culture than Canada.

Agriculture.—In cereals and grasses, the marked gain was in those sent from the North-west Territories. Until the official analyses of grains are published, the relative value of Canadian grains cannot be known. A new feature in this display was the exhibit of honey from Ontario, the other provinces not having taken part as they might have done. No single exhibit of honey equalled ours in variety, or in honours secured.

Dairying.—At Philadelphia Canada received on cheese 49 awards on 195 entries, and the United States 45 on 151 entries. At Chicago Canada secured 736 awards on 849 entries, while the United States received * * awards on * * entries. At Philadelphia, the Canadian cheese was very uneven, some ranking four points higher than any United States cheese, others being of a very low grade. At Chicago, the whole exhibit was of so excellent a quality that the standard had to be placed so high as almost to bar United States exhibits from receiving an award. In butter, Canada did not relatively do as well. At Philadelphia, Canada received five medals on 16 exhibits, while the United States received only 22 on 123 exhibits. Canada outranked the United States in honours. At Chicago, we obtained 40 medals on 207 exhibits, and the United States * * on * * exhibits. In point of quality the comparison is still more against us. Nothing demonstrates more clearly the value of the work done by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to aid cheese production, and the necessity of doing a similar work for butter.

Live Stock.—The difference in the awards and systems upon which they were made, scarcely afford a fair comparison. But so far as it can be made it is against us. The following is a list of entries and awards, it being remembered that in Philadelphia they were medals only, while at Chicago they consisted of prizes in money, with a few medals:

	PHILADELPHIA.				CHICAGO.			
	CANADA.		UNITED STATES.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
	Entries.	Medals.	Entries.	Medals.	Entries.	Awards.	Entries.	Awards.
Horses	64	32	129	40	96	\$ 3,935	532	\$ 27,080
Cattle	57	11	349	39	184	6,100	446	24,166
Sheep	60	6	346	27	332	7,503	478	7,826
Swine	26	4	154	9	68	1,290	96	2,692
Poultry	477	20	2,587	157	1,147	2,633	2,453	3,286
Totals	684	73	3,565	272	1,827	21,461	4,005	65,050

CHICAGO.

Animals.	Number of animals shown.	Number of awards.	Total amount of cash won.	Average cash per animal
Horses—			\$	\$ cts.
Canada	96	44	3,935	40 98
United States	446	257	27,080	60 71
Cleveland Bays—				
Canada	3	1	50	17 33
United States	43	36	2,925	68 02
Clydesdales—				
Canada	48	6	615	12 81
United States	96	52	8,250	85 93
Cattle—				
Canada	184	104	6,100	33 15
United States	532	306	24,166	45 41
Sheep—				
Canada	352	250	7,503	21 31
United States	478	193	7,826	16 37
Swine—				
Canada	68	64	1,290	18 97
United States	96	67	2,692	28 04
All above animals—				
Canada	700	462	18,828	26 89
United States	1,552	823	61,764	39 79
Poultry—				
Canada	1,147	501	2,633	2 29
United States	2,453	607	3,286	1 34

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This does not take into account a number of prizes awarded at Chicago to United States exhibitors in classes in which Canada did not compete, of which the information is not at hand. Leaving poultry out of consideration, at Philadelphia, Canada with 18 per cent of the number of animals took 31 per cent of the awards, while at Chicago with 31 per cent of the animals she took but 23 per cent of the awards. As has previously been stated, this is owing to no decline in the character of our stock, but in the special pains taken by the United States exhibitors to prepare for this competition, and the rapid advancement of the industry in that country during the past sixteen years.

Fisheries.—The feature of this department was the Government exhibit, showing the greater attention now being given by the Government to the scientific study of our fisheries, to their preservation and to fish propagation. The commercial side, although not as well represented as it might have been, showed that greater attention is now being paid by fishermen to the utilization of the bye products, in the shape of oils, glues and fertilizers.

Education.—The province of Ontario took a prominent position at Philadelphia, through its exhibits of the system and results of its educational work. It maintained at Chicago the high standing of its system. It was commented upon highly because, while several of the States showed magnificent exhibits, Ontario showed a system from the kindergarten to the university. Quebec, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories, unrepresented at Philadelphia, shared the honours with Ontario at Chicago. The school system and work of the Territories excited surprise at its completeness and efficiency for so newly settled a territory. The section of this department showing the most marked progress was undoubtedly that of the Indian schools shown by the Department of Indian Affairs. The carpentering, metal, leather and needle work wrought by the Indians elicited the admiration of every visitor, and gave a better conception of the progress of our Indians towards civilization than commonly held. Mr. Hayter Read, deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, under whose supervision this collection was shown, rendered no little service to the country in thus modifying the erroneous impressions so prevalent abroad regarding our Indians.

Manufactures.—The number of Canadian exhibits was less than in Philadelphia, but the exhibits were larger and of greater importance. Taking all that can be properly designated as manufactures, including the departments of transportation, machinery of all kinds, food other than dairy products, textiles, clothing, hardware and musical instruments, there were 505 exhibitors at Philadelphia who secured 178 awards. At Chicago in the same departments there were 177 Canadian exhibitors competing who secured 154 awards. At Philadelphia only 35 per cent of our exhibitors of manufactured goods received awards, while at Chicago 87 per cent were successful. This comparison is made all the more striking by the fact that at Philadelphia 42 per cent of all exhibitors received awards, while at Chicago only 36 per cent were successful. At Philadelphia Canadian manufacturers fell behind the normal average of awards while at Chicago they were nearly two and a half times above the average. This rapid development of Canadian industries attracted the attention of experts. Prof. Thurston, of Cornell University, who was chairman of jurors on agricultural machinery, and officially connected with the Centennial, stated that he had examined the Canadian exhibits of general and agricultural machinery with very great care, as he had sixteen years before at Philadelphia: that in design, construction, and smoothness of running, he considered them equal to any in the exhibition, and that he considered Canada had in these sixteen years shown greater progress in these departments than any other nation.

A similar opinion was rendered upon our textiles by Mr. Latzko, one of the jurors in this section, in the following letter:—

BRUNN, AUSTRIA, December 20th, 1893.

I have examined very carefully all the exhibits of Canadian textiles, and I am full of admiration of nearly all those beautiful exhibits which show the enormous progress the Canadian industry has made. The textiles exhibited were highly creditable as well in the department of cottons and woollens as in silks. Canada has, in my opinion, made most wonderful progress in the sixteen years which have elapsed since the Centen-

nial Exposition, and I can candidly say no other nation which exhibited, has shown such progress as Canada.

(Sgd.) HENRY LATZKO,
*President Imperial Royal Austrian Jury Delegation,
 and member Imperial Royal Austrian Commission.*

The American MACHINIST pronounced the exhibit of Canadian iron and wood working tools to rank next to those from the United States.

The London ENGINEERING, edited by James Dredge, Esq., one of the British Commissioners, printed engravings of our principal courts, and an article in which it was said that the Canadian exhibit was of the highest importance: "In the manufactures building, the crowded space behind the handsome screen upon the main aisle was filled with exhibits attesting the manufacturing power of the Dominion; in the machinery hall the Canadian section was highly creditable; in the transportation building the Canadian section was of exceptional interest; the fishing interest was well represented; the horticultural exhibit was an exceptionally fine display; the mineral exhibit was a remarkable collection of minerals; the forestry building showed how rich Canada is in timber." It concluded as follows: "The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was full of wonders—the triumphs of science, of art, and of industry in all its forms; it was a bewildering forecast of the legacy which the energy and skill and civilization of the expiring century will bequeath to its successor. But surely none of the illustrations of progress gathered together within the limits of Jackson Park exceeded those contributed by the colonies of this country, whose credit has indeed been nobly maintained by her children."

As an evidence of the advancement of Canada the Columbian Exposition was an admitted success. In his official report to the British government, Colonel Haynes Sadler, the British Consul at Chicago, says:

"The British colonies came well to the front, and universally drew remarks of praise and approbation not only by the extent but quality, of their display. The exhibit of New South Wales and Canada fairly took the public by surprise. The arrangements of the colonial exhibits was excellent, and they were well set off by decorative enclosures which were at once simple and attractive."

And again:

"Canada has been brought prominently forward in a manner which can scarcely fail to assure permanent benefit."

It was generally conceded by those who were in a position to make the comparison, that the progress of the country since the Centennial had not been excelled by any other taking part in the exhibition, and equalled, if equalled at all, only by Japan and New South Wales.

WHAT HAS CANADA GAINED?

It is a proper question to ask, what has the country received, or is it likely to receive for the large expenditure by governments and exhibitors on this exposition? Much of the pecuniary advantage will depend on the manner in which the impressions made at Chicago are utilized by our people, and the return therefore to-day cannot be estimated. There are some decided benefits that are now clearly indicated.

It has afforded a valuable means of educating our people. The large majority cannot voyage around the world, but here the best of the world was brought to them. While we have reasonable ground to be proud of what we have achieved, there is yet much to be learned and much to be done. An examination of foreign products cannot fail to stimulate the enterprise and cultivate the taste of our people, and still further enlarge their ambition to grow and make the best.

It has assisted in correcting the misapprehensions so prevalent regarding Canada. The ignorance of foreigners regarding us is inconceivable. In part, Canadians are themselves responsible. A gentleman from Europe pointed this out by saying: "There have been exhibits from Canada at other international exhibitions, but I saw as the promi-

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nent feature a great collection of furs, and the stuffed skins of great wolves, wild cats and bears; and I said to myself, this is no doubt a good country to hunt in during the summer, but to get away from in the winter. I am not interested in the chase; so I paid little attention to these things. Here I see no such wild beasts, but fruits and grains, domesticated animals and manufactures that tell me of a temperate climate and a highly comfortable people." This better understanding of our climate and our country must, if followed up have its effect upon immigration. Many European Governments had specialists at the exhibition to report on the exhibits. A large number of these gentlemen, after examining the Canadian section, were induced to visit Canada, particularly the North-west. Some of the reports have already been published, and those I have seen have been highly commendatory of Canada.

It has demonstrated the high quality of our products and goods and increased demand for them, and if followed up must lead to enlarged markets and more direct trade. After the exhibition had been opened for some time, it was not an unfrequent thing to find in Chicago signs "Canadian apples," "Canadian cheese," "Canadian ales," or "Canadian whisky sold here." The examination of our grains, particularly those of the North-west, so impressed the farmers of the adjoining states of its value for seed purposes that Congress was urged to pass an Act admitting grain for such purposes free of duty, and a Bill to this end was introduced, but in view of the tariff legislation was not followed up. Canadian live stock were appreciated by the South American breeders, and some trial purchases were made. Experts from the German Government visited Sudbury to arrange for supplies of Canadian nickel. Inquiries for addresses of producers of asbestos and mica, and dealers in lumber, were frequent. The John Abell Engine Co., and some other firms have filled orders for machines and implements for Asia Minor, while other firms effected arrangements to handle their goods abroad principally in Australia. A South American firm, after having examined the traction engine of the Sawyer-Massey Co., negotiated for the first order of one hundred, and this bargain was about to be closed when it was discovered that a recent treaty gave such preferential rates of duty to United States manufactures, that the Canadian machines were barred out of the market. Canada made impressions at Chicago that, if properly followed up, must lead to enlargement of Canadian trade and improvement of prices.

The following is a list of the awards at the World's Columbian Exposition, to Canadian exhibitors:—

Group.	Departments.	Number.	Total.
<i>Department A.—Agriculture.</i>			
1	Cereals and grasses.....	146	
2	Biscuits.....	1	
3	Sugars, syrups and confectionery.....	27	
5	Broom corn, field vegetables.....	16	
6	Preserved meats.....	1	
7	Dairy products.....	424	
8	Tobacco.....	1	
9	Wool and fibres.....	3	
10	Mineral and artificial waters.....	4	
11	Whisky.....	1	
12	Malt liquors.....	9	
14	Farms and farm buildings.....	2	
16	Farming tools.....	11	
17	Animal products.....	1	
18	Vegetables.....	1	
19	Forest productions.....	10	
<i>Department B.—Horticulture.</i>			
21	Pomology.....	25	
22	Floriculture.....	2	
23	Culinary vegetables.....	12	
			658

List of Awards—Continued.

Group.	Departments.	Number.	Total.
<i>Department C.—Live Stock.</i>			
27	Horses.....	44	963
28	Cattle.....	104	
29	Sheep.....	250	
31	Swine.....	64	
34	Poultry.....	501	
<i>Department D.—Fisheries.</i>			
37	Fish.....	1	24
38	Sea fishing.....	5	
40	Products of fisheries.....	17	
41	Fish culture.....	1	
<i>Department E.—Mines and Mining.</i>			
42	Minerals and ores.....	19	65
43	Coal and petroleum.....	6	
44	Building stones.....	9	
46	Graphite and asbestos.....	15	
47	Limestones, cement.....	4	
48	Salts.....	6	
51	Copper.....	1	
53	Nickel.....	1	
67	Literature of mining.....	4	
<i>Department F.—Machinery.</i>			
69	Engines, boilers and water-wheels.....	9	23
70	Fire-engines.....	1	
71	Iron-working tools.....	3	
72	Textile machinery.....	2	
73	Wood-working machines.....	2	
74	Type-setting machinery.....	1	
77	Miscellaneous.....	3	
79	Machinery for preparation of foods.....	2	
<i>Department G.—Transportation.</i>			
80	Railways.....	2	28
83	Vehicles.....	11	
85	Vessels and boats.....	15	
<i>Department H.—Manufactures.</i>			
87	Pharmaceutical products.....	3	121
88	Paints and colours.....	3	
89	Type, paper, blank books.....	7	
90	Furniture.....	2	
91	Ceramics.....	3	
92	Monuments.....	3	
95	Stained glass.....	2	
96	Carvings.....	1	
98	Jewellery.....	2	
100	Silk fabrics.....	2	
102	Cotton goods.....	3	
103	Woolens.....	6	
104	Clothing.....	7	
105	Furs.....	1	
106	Embroidery, etc.....	54	
107	Hair work.....	2	
111	Leather.....	3	
112	Scales.....	1	
113	Stoves and furnaces.....	6	
116	Metal ware.....	1	
118	Wrought ironwork.....	1	
119	Edge tools, &c.....	3	
120	Sanitary ware.....	1	
121	Miscellaneous.....	4	

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LIST of Awards—*Concluded.*

Group.	Departments.	Number.	Total.
	<i>Department K.—Art.</i>		
140	Oil paintings.....	5	
	<i>Department L.—Liberal Arts.</i>		
147	Physical development.....	6	
148	Instruments of medicine.....	1	
149	Education.....	156	
150	Literature, maps.....	7	
151	Photography.....	10	
152	Engineering.....	1	
153	Government.....	5	
154	Commerce.....	1	
155	Institutions for increase of knowledge.....	1	
158	Musical instruments.....	4	
	<i>Department M.—Ethnology.</i>		
159	176.....	8	
	Total Canadian awards.....		192
			8
			2,126

N.B.—The above figures may not quite agree in all the subdivisions with the list of Awards to be yet received from Washington, which will be given as an appendix. Some changes may be made by the Committee on Awards, and the appendix list will be in accordance with the latest revision received from the Committee.

CONCLUSION.

The Columbian Exposition in very many respects excelled all previous international exhibitions. The credit for its great success is due mainly to the Exposition Company, composed of citizens of Chicago, the Director-General, the Director of Works, the Chiefs of Departments and their staffs. At the hands of these gentlemen the Canadian Commission received many courtesies and attentions. If there were any failure it certainly was not from lack of effort on their part.

I am happy to report that the members of the Canadian staff devoted themselves to the work with much zeal. The buildings were open at eight in the morning and closed at six p. m. on certain days of the week, at ten on others. To ensure the security of the goods committed to their charge, keeping the courts in proper order, presenting the varied lines of exhibits to the jurors and visitors, and giving satisfactory information respecting Canada to the endless enquiries of interested sight-seers, required much intelligence, tact and industry. In the performance of their varied duties the Canadian officials gave satisfaction to both exhibitors and visitors.

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

	Expenditure	Refunds.	Net cost.
	\$	\$	\$
Art exhibit, grant.....	2,000 00		2,000 00
Canadian pavilion and furniture.....	29,417 97		
Less payments by provinces—			
Ontario.....		3,000 00	
Quebec.....		2,000 00	
British Columbia.....		1,000 00	
Nova Scotia.....		240 08	
Sales of furniture, &c.....		2,884 84	20,293 05
Dairy exhibit.....	26,119 26		
By cash sales of butter and cheese.....		18,374 19	7,745 07
Entertainment.....	4,074 21		
By returns.....		288 40	3,785 81
Geological Survey, appropriation.....	4,000 00		4,000 00
Department of Indian Affairs.....	6,362 01		
By sales of material.....		353 47	6,008 54
Installation, dismantling, caretaking of exhibits.....	61,034 54		
By sales of material, refunds storage duties.....		2,160 45	58,874 09
Live stock, feed at Chicago and quarantine expenses.....	12,535 73		12,535 73
Marine and fisheries exhibit.....	8,198 77		
By sales of exhibits.....		826 79	7,371 98
North-west Territories appropriation.....	2,706 97		
By refund.....		1 30	2,705 67
Office expenses, telegrams and postage.....	1,009 36		1,009 36
Printing, stationery and advertising.....	3,961 99		3,961 99
Preparation of exhibits of grain and fruit.....	5,877 36		5,877 36
Salaries and travel.....	72,830 62		
By refunds.....		246 72	72,583 90
Transportation of exhibits.....	28,608 54		
By refunds.....		206 91	28,401 63
	268,737 33	31,583 15	237,154 18

In order to give an account of the full expenditure, there are included in the above statement accounts with the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia not yet formally closed.

NOTE.—In addition to the articles sold and accounted for in the refunds there were returned from Chicago and are now stored in the Departments of Agriculture and Public Works 296 feet of cases, 4,569 glass jars and bottles, 2 typewriters and cases, 314 small flags, 79 7-foot flags, 40 shields, letters, signs and ornaments which will be suitable for governmental use or for future exhibitions, and which cost \$6,000.00.

There were also returned to the Geological Survey cases, stuffed animals and heads, and exhibits costing \$2,065.21; to the Department of Indian Affairs exhibits valued at \$2,724.64, and to the Post Office Department exhibits valued at \$182.40. If disposed of, the refunds from these sources should amount to a considerable sum.

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REPORT

OF THE

EXHIBITS IN HORTICULTURE MADE AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BY CANADA AND HER PROVINCES.

To Mr. J. S. LARKE,

Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting to you a carefully prepared tabulated statement of the exhibits made in my department from 1st May until 30th October, 1893. Owing to the perishable nature of these exhibits, constant changes have been necessary in order to show consecutively the fruits of the various seasons.

I beg to report my conviction, gained from constant conversation with our visitors, that this exhibit of fruit and vegetables has accomplished more than any other toward breaking down a deep-rooted prejudice against the climate of our country. Even such near neighbours as the people of the United States are grossly ignorant of our climatic conditions, owing largely to the fact that Canada has little place in their school books, and is usually spoken of in connection with furs, reindeer and icebergs, so that the young people grow up to regard our country as the "frozen north," and our people in the light we do the Esquimaux. No wonder, therefore, that the millions of visitors passing through my court were heard constantly expressing their surprise that such beautiful fruit could be grown "out of doors" in Canada. Similar expressions were made by foreign visitors, but these people seemed less prejudiced and more ready to be convinced of the excellence of our soil and climate than our nearer neighbours.

One thing is certain, that years of public speaking and volumes of reading matter could not have gone so far in convincing the people of foreign countries of the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate, as one good view of our fruits, such as they could not avoid getting as they marched in a constant procession for six months through the horticultural building. Climatic conditions that would give such colour and such a size to fruit, and ripen the finest of winter apples just near enough to the winter season to make them keep through until apples come again, must be more desirable in many respects than a climate where the same fruit ripens so early in the season that the heated term remaining produces an over-ripe condition, and, in consequence, early decay.

It was not, therefore, without good reason that we wrote in large gilt letters, on the wall above our exhibit, the words: "The Apple Belt of North America," and gave also a list of the numerous fruits that suit our climate.

It was a wise provision that so large a collection of bottled fruits was made in advance from the crop of 1892, because this enabled us to make a fine impression from the very first. The American press could not avoid giving flattering accounts of the beautiful display of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, both bottled and fresh, made by Canada right along from the very day of opening on the 1st of May until the disastrous cold storage fire of 10th July, which destroyed our reserve supplies.

Considering the unforeseen difficulties of installation, it was extremely difficult to prepare our exhibits to be seen on the opening day, and, in spite of much night work, many finishing touches had to be made during the opening month, a situation shared by most of the other countries also.

The expenses of cold storage and installation were great, but it was money well expended, and in no other way could it have more effectively brought Canada under the favourable notice of foreign nations.

In giving a tabulated statement of the exhibits made in my department, I will first give a summary of those of the crop of 1892, and afterwards those of the crop of 1893, referring to the official catalogue for a more detailed list of exhibitors, and their exhibits.

FRUITS OF 1892.

NUMBER of Varieties shown by Canada and her provinces at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	North-west Territories.	Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.	Experimental Farm at Nappan.	Experimental Farm at Indian Head.	Experimental Farm at Brandon.	Total from Canada.
Apples	111	140	86	27	27						292
Pears, in preservative fluids.	59	12	13		2						73
Peaches do do	19		1								19
Plums do do	51	14	7	20	12		22		1		86
Cherries do do	16	3	10								39
Grapes do do	53	30	10				111				139
Strawberries do do	59				4					1	61
Currants do do	16	3	4		1	8			5		25
Gooseberries do do	19		7		3		13	1	1	1	37
Raspberries do do	13		1				13		5	3	32
Blackberries do do	4										4
Wild fruits do do									13	3	16
Total number of varieties	420	202	139	47	49	8	159	1	25	17	822

The above table includes both those shown in a fresh state and those in solution. The totals in the right-hand column are not the sum of the number of varieties exhibited by the various provinces and experimental farms, for many of the same were shown by each; it contains simply the total number of distinct varieties shown by all, duplicated omitted.

The experiments with the various liquids show that none of them were a complete success, the liquid becoming cloudy, or else so tinged with the fruit juice as to obscure the fruit, unless occasionally changed; while the fruit itself was more or less bleached.

The preparations used were salicylic acid, boracic acid, zinc chloride and sulphurous acid, in various proportions. Fairly satisfactory results were obtained from the zinc chloride and from salicylic acid with glycerine added to increase the specific gravity of the liquid. The sulphurous acid remained clearest, but bleached the fruit more than any other. Possibly a smaller quantity of this latter would serve the purpose of preservation, and have less effect upon the colour, in which case it would be an excellent preservative fluid.

In variety of fruits shown, Canada's exhibit was far in advance of any, owing to the large number exhibited by Ontario. The apples of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, the plums of British Columbia and the pears, peaches, cherries and small fruits of Ontario were special objects of admiration. In grapes, the exhibit by Ontario was good, but that made by the experimental farm at Ottawa surpassed every other shown at the fair during the early summer. They were remarkably well preserved, even the bloom being plainly discernible through the liquid.

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In strawberries, Ontario was far ahead, and also in heart and Bigarreau cherries, while in the morellos the Central Experimental Farm took the lead, owing in part to the many Russian varieties under test. The finest bottle of raspberries was one of yellow Antwerp, shown by Nova Scotia, and grown at Fort William. The gooseberries from Prince Edward Island were also very creditable.

The province of Ontario deserves especial notice in this report, because fully one-half the bottled fruits on exhibition from Canada was from Ontario. The superintendent, Mr. A. H. Pettit, was engaged one whole year previous to the exposition in collecting and preserving the fruit; and well earned the direct credit of the success gained by his province. No money was spared by the Provincial Government to make the exhibit a success, and much of the expense of installation and maintenance of Ontario's exhibit, as well as of the beautiful bottles containing the fruit, was furnished by that province.

The British Columbia apples, which had been kept in cold storage during the winter, were immense; and the huge Spys and Pearmains puzzled even the judges over their identity, owing to the peculiar habits of development induced on the Pacific coast. The quantity was small, however, owing to the majority being frost touched in transit to Chicago. The same misfortune apparently befell Nova Scotia's apple exhibit, though to a smaller extent; but to this was added careless handling by the cold storage employees, who had been instructed to open all packages and remove the paper wraps. Notwithstanding this, Nova Scotia's apple exhibit in May and June was a very interesting one, especially to the scientific student of horticulture owing to the number of varieties. In this, however, Nova Scotia was outdone by Quebec, which showed 140 varieties, the largest collection of 1892 apples shown by any exhibitor at the World's Fair. Ontario came next with 111, but two-thirds of them were in bottles; and New York State next with 102 varieties, none in bottles. Even Prince Edward Island showed 27 varieties, some of them quite creditable, especially considering her climatic conditions.

The wild fruits shown from the North-west Territories, as indicated above, were important as showing the possibilities before us of such improvements by means of hybridization, cultivation and such arts of horticulture as shall develop a class of fruits of considerable excellence, and yet hardy enough for the climate of that country. Present experience seems to indicate that it is to the improvement of our best native fruits, rather than to the importation of exotics, that we must look for the greatest success.

FRUITS OF 1893.

NUMBER of Varieties shown by Canada and her provinces at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.	Experimental Farm at Indian Head.	Total from Canada.
Apples.....	145	119	144	51	30			280
Pears.....	71	2	23					84
Plums.....	75		10	17				98
Peaches.....	42							42
Cherries.....	24							24
Grapes.....	79	7				131		189
Strawberries.....	40						1	41
Currants.....	10					9		12
Gooseberries.....	24	9				2		30
Raspberries.....	7	5				5		13
Blackberries.....	5							5
Quinces.....	3							3
Figs.....	1							1
Total number of varieties.....	526	142	177	68	30	147	1	822

From the above table it is quite evident that the largest part of the exhibits of fresh fruits of 1893 were made by the province of Ontario. Some idea of her generous display may be gained from the fact that she not only filled her allotted space of two thousand square feet, one-half of the whole Canadian court, but was even compelled to seek additional space to accommodate the surplus during the last month of the fair.

During the whole summer Ontario, being near at hand, was able to keep up an almost daily supply of small fruits, which could not be done by the other provinces on account of distance. From the time, therefore, of the disastrous cold storage fire until the apples of 1893 were ready, their tables were of necessity rather bare; a lack, however, which was then fully remedied. Indeed when Mr. Bigelow, representative of Nova Scotia, arrived in the beginning of October, and laid out on the table two or three barrels of such Gravensteins as are produced nowhere outside of the Annapolis valley, the Nova Scotia court became the centre of attraction, and the subject of general admiration. A sport of this famous apple was also shown under the name of Bank's Red Gravenstein, smaller in size, but higher in colour and better in quality.

Several shipments of magnificent apples also came from British Columbia about the same time, a full list of which is given in the catalogue. Their reputation went forth through the papers and brought many visitors inquiring for the big apples of British Columbia. The old Esopus Spitzenburg, that high flavoured old apple of the very choicest character, which no longer succeeds well in Ontario, was shown in perfect samples from the former province. The same is true of that best of all dessert apples, the Fameuse, while the Ribstons and Bellefleurs were beyond criticism. To British Columbia also belongs the credit of showing the finest plums at the World's Fair, though closely matched by Oregon, the exhibitor of the largest apple. The shipments which came to hand about the end of September were beautiful, but unfortunately kept a very short time after their long journey.

VEGETABLES OF 1892.

NUMBER of Varieties shown by Canada and her provinces at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick Farmers.	Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.	Experimental Farm at Indian Head.	Experimental Farm at Brandon.	Total from Canada.
Potatoes ..	111	4	19	8	28	17	27	22	200
Turnips ..	6	2	3	4	5	..	2	1	14
Carrots ..	6	3	3	6	8	7	3	5	22
Mangolds ..	3	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	5
Onions ..	5	2	..	1	2	..	2	2	5
Beets ..	4	1	..	3	5	3	1	1	10
Radishes ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Parsnips ..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	4
Kohl-rabi ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Peas, in pods (bottled) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
do shelled (bottled) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Beans (bottled) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Rhubarb ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Total number of varieties ..	139	13	27	24	53	28	48	54	295

The numerous great cases containing this large and magnificent display of vegetables from the five Experimental Farms of the Dominion and the various provinces, so carefully collected under the direction of Mr. Wm. Saunders, had been stored in the produce cold storage at Lake street bridge, in the city. At first I had supplies

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brought to the exhibit successively by bonded teams, but the distance was about eight miles, and the charges excessive. As soon, therefore, as the World's Fair Cold Storage was completed, which was early in June, I had the balance, two carloads, transferred to that place, whence fresh lots were brought to the tables from time to time as needed, This continued one month, when on the 10th of July that terrible disaster occurred which not only burned up our reserve exhibit, sufficient for the two succeeding months, but, what was out of comparison in value, some fifteen or twenty gallant firemen.

It is, however, a satisfaction to know that during the month that I was permitted to draw upon this splendid store of vegetables, I succeeded in placing upon the tables of our vegetable court abundant samples of nearly every kind in the collection.

VEGETABLES OF 1893.

NUMBER of Varieties shown by Canada and her provinces at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.	Experimental Farm at Nappan.	Experimental Farm at Indian Head.	Experimental Farm at Brandon.	Total from Canada.
Potatoes	171	29	7		37		27		248
Turnips	16	1		1	3		9		24
Carrots	19	1	4		12		6		31
Mangolds	13	3		2	13		3		18
Onions	7	1	5				12		21
Beets	13	1				4	13	1	24
Radishes	9						5		9
Corn, green	21				36	3		17	53
Cauliflower	2	2			8		1		12
Parsley							2		2
Tomatoes	5				22				27
Celery	4						1		4
Cucumbers	2						5		7
Beans	4						9		13
Peas							3		3
Cabbages	20	1					6		27
Kohl rabi	3			2					5
Rhubarb							5		5
Egg plant	2								2
Squash	4								4
Total number of varieties	315	39	16	5	131	7	97	18	539

The vegetable court was a most important feature of our exhibit, because it was not only excellent during all the season, excepting perhaps the month of August when the old vegetables that were saved from the cold storage disaster were exhausted and the new ones were not yet received, but also because it was practically the only important vegetable display in the Horticultural Building. The only others attempted were those by New York and Michigan, the latter very poor, and the former, though containing some excellent collections of radishes, tomatoes, peas, beans, onions, etc., was shown at a very great disadvantage, owing to the style of installation. In consequence, the Canadian vegetable court was always full of visitors and received many favourable notices from the foreign press.

The attention of the general public was arrested by the big pumpkin and the big squash, grown by William Warnock of Goderich and exhibited during the month of October in the two prominent corners of the court. The pumpkin, Stump's Mammoth Red, weighed 146 pounds, and the squash, Mammoth Green, a new hybrid, weighed 365 pounds. Mr. Warnock said there was no secret about his method of growing it, and he

willingly described it for the benefit of others desiring to grow monstrosities for exhibition purposes.

A compost of one horse load of hen manure and three of loamy soil was made about the 1st of April, and mixed three times during the period till the 10th of May. Then hills were made, seven feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep, mixed with one-third part of compost, and levelled up six inches above the level. These hills are made about twenty feet apart. The seed was sown about the 15th of May, and the ground kept loose. As the vine began to run, it was mulched three inches deep with horse manure over the whole surface of the beds. Every branch of the vine was held down with stakes $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, so that they might take root more freely.

As soon as a specimen set which looked promising, he pruned off all others. The specimen is best got by artificial fertilization, for bees are often late, and a blossom well fertilized will produce a more vigorous sample.

Twice a week he pruned off all new growth and continued this through the season ; also cutting off all other blooms, except the one. Water was also important, and it was applied twice a week with a sprayer, an hour on a plant each time of application.

One special exhibit from Ontario deserves particular notice, viz. : a very fine collection of potatoes of one hundred and sixty-three varieties, sent forward by the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph. These, and a collection of twenty-nine well chosen varieties from Nova Scotia, were prominent factors in winning us laurels for our vegetable exhibit. Fine samples were also contributed by the district of Algoma, in Ontario, and by the Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-west Territories, as well from several exhibitors in Ontario. Dr. Fiset, of Rimouski, showed a sample of Early Rose, a portion of a crop of 145 bushels which he had raised from $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed.

The green corn exhibit from Canada was a great surprise. Fifty-three varieties, seventeen of them from the North-west Territories, were a standing wonder to Illinois and Iowa, who consider themselves almost the only corn-producing countries of the world. This exhibit proved that in some parts of Canada fine varieties of Flint and Dent corn can be produced, while even in the North-west many of the early varieties will mature.

An exhibit of nops from Agassiz, B.C., was wonderful for size of hops, and the immense clusters, proving still another grand opening to await the industrious cultivator of the soil on the Pacific Coast of Canada. The varieties were Bamblings, planted May, 1892 ; East Kent Goldings, planted May, 1892 ; Sonoma Valley, planted in April, 1891.

Notwithstanding the fact that the province of New Brunswick made no exhibit direct, yet through the Maritime Experimental Farm at Nappan, the fine potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., grown by the New Brunswick farmers, were well represented ; and although Manitoba's chief exhibits were shown in the Manitoba Building, outside the grounds, yet through the Experimental Farm at Brandon, a good showing of the grand capabilities of that country was made in our courts.

The Six Nation Indians, of Brantford, also contributed many exhibits of vegetables and some fruits, which were much to their credit. Many others also deserve special mention, but the limits of a report forbid, and we must refer our readers to the official catalogue for such details.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN TIN CANS.

NUMBER of Varieties shown by Canadian Exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	Mrs. Burke, Bowmanville, Ont.	W. Boulter & Son, Picton, Ont.	Ontario Canning Co., Hamilton, Ont.	Lakeport Preserving Co., Trenton, Ont.	Strathroy Canning Co., Strathroy, Ont.	Erie Preserving Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	Mrs. Weaver, Chatham, Ont.	Number from Canada.
Fruits	2	6	4	1	4	7	24	
Vegetables		6	1	3	4	5	19	
Total number	2	12	5	4	4	9	43	

PICKLES, CATSUP, VINEGAR, &c.

NUMBER of Kinds shown by Canadian Exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Mrs. Tinning, Winnipeg, Man.	Mrs. Weaver, Chatham, Ont.	Erie Preserving Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	Total from Canada.
Jellies and jams	10					10
Pickles, catsup and vinegar		15	12	5	1	33
Sweet pickles				5		5
Jams from wild fruits	6					6
Total number of varieties	16	15	12	10	1	54

WINE EXHIBIT.

NUMBER of Varieties from Canadian Exhibitors.

	W. D. Ketchen, Grimsby, Ont.	J. S. Hamilton, Pelee Island Wine Co., Hamilton, Ont.	J. J. Turpel, Halifax, N. S.	Niagara Falls Wine Co., Toronto, Ont.	John Bott, Walkerville, Ont.	Chas. Montreuil, Walkerville, Ont.	Ernest Girardot, Sandwich, Ont.	P. Beniteau, Windsor, Ont.	Total.
Wines, exhibited through the Dominion		6	1						7
do unfermented for Sacramental use, exhibited through the Dominion ..	1								1
Wines, exhibited through the province of Ontario				5	2	2	5	2	16
Total	1	6	1	5	2	2	5	2	24

The relative situation of the various courts may be well understood from the ground plan of the Horticultural Building.

The fruit exhibit occupied about 5,684 square feet in the north part of the rear curtain; the vegetable exhibit, about 1,225 square feet in the north wing; the wine exhibit, about 175 square feet in the south wing; the plant exhibit, about 1,360 square feet in the north part of the front curtain; and about 180 square feet in the gallery was occupied by a hammock and lawn swing exhibit: thus in all about 8,624 square feet was occupied with Canada's horticultural exhibits. Owing to the distance of these apart, more assistance was needed than otherwise would have been necessary. The assistant superintendent, Mr. Magnus Swanson of Goderich, with one employee, cared for the vegetables exhibited; and with two others I was able to keep the fruit and wine exhibits fairly presentable, in spite of the constant clouds of dust settling upon the tables. The province of Nova Scotia was represented in my department during the early season, first by Mr. R. W. Starr, then by Mr. John Starr, and toward the end of the season by Mr. J. W. Bigelow, president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. The province of Quebec was represented by Mr. Henry Blachford, B.A. These gentlemen gave much assistance in placing their respective exhibits and in giving information to the passing crowds.

The fruit and vegetable courts seemed to vie with each other in surprising the passers-by. In August and September, for instance, green corn was shown from the Central Farm, Ottawa, and from that at Indian Head, N.W.T. An oft-repeated remark was, "Is it possible you can grow corn in Canada, and even in the North-west?" The fact that, during a large part of the summer, Canada made the only large vegetable exhibit, was a strong point in our favour, and proved the wisdom of our Government in providing abundantly for this exhibit in advance, so that we held our space until September when fresh vegetables began to come in.

The fruits of Canada served as a means of placing before our foreign visitors one of the most promising industries of our country. Notes of the varieties we grow were made by gentlemen from Norway, Belgium, England, Russia and other European countries, because such products, raised in profusion on the farm under the most ordinary conditions, revealed not only a pleasant line of occupation for the colonist, but also one of more than ordinary profit. This industry is attracting a most desirable class of settlers, viz.: young men of means who wish to purchase fruit farms in Canada. And while

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fruit growers themselves do not desire an increase of fruit farmers, for fear of lessening the profits by competition, there is no doubt of the excellent results to the country at large of attracting to it a class of colonists who have not only means, but also are possessed of education and refinement.

There is reason to expect an increase in trade, also, from our fruit exhibit. Samples were given to many visitors who united in acknowledging that, in point of flavour and colour, the Ontario Spy, the Quebec Fameuse and the Nova Scotia Gravenstein were unsurpassed. Canadian peaches and pears were also pronounced superb by those who sampled them. The writer, who grows apples largely in the Niagara peninsula, was offered \$1.00 per barrel for a car-load of his red Astracan apples delivered in Chicago; and later on, the same price for Cranberry Pippins, Fameuse Spys, Kings and other fancy varieties. Canadian apples, especially the Tolman Sweet, the Northern Spy and the Fameuse are the most popular apples in the Chicago market. Thousands of barrels of Ontario Spys have been brought to this city during the last two years by apple buyers and sold at a profit, in spite of the McKinley bill. The Canadian Swazie Pomme Grise was also asked for by private parties who wished to secure that choice little dessert apple for their own use.

Thus it appears that even in the United States, in some of the great cities of the west and south, there may open up in the near future an almost unlimited market for Canadian apples of certain kinds, as, for instance, the above-mentioned kinds from Ontario and, in addition, the Baldwin, Greening, Blenheim Grange, Cranberry Pippin, Ribston, Ontario and Golden Russet; from British Columbia, the Spitzenburg, Ribston, Golden Russet, Pomme Grise, Fameuse, Maiden's Blush, Ben Davis, Wealthy and many others, and from Nova Scotia such kinds as Gravenstein, Ribston, King, Golden Russet and Nonpareil. This latter apple is scarcely distinguishable from the Ontario Roxbury Russet, which is highly valued in that province for its keeping qualities.

The following notes concerning the leading commercial apples of Nova Scotia were furnished me by Mr. John Starr, one of the leading pomologists of that province.

Gravenstein.—This apple is invariably placed at the head of the list as a standard by which to rate all other varieties, as it has with us more of the good qualities which should be found in a first-class commercial apple than any other in our catalogue. A strong, healthy grower, good and early bearer, a fine market and table sort, and good carrier for its season, which is from September to Christmas.

Ribston.—One of the best for the London market and is successfully grown over a wide range of country, but is somewhat variable, being impatient of drouth and should be well cultivated and fed to get the best results. Season, November to January.

Blenheim.—A strong, healthy grower, and a good but not very early bearer, good market qualities, both at home and abroad, and but little refuse in packing. Season, November to January.

King.—Stands in about the same rank as the above, but has rather better carrying qualities, but more refuse in packing. December to February.

Golden Russet.—Good bearer, reliable carrier, good market qualities, good keeper. February to April.

Nonpareil.—An old apple introduced in King's county, N.S., by the late Colonel John Burbridge from England, in about 1775. It is of the Roxbury Russet type, makes a strong, large, long-lived tree, a reliable cropper, good market sort, and a first-class keeper, and can be safely shipped across the Atlantic as late as the 1st of May.

Of the many varieties shown by Quebec, the following may be selected as advisable for general cultivation for profit in the apple-growing sections of that province, viz. :—In the order of ripening, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse, North-west Greening, Scott's Winter, Canada Red, English Golden Russet and others. An apple called the Recumbent was exhibited by the state of Washington, which Professor Budd of Ames, Iowa, recommends strongly for the colder sections of Canada. It is green, of good size and of first quality for cooking. It is perfectly hardy in Northern Iowa and in Minnesota and endures more cold than the well-known Duchess.

Quality and colour considered, no better samples of apples were shown by any other country than Canada. For size, of course, the rich lands and warm climate of the

Pacific slopes have the best conditions, and in this contest the province of British Columbia and the state of Oregon showed an honest rivalry. For some time British Columbia led off with three large Red Bietigheimers, one of which weighed $24\frac{1}{4}$ ounces and measured $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, and it was labelled "the largest apple at the World's Fair." This was finally beaten by Oregon which showed an immense Gloria Mundi, a little larger.

Had there been a competition for the best quality of fruit, Canada might well have contested the place for supreme excellence in apples. One proof that she even now holds that place in the commercial markets of the world is the lively demand for our fruits on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Liverpool market, the greatest apple market in the world, Canadian apples always bring the highest price and on this account, American apples are sometimes shipped through Canada and are labelled "Canadian" in order to get the most money for the shippers. During the last five years Canadian Baldwins have averaged higher than New York State or Maine Baldwins, as is proved by a table of actual sales during five years past carefully prepared by Messrs. Woodall & Co., of Liverpool.

A good point was made by inviting interested persons inside the office and giving them samples of Canadian apples and grapes to test the quality. We always boast that Canadian apples are the highest flavoured apples grown and this was the best way to prove it. The Montreal Fameuse was especially selected, and through the kindness of the Hon. John McIntosh a barrel kept in reserve for this purpose. The universal verdict was in its favour, common expressions being "delicious," "the best I ever tasted," "better than any American apple," etc., etc.

Among the lessons to be learned from the horticultural exhibition at the World's Fair, is the evidence that every apple has its home, where it may be grown to the greatest perfection. Thus the Ben Davis, a comparatively poor apple in eastern Canada and one not to be much commended to orchardists, is at home in the state of Idaho and, as grown there, is so large and highly coloured, that it is the most profitable apple that can be grown, while our Canadian Spy is a comparative failure. The Baldwin is a failure in Illinois and a success in Maine and in Ontario. The Green Newton Pippin is a success in Pennsylvania and as grown there, is a grand success, it being the highest priced apple in the British market; but the same apple is not profitable in Canada. One point is noteworthy, that the farther north an apple can be successfully grown, the better the quality and the higher its colour. Here, then, is Canada's opportunity. Her orchardists need to select such varieties as are proved by the World's Fair to be grown to the highest perfection in Canada.

No future exhibitions in which Canada has a part at all should lack a first-class fruit exhibit. Fruit growing is one of her leading industries, more especially in the older provinces, and while agricultural exhibits may attract emigrants to settle upon her free grant lands of the North-west, a horticultural exhibit, especially of fruits, will tend to attract to the older provinces the sons of a wealthy class who will bring wealth and refinement along with them.

One thing should not be forgotten, viz., that a fruit exhibit cannot be made at any moment, but must be prepared a year in advance, in order to have an exhibit through the early part of the season.

Many mistakes are made by shippers in the selection of fruit for exhibiting. Apples and pears lacking in colour, with stems off, blemished with spot, curculio or worm, are often forwarded; a great mistake, for the judge takes off points for each such imperfection.

The packing too is often bad. Plums, for instance, were sent in cork dust and heated on the way, when they should be carefully rolled in tissue paper and packed closely in narrow crates. A convenient sized package for shipping plums and peaches for exhibition is made as follows:—sides, 4 pieces 14-inch stuff, 20 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; top and bottom, 2 pieces 4 inches by 20 inches; ends, 2 pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stuff, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Pack from top (the narrowest side), and open on side.

The same package would be most desirable for extra samples of peaches and plums for an appreciative market. It is used by California, and the care exercised by Cali-

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fornia fruit growers in selecting, grading and packing their pears and peaches has gone a long way toward bringing them the reputation and consequent high prices which they have earned in the markets of the east.

The importance of exhibiting large masses of special varieties of apples is plainly manifest, for making an impression on visitors at a world's fair. A plate or two of a single variety, no matter how excellent, attracts no attention from people walking through miles of exhibits, but when we showed 100 plates of a single variety, as in the case of the Nova Scotia Gravenstein, or a large cone of beautiful apples, as, for instance, the one Mr. Bigelow of Nova Scotia, made of his King apples, they were the admiration of all, and drew especial attention to the province that produced them. An abundant supply of the finest commercial apples should be shown; and inferior ones should be left at home, and not sent forward simply for the purpose of increasing the number of varieties on exhibition, for every poor sample lowers the average percentage of excellence scored by the whole exhibit.

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBIT MADE BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

	Height. ft.	Spread. ft.	Leaves. No.
FROM SIR D. L. MACPHERSON, CHESTNUT PARK, TORONTO.			
1 <i>Adiantum Santa Catharina</i> , West Indies*			
2 <i>Buonapartea juncifolia</i> , Mexico	3		
3 <i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> , New Zealand			
FROM JOHN HOSKIN, ESQ., Q.C., ROSEDALE, TORONTO.			
4 <i>Kentia Balmoreana</i> , New Guinea	12	12	19
WATERWORKS RESERVOIR, SUMMERHILL AVENUE, TORONTO.			
5 <i>Ficus Parcelli</i> , Polynesia	5	3	
6 <i>Cycas revoluta</i> , China	4	6	90
7 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China	10	15	5
8-11 4 <i>Crotons</i> (various)	4		
12 <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>			
HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, GERRARD STREET, TORONTO.			
13 <i>Livistonia Australis</i>	6	12	36
14 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China	4	5	8
15 <i>Pandanus Veitchii</i> , Polynesia	4	4	
16 do <i>Utilis</i> , Madagascar	4	4	
17 <i>Cycas revoluta</i> , China	3	4	22
NORMAL SCHOOL, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, TORONTO.			
18 <i>Ficus elastica</i> , East Indies	10	11	
19 <i>Dracena Youngii</i>	4	4	
20 <i>Areca lutescens</i> , Mauritius (7 brakes)	6	6	
21-22 2 <i>Curculigo recurvata</i> , East Indies			
23 <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Australia	12	5	
24 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China	4	5	13
25 <i>Phyllocactus latifrons</i> , Mexico	12	10	
26 <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>			
27 do <i>davalloides furcans</i>			
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KING STREET, TORONTO.			
28 <i>Araucaria Cunninghamsi</i> , Moreton Bay	18	5	
29 do <i>Bidwellii</i> do	10	10	
30 <i>Livistonia Australis</i>	7	7	21
31 <i>Aspidistria lurida</i> var. Japan	3	5	
32 <i>Cycas Circinalis</i> , East Indies	4	10	

* The place from which the plant named was introduced into Canada.

	Height. ft.	Spread. ft.	Leaves. No.
EXHIBITION PARK, DUFFERIN STREET, TORONTO.			
33 <i>Ceroxylon nivea</i> , Brazil.....	4	4	5
34 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China.....	5	8	21
35 do do.....	6	10	10
36 <i>Pandanus Veitchii</i> , Polynesia.....	7	8	
37 <i>Kentia Fosteriana</i> , New Guinea.....	6	6	6
38-39 2 <i>Crotons</i> (various).....	5	4	
40-41 2 <i>Crotons</i>	4	3	
42 <i>Aspidistria lurida</i> var., Japan.....	3		
43 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China.....	4	5	10
44 <i>Carludovica atrovirens</i> , Tropical America.....	2½		
Many small ferns.....			
CENTRAL PRISON, STRACHAN AVENUE, TORONTO.			
45 <i>Areca rubra</i> , Mauritius.....	18	15	10
46 <i>Sabal Andersoni</i>	18	10	12
47 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China.....	6	14	18
48 <i>Pandanus Veitchii</i> , Polynesia.....	4	5	
49 <i>Dracena Massangeana</i>	7		
50 do <i>Lindeni</i>	5		
51 do <i>neo calidonica</i>	4		
52 do <i>Amabilis</i>	3		
53 do <i>Baptisti</i>	3		
54 <i>Kentia Balmoreana</i> , New Guinea.....	5	4	8
55 <i>Pandanus utilis</i> , Madagascar.....	5		
56 <i>Areca lutescens</i> , Mauritius (5 brakes).....	6	4	
57 <i>Kentia Fosteriana</i> , New Guinea.....	8	5	
58 <i>Areca Baueri</i> , Norfolk Island.....	5	4	5
59 <i>Cycas Circinalis</i> , East Indies.....	5	5	13
60 <i>Phœnicophonum sechellarum</i> , Seychelles.....	3	2½	5
61 <i>Dracena indivisa</i> , New Zealand.....	5	4	
62 <i>Carludovica atrovirens</i> , Tropical America.....	3		
63-64 2 <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> var., West Indies.....	5		
65 <i>Papyrus antiquorum</i> , Egypt.....	5		
66 <i>Cereus nycticanlis</i> , Mexico.....	4		
67-70 4 <i>Maranta zebрина</i>			
71 <i>Pteris Wallichiana</i>			
72 do <i>Smithsoniana</i>			
73 <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>			
74 <i>Onychium japonicum</i> , Japan.....			
75 <i>Verschaffeltia splendens</i> , Seychelles.....			
Many small ferns and palms.....			
THE ASYLUM, QUEEN STREET, TORONTO.			
76 <i>Rhaphis flabelliformis</i> , China.....	4		
77 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China.....	5	6	7
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.			
78 <i>Pandanus utilis</i> , Madagascar.....			
79 <i>Phœnix dactylifera</i> , India, Levant.....			
80 do <i>Canariense</i>			
81 <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , Australia.....			
82 <i>Rhaphis flabelliformis</i> , China.....			
MESSRS. MANTON BROS., FLORISTS, TORONTO.			
83-88 6 <i>Dracena indivisa</i> , New Zealand.....			
Many small ferns.....			
MR. F. G. FOSTER, FLORIST, HAMILTON.			
89 <i>Kentia Balmoreana</i> , New Guinea.....			
90 do <i>Fosteriana</i> do.....			
91 <i>Phœnix reclinata</i> , India.....			
92 <i>Areca lutescens</i> , Mauritius.....			
93 <i>Latania Borbonica</i> , South China.....			
94 <i>Dracena Lindeni</i>			

This exhibit was given a very prominent place in the dome, and was counted very fine by experts in floriculture. It was cared for by first-class florists from Toronto, and was, therefore, kept in the best possible condition.

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From the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, there was shown a very fine collection of thirty-five varieties of evergreens, which served an excellent purpose during August and September, in decorating the tables when the stock of fruit was at the lowest. A full list of these may be seen in the catalogue.

In addition to the above exhibits, there was also a fine collection of Canadian horticultural literature, containing the reports of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, thirteen volumes; a book entitled "The Canadian Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardener," by D. W. Beadle, of Toronto; a set of fourteen bound volumes of the "Canadian Horticulturist;" a set of twenty-five reports of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; and a collection of fine photographs giving excellent views of some representative Canadian fruit farms. These, coupled with the products of the farms and gardens, gave the visitor a very correct conception of the progress of horticulture in Canada. British Columbia showed a map of that province; a very commendable feature, for nine-tenths of the visitors would otherwise have had no idea of its situation, much less of the location of its towns, rivers or fruit centres. I am of the opinion that at future exhibitions, an important feature in both agricultural and horticultural courts should be a well executed map of each province, not too large, but clearly marked to indicate those localities where the products shown may be successfully grown.

Thus, in every way, I have endeavoured to impress our visitors with some adequate notion of the high position occupied by Canada, both in the science and the art of horticulture, and I am confident that, in a large degree, this effort has achieved signal success.

In closing this report, I submit the list of awards in horticulture, which must be gratifying to you, sir, as executive commissioner, and to every loyal Canadian. That Canada should carry off sixty-nine awards and medals, besides many "Honourable Mentions" in the Department of Horticulture alone, speaks volumes for her fruits and vegetables, as compared with those shown by other countries, when viewed by expert judges. The province of Ontario took thirty-four awards in fruit alone—by far the largest number taken by any exhibitor.

LIST OF AWARDS.

No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Exhibit.
1	Department of Agriculture, Ottawa	General collection of vegetables from her Experimental Farms.
2	Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa	Collection of vegetables.
3	do do	do grapes.
4	Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.	do vegetables.
5	do do	do vegetables in solution.
6	do Nappan, N.S.	do vegetables.
7	do do	do vegetables from New Brunswick farmers.
8	do Agassiz, B.C.	do apples.
9	do Indian Head, N.W.T.	do vegetables.
10	Mrs. Tinling, Winnipeg, Man.	do pickles.
11	Ontario Canning Co., Hamilton, Ont.	do canned fruits.
12	W. Boulter & Son, Picton, Ont.	do do
13	The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, office at Grimsby, Ont.	Horticultural publications.
14	W. D. Kitchen, Grimsby, Ont.	Unfermented grape juice.
15	Province of Ontario, Toronto.	Grapes.
16	do do	Apples of 1892.
17	do do	do 1893.
18	do do	Pears and quinces.
19	do do	Stone fruits.
20	do do	Cherries.
21	do do	Currants.
22	do do	Gooseberries.
23	do do	Blackberries.
24	do do	Fruits in solution.
25	do do	Collection of vegetables.

LIST OF AWARDS—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Exhibit.
26	Province of Ontario, Niagara district	Grapes.
27	do do	Pears.
28	do do	Apples.
29	do Burlington district	Grapes.
30	do do	Apples.
31	do do	Pears.
32	do Wentworth district	Grapes.
33	do do	Apples and peaches.
34	do do	Pears.
35	do Essex district	Pears and peaches.
36	do Belleville and Eastern districts	Apples.
37	do Grey district	do
38	do Huron district	do
39	do Simcoe district	do and pears.
40	do Wm. Rennie, Toronto	Turnips and mangels.
41	do Jas. Shepherd & Sons, Queenston	Peaches.
42	do W. R. Read, Port Dalhousie	do
43	do C. Aitkins do	do
44	do W. Kottmeier, St. Catharines	do
45	do E. Tyehurst, Leamington	do
46	do Geo. W. Cline, Winona	Plums.
47	do Wm. Stewart, Goderich	do
48	do Wm. Warnock, Goderich	do
49	do W. M. Orr, Stoney Creek	do
50	do R. Trotter, Owen Sound	do
51	do Mrs. A. M. Croly, Tilsonburg	Botanical collection.
52	do Toronto	Collection of plants.
53	do (The details of these awards not yet made public)	Wine.
54	do do	do
55	do do	do
56	Province of Quebec, Quebec	Apples of 1892.
57	do do	Fruits in solution.
58	do Missisquoi Horticultural Society, Frelighsburg	Apples of 1893.
59	do do	Grapes.
60	do Geo. B. Edwards, Covey Hill	Apples of 1893.
61	Province of British Columbia, Victoria	Collection of apples.
62	do do	do plums.
63	do do	do vegetables.
64	Province of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown	do apples.
65	do do	do vegetables of 1892.
66	The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, Wolfville	Apples of 1892.
67	do do	do
68	J. W. Bigelow, Wolfville	Apples and pears of 1893.
		Apples.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. WOOLVERTON,
Superintendent of Horticulture, Canadian Section.

World's Columbian Exposition.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Mr. J. S. LARKE,

Executive Commissioner for Canada,
World's Columbian Exposition.

SIR,—I herewith transmit to you my report as Superintendent of Liberal Arts for Canada at the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago, 1893.

The liberal arts department was divided into two sections, one specially devoted to education, and the other to what may be called art in the highest class of manufactures, such as musical instruments, stained glass windows, drawings, paintings, carvings, photographs, etc., etc.

In the educational department, Canada was represented by many excellent exhibits from the following provinces and territories: The North-west Territories, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia not having sent any school exhibits, a fact that many visitors to the World's Fair from these provinces regretted very much. If all the provinces were not represented, those that were represented ably sustained Canada's reputation of having educational facilities excelled by none.

The North-west Territories made a very creditable school exhibit, and one that was the especial pride of Senator W. D. Perley. Sir Richard Webster, late Attorney General of Great Britain, when visiting the fair, was remarkably struck with this exhibit, and expressed his surprise that such a young country should have such fine educational facilities. In the future this may have an important bearing in directing English emigrants to choose the North-west where they will find educational advantages second to none.

This exhibit was entered at the Bureau of Awards under twelve distinct heads, and I am happy to say it received the large percentage of nine separate diplomas.

Nova Scotia had 352 separate exhibits, representing her schools, academies and colleges. This exhibit was installed by Mr. A. McKay, supervisor of public schools for Halifax, and he made a very neat and attractive court. While it was not so extensive as some other exhibits, yet for showing the thoroughness of Nova Scotia's school methods, the varied character of her educational institutions, and the wide diffusion of knowledge amongst her people, it answered the purpose most admirably. The kindergarten work especially of pupils of five and six years old being equal to that of pupils of seven and eight of the United States. It was the subject of much praise by visiting educationalists. Seven awards were given, and the diplomas testify in their wording to the correct method and the general excellence of Nova Scotia's school system.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the educational line was the Indian Industrial Schools of the Dominion Government. It was under the immediate charge of Mr. Charles De Cazes of the Indian Department. There was no exhibit that attracted more attention than this one. Here could be seen the Indian children working at printing, shoemaking, weaving, knitting, sewing, etc., etc., and during the time they were at work the aisles were crowded with people. Here were also shown specimens of the Indians' work from the various industrial schools, that were much admired, specimens of carpenter work, blacksmithing and printing, which to the extent shown, were pronounced equal to the best work done anywhere in that line. A small paper was printed on the spot by the Indian boys, and many Americans expressed their surprise at our treatment of the Indian, and the great success attending our efforts in civilizing him. In fact, a great many of them said, judging from our success in teaching them useful arts, that it could be no longer truthfully said that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." These Indian schools received nine awards, and the diplomas speak in the highest praise of the successful methods adopted by the Dominion Government for teaching and caring for the aborigines.

The province of Quebec in this her almost, first, school exhibit presented to the many millions who visited the fair an extensive, artistic and instructive display. The Révérend l'Abbé Bruchesi, Chanoine de la Cathédrale de Montréal, had charge of the Quebec Roman Catholic schools. He was a most assiduous and enthusiastic worker, and ably represented Quebec's educational exhibits. He had under his charge nearly four hundred schools, representing various religious institutions throughout the province, the primary schools, the University of Laval, and Laval Normal School. The display made by the 100 schools of the convent of Notre Dame of Montreal, representing 24,000 pupils, elicited much admiration. The excellence attained in those studies peculiar to young ladies was the most characteristic feature of this exhibit. The Christian Brothers' schools were largely represented by exhibits in drawing, writing and studies in commercial work. They represented nearly 20,000 pupils and their most marked characteristic was the excellence of the writing, penmanship that was equalled by none at the World's Fair. The primary schools had a good showing in every-day school work. The result of this exhibit made by Quebec must dispel the idea wherever it prevails that she is not progressing in education. There were over 10,000 separate exhibits, and they were grouped under 80 headings and received sixty awards.

The Protestant schools of Quebec were represented by exhibits from 63 institutions, representing schools, academies and the university of McGill, and although the most of this exhibit did not arrive until late in the season, still it was duly entered under twenty heads at the Bureau of Awards and received fourteen diplomas. I might say in this connection that if this exhibit had been better bound, and a little more care exercised in putting the various exhibits together, it would have had greater success at the hands of the judges and those responsible for preparing it would not have been so severely criticised.

The province of Ontario had a very extensive school exhibit, more especially in what represents higher education. Dr. S. May installed this exhibit, and in the latter months of the Fair, Dr. J. Dearness, school inspector of Middlesex was in charge. He devoted himself assiduously to the interests of Ontario, and considerable credit is due to him that so many awards were granted. It consisted of thirty-four exhibits of reports, charts, text books and apparatus, besides this there was work from the following schools: One normal kindergarten, two provincial model schools, two provincial normal schools, one school of pedagogy, four city and town kindergartens, 229 urban and rural public schools, fifty Roman Catholic separate schools, the De la Salle Institutes of Toronto and Hamilton, forty-two schools, eighteen collegiate institutes, seven art schools, six ladies' colleges, one academy of painting, one school of practical science, one agricultural college, one veterinary college, eight mechanic's institutes, two universities, six affiliated colleges, four asylums, and Upper Canada College. There were nearly 10,000 separate exhibits, and this taken, together with the exhibits from the other provinces, makes a grand total of 22,234, a much greater number than was exhibited by any other country with the same population. A register was kept for visitors to register their names, not so much for the purpose of registration, but to obtain the opinions entertained concerning Canada's schools and her liberal arts display. It may not be inappropriate to append one or two of these opinions, which may prove of interest to those who are concerned about what others think of us.

M. Serrurier, representative of the French Minister of Education, and author of the Inductive Method of Teaching, said: "He had made a minute examination of the several school exhibits, and declared they were the finest of the whole exhibition, not alone in intrinsic value, but because of their admirable arrangement. At this great Fair Canada gives an example which should be followed by the older nations of the earth."

General Eaton, Chief of the Bureau of Instruction at Washington, speaking at a gathering of the judges of Liberal Arts in Chicago, said: "When I was first appointed to my present position, I went to Toronto to study Ontario's method, and I there found the best educational museum in America, and the best appliances. Ontario set the example at the Centennial in 1876 for the world to follow, and has done so ever since."

Ontario obtained forty-three awards for the public schools and four for the Roman Catholic separate schools. At the close of the Exposition, it was noticed that the separate

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schools of Ontario had not received the number of awards that the value of their exhibit deserved, one only being granted to the De la Salle Institute of Renfrew I called your attention to the matter, and as a result you wrote a letter of protest to the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. I duly presented this protest, and after considerable controversy, I secured a judge to come and examine the exhibits which apparently had been overlooked, with the result that three additional awards were given to the separate schools. In the Ontario catalogue you will notice that out of some twenty-one pages of catalogue matter seven are devoted to the Roman Catholic schools, and you can readily understand that the additional awards were well merited. This with the number granted to the other provinces, makes a grand total of 146 awards for Canada, which is more than any other country with a similar population has obtained. I took especial pains to impress upon those visiting the Canadian Liberal Arts court from Europe and the United States the superior educational advantages Canada offers to intending settlers, and distributed many thousands of pamphlets descriptive of our resources and splendid educational facilities to be found everywhere throughout the whole Dominion.

Canada occupied 9,112-square feet of floor space in the Liberal Arts Gallery, about 7,000 being devoted to education, and the balance to other classes of exhibits that come under the Liberal Arts head. There was not sufficient room to display all the exhibits belonging to Liberal Arts in the gallery, and space had to be found in the manufactures department. By the kindness of the British Commission, additional space was also obtained in their department to exhibit our stained glass windows. Canadians will appreciate the kindness shown us by the representatives of the mother country, and in this connection our thanks are due to Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Fishbourne.

The additional space required for Liberal Arts outside the space allotted in the gallery was equal to 3,500 square feet of floor space. The following is a list of exhibits displayed other than those belonging to education :

Organs and Pianos.

Dominion Organ & Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.
Goderich Organ Co., Goderich, Ont.
Octavius Newcombe & Co., Toronto.
A. A. Barthelmes & Co., (piano actions) Toronto.

Violins.

Joseph Hugill, Toronto.
Hugh Omond, London, Ont.
Geo. Major, Cap la Ronde, Que.

Photographs.

W. Notman & Son, Montreal.
J. S. Cochran, Hamilton.
L. H. Williams, Montreal.
Sydney Smith, Calgary.
Boorne & May, Calgary.
S. J. Jarvis, Ottawa.
Dept. Public Works, Ottawa.
Gaven & Guentzel, Halifax, N.S.
Canadian Pacific Ry., Montreal.
Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal.
Victoria Park Trustees, Truro, N.S.
R. G. Brett, Banff, N.W.T.
Park & Co., Brantford, Ont.

Stained Glass Windows.

J. S. McCausland & Son, Toronto.
J. C. Spence & Sons, Montreal.

Maps, Charts, etc.

Geo. Johnson, Ottawa, Statistical Map of Canada.
E. Deville, Ottawa, Map Banff National Park.
M. Begin, Ottawa, Map Sebastopol and its fortifications.
Yarmouth & Annapolis Ry., Yarmouth, N.S.
(Statistical Map of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia Govt., Halifax, Maps of bridges of province.
Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Maps of Bridges.
M. Lepage, Ottawa, Map Rocky Mountain Park.

Stamps and Fiscals.

F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa.
British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
W. H. Beatty, Ottawa.
J. R. Hooper, Ottawa.
J. L. Savard, Quebec, Stamp Album.
F. E. McLean, Port Hastings, N.S., Specimens old colonial currency.

Books and Bindings.

William Briggs, (Methodist Publishing House) Toronto.
Canadian Royal Society, Ottawa.
Dr. Bourinot's Parliamentary Companion.
Bourinot's History of Cape Breton.

Fine Copybook Penmanship.

J. A. Langlais, Quebec.

Games.

F. Lally, Cornwall, Lacrosse Sticks.
J. S. Russell, Toronto, Curling Stones.

Railways.

Yarmouth & Annapolis Ry., Yarmouth, Photos of scenery on the railway and specimens of Natural History.
Windsor & Annapolis Ry., Windsor, Photos of scenes in the land of Evangeline.
Canadian Pacific Ry., Montreal, Photos of scenery in the Rocky Mountains.

Wood Carving.

Wm. Kurrle, Montreal, Carved frame for thermometer.
Kaspar Ostler, Hamilton, Landing of Columbus and his reception by the Indians.
E. Courtney, Peterboro, Ont., Inlaid Table.
Noble & Davidson, Toronto, Inlaid Table.

Government Exhibits.

Post Office Dept., Ottawa, Postal Apparatus.
Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, Statistical Map Stands.
Dept. Public Works, Ottawa, Photos of Canada's public buildings and public works.

Indian Industrial Work.

Dept. Interior, Ottawa, Indian Industrial Work.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. Love, St. John, N.B., Military Shield.
E. Playter, Ottawa, Approved Ice Pitcher.
J. L. Jones, Toronto, Specimens Wood Engraving.
Oronhyateka's Indian Pictures, showing the Indian's rise in civilization.
Mrs. L. C. Mendon, Toronto, Designs for Ornamentation.
F. E. Meloce, Montreal, Architectural designs.
Thos. Quayle, Montreal, Designs for Tapestry.
Miss Auerbach, Montreal, Oil Painted Screen.
Bannerman & Hooper, Port Hope, Ont., Phenyle.
A. Denis, Halifax, Specimens of Printing.
M. Basso, Toronto, Specimens of Canadian raw silk and cocoons.

The combined exhibits of education and liberal arts made a very imposing display, and it was the almost universal opinion that Canada had the prettiest court in all the Liberal Arts gallery. In all directions could be seen floating the national emblem, and many Canadians who did not know where to find our space, could reach it by looking out for the Union Jack with the beaver and the maple leaf.

The Dominion Government showed a large number of photographs, well executed, of Canada's public works and public buildings. These were examined chiefly by Europeans, seeking for information concerning Canada. Many expressed themselves surprised at the extent of the public works and the beauty of the public buildings; the parliament buildings, and especially the library coming in for much admiration.

The Post Office Department made a very complete exhibit of postal equipments. Representatives of many foreign governments made drawings of the same, and minutely inspected all the apparatus.

The best photographs shown in Jackson Park were the work of Canadian artists. Visitors from all parts stopping in front of the magnificent views by Notman of the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirk range, and wondered for a while where the scenes were situated, but the words Mount McDonald, and the Canada Pacific Railway running around its base told them they were looking at a portion of Canada's western heritage.

Canada's national game was well represented by a fine exhibit of lacrosses by Mr. F. Lally of Cornwall, while the "grand old roaring" game of curling had a beautiful trophy of curling stones exhibited by Mr. J. S. Russell of Toronto. Western Canada had many views, including coloured photos of the Indian by Boorne & May of Calgary. While the rise and progress of the Indian was well demonstrated by the lithographs of Dr. Oronhyatekha, showing him with beads and feathers in 1861 when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, and after a lapse of thirty years as R.W.C.T. of the world, and supreme chief ranger of the I.O.F. Many American visitors were loud in praise of Canada's treatment of the Indian, and for her wise solicitude for the welfare of the ancient dwellers of the soil. They wished they could say as much for their own Government.

In liberal arts, outside of education, Canada obtained 41 awards, thus making a grand total of 187 in this department alone.

WILSON MORTON,

Supt. Liberal Arts.

World's Columbian Exposition.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIVE STOCK.

J. S. LARKE, Esq.,
Executive Commissioner for Canada,
The World's Columbian Exposition.

SIR,—As superintendent of live stock for the Canadian exhibit, I beg to submit the following report :—

On the 19th of August eighty-one horses arrived here for exhibition from Canada, viz., 33 from Quebec, 46 from Ontario, and 2 from the North-west Territories, being Clydesdales, Suffolk, French Percheron, French Coach, Cleveland Bay, Hackney and Americo Arabs. The judging commenced on the 22nd, and was continued until the 7th of September, when there was a general parade of all horses and cattle (Canadian) then on exhibition in the stock pavilion. They made a grand display, and were much admired by the thousands of spectators who were comfortably seated, and when the animals were making the large circle, the applause was great in admiration.

The competition in all these classes was very heavy. We were competing against very extensive breeders, men possessing large capital, and who had been preparing for this exhibition for over two years, importing the best money could purchase, knowing well the large prizes to be offered, and the honour of capturing the awards at the "World's Columbian Exhibition" would be an opportunity which seldom occurred. While they did succeed in capturing the larger portion of the awards, in these classes, very many good and competent men were of the opinion quite a number of the Canadian animals should have taken better places.

All sires and dams, American prize winners, were imported stock of recent date.

The Canadian exhibitors were in most cases the ordinary farmers, who take a very great interest in stock-raising and, comparatively speaking, farm on a much smaller scale. These men had to compete against men known as millionaires. The ordinary farmer both in Canada and the United States do not get that encouragement from the great agricultural societies they deserve. While it is right and well to encourage the importation of good pedigree stock, a greater inducement should be offered to improve the home breeders of registered stock. If there should be a special, separate and distinct class for the home breeder, and a sweepstake for breeds bred anywhere. I cannot but think great good would be the result. When the ordinary farmer has to compete against wealth, industry against capital, the latter will invariably win. The amount of money offered in the classes bred by the exhibitor was merely nominal.

I regret to report the loss of Mr. James Sell's Clydesdale mare. She was taken ill about one week previous to the horse being sent home. The veterinary surgeon connected with the exhibition was in attendance and reported the mare fit to be removed with the other horses. She died before reaching her destination.

All our cattle met with very strong opposition. The short-horn Durhams, previously purchased by the Americans in Canada and the old country, in the aged classes, were the winners, yet Canada succeeded in winning the best award in the young herds. In Herefords we felt justice was hardly our lot, as we exhibited some very fine animals, and should have had better places, although the competition was most keen. In Gallows we did fairly well, only exhibiting one herd against a good competition. Same may be said of Devons and Holsteins. In Ayrshires we exhibited five head against four from the United States, capturing the great bulk of the awards. The total number of cattle exhibited in these classes by Canada were 180 against over 500 by the United States. They came with the horses and were judged at the same time.

They were well cared for while here, and no complaints as to insufficiency of fodder or otherwise were made. They were provided with forage for twenty-three days. The

horses left here for home on Friday, 8th of September, excepting the two horses from the North-west, which were shipped on the 12th. The cattle were sent off on the following day, 9th September, for Port Huron, where they were detained in quarantine.

The sheep, 310 in number, arrived here on the 22nd of September. Judging commenced on the 25th and continued until 11th October, Canada competing in eight classes, viz.: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, South Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Downs, and Dorset-horns. In these classes the fight was hard, the competition very keen, and all seemed well satisfied with the success attained until the judging commenced with the Oxford Downs. The (one-man power) judge in this class did not appear to be competent, and very great dissatisfaction by the exhibitors was manifested by their expressions of disapproval. The one-man power prevailed.

In the Hampton Downs Canada only exhibited five head, taking four premiums. The United States, of course, taking the remainder.

Two protests were entered against the awards in the English Shophire special classes, the nature of which you were notified.

As a whole the exhibition of sheep was very fine, imported stock taking the lead in a large majority of cases.

The swine, sixty-eight in all, arrived here the same day as the sheep. Three breeds, distinct and separate, Suffolk, Tamworth and Improved Large Yorkshire, these were all included in one class, with one-half the amount in cash premiums, as the Poland China and some other breeds. The exhibitors appearing very much dissatisfied with this classification; the chief of the department consented to make three classes, dividing the prize money in proportion to the number of head on exhibition. This was done, and Canada took \$900 out of the total of \$1,100. This arrangement made the awards very insignificant in these classes.

I noticed the awards in all favourite classes in the United States were very extensive in comparison to the amount offered in other breeds in the several classes.

Of the standard trotters, only two from Canada were in competition with a pretty full class, winning one prize. Our thoroughbred horses had no opposition outside of our own country, which appeared very strange, with a prize list of over \$4,000. I think I have omitted to mention the hackney horses. Mr. Beath, of Bowmanville, and Mr. Hastings, of Toronto, captured the best premiums, the former winning the gold medals, with his beautiful stallion and mare. These horses added greatly to Canada's exhibit, and were much admired.

In summing up the total premiums for live stock and poultry, won by Canada, at this great World' Columbian Exposition, I find the total awards 2,457, Canada taking 963, leaving 1,494 to the United States exhibitors. This is in those classes in which Canada competed.

Had not the Americans imported heavily the past two years in anticipation of the exhibition, Canada would have captured over one-half of the awards.

This importation of good stock into the United States will be felt for years to come.

In several cases where the prizes were duplicated by American associations the number exhibited by Canada were few in comparison to those of the United States. And in other cases, for instance, Leicester and Lincoln sheep, the United States exhibit was weak, and Canada made a clean sweep, but in these classes the prizes were not duplicated by the American associations. The same can be said in some cases in cattle and horses, which accounts in a measure for the lesser amount of money in proportion to the number of the awards.

The system of naming one "executive" juror and two associate jurors—the two latter to be consulted when desired by the executive juror—is not satisfactory. They should act as one, each and all equally responsible. When an exhibitor loses in a contest, he is much more satisfied when the decision is given by three competent men than one man.

For a further statement I will refer you to the final summary of awards inclosed with this statement, and for a more particularized statement, to the summaries for each class also inclosed.

World's Columbian Exposition.

I inclose a statement showing the actual cost for maintenance for all live stock while on exhibition amounting to the sum of \$4,368.14. Over \$700 of this amount was for straw. The floors of the stables were planed plank and very smooth, perfectly level, which necessitated an abundance of bedding to keep the animals in fit condition for exhibition.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours very truly,

THOS. LLOYD JONES,

Superintendent Live Stock, Canadian Exhibit.

Canadian Pavilion, Jackson Park,
CHICAGO, 20th November, 1893.

APPENDIX.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my special report of the Canadian cattle returned from the World's Columbian Exposition; the same having remained the required time in quarantine.

One hundred and eighty-seven cattle were received into quarantine on 11th September, 1893, and on 1st October we received eight more, making a total of 195 Canadian cattle returned from the Exposition, and placed in the Ontario cattle quarantine at Point Edward.

I am pleased to say that the cattle were all in fine condition, and remained healthy while in quarantine, with the exception of one Devon bull, four years old, the property of W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., which died on 13th November, caused by urethral calculi. This is a very serious affection in the bull, owing to the peculiar anatomical construction of the parts involved.

I may here state that owing to this large consignment of stock coming into quarantine at one time, the regular buildings established would not accommodate more than one-half of the animals, and, in consequence, temporary buildings had to be erected.

Four sheds were built, two of them being 90 feet long by 12 feet wide each, one 78 feet long by 24 feet wide, and another small shed 24 feet long by 12 feet wide. These sheds were all floored with plank, and boarded roofs; their walls and roofs being covered with tar paper and battened. These buildings being intended only as a temporary provision, they were built with common lumber, and as cheaply as possible. However, they were comfortable, the owners of the cattle being well satisfied with them.

The cost of building the above sheds was \$1,122.52, and I may add that, in addition to this sum, there were two wells dug, and the fitting out with pumps and water trough cost \$29 more, making a total expenditure for the necessary accommodation of the cattle alone of \$1,151.52.

There were in attendance to these cattle twelve men, who were paid \$1.50 a day for their services, making a total paid for attendance to these cattle for ninety days, \$1,620.

The food supplied these cattle consisted of chopped grain, bran, oil cake, hay and straw, costing in all for food supplied, \$3,727.22, or an average of \$19.12 per head for the ninety days. It is necessary to state here that the cost for the supply of food was considerably increased, owing to the necessity of having to use baled hay and straw, there being no room in the barns for the proper storage of loose hay and straw, particularly in such large quantities as required for so many cattle.

The cost in full in quarantining the Canadian cattle returned from the World's Fair amounted to \$6,498.74, detailed as follows:—

For building temporary sheds, &c.....	\$1,151 52
wages paid attendants (twelve men).....	1,620 00
food supplied.....	3,727 22

Total	<u>\$6,498 74</u>
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Attached hereto is a list showing the different breeds, the sex, the number of cattle in each consignment, the consignee and address.

In addition to the cattle, we also received into quarantine on the 16th October sixty-seven swine returned from the World's Fair, consisting of the various breeds, which are appended in a tabulated statement to this report.

I regret very much to report that hog cholera, in a very virulent form, broke out among the Canadian swine shortly after they were received into quarantine. It made its appearance first on the 28th October, and ceased to spread after the 1st December.

World's Columbian Exposition.

Prompt isolation was adopted, and, with the free use of disinfectants we reduced the death rate to a very low percentage; but, unfortunately, some of the most valuable animals succumbed to the disease.

Thirty-three swine in all were diseased. Seven of this number died, and ten were slaughtered, making a total loss of seventeen.

I may add that none were slaughtered until it was plainly seen that there was no possible chance for their recovery.

To this number may also be added the loss of seven litters, which were farrowed in quarantine; all the young were dead when farrowed, owing to their dam being diseased.

There is no doubt but the swine came in contact with the disease germ in Chicago, as I understand that the Canadian swine, when returning home, were driven over a platform subsequent to a herd of American swine, which were afterwards reported to be diseased.

I here desire to record the invaluable services of Joseph Brethour, one of the principal owners of the swine, who visited the quarantine in the commencement of the disease, and remained some two or three days, by which he rendered great assistance to myself and staff.

The following is a list of the swine that died and were slaughtered, together with the age and appraised value of each animal, the consignee and address:—

Date.	Name of Animal.	Died.	Slaughtered.	Age.	Value.	Owner.
					\$ cts.	
Oct. 28.	Salie 6th, sweepstakes.....	Died.....		1 year..	60 00	Joseph Featherston, Streetsville..
do 28.	Salie 7th do	do		1 do ..	60 00	
Nov. 2.	Columbus, boar.....		Slaughtered... 2 do ..		35 00	
do 4.	Iona, boar		do	1 do ..	25 00	
do 4.	Holwell Rose, sow.....	Died.....		19 mos..	60 00	
do 12.	Whiston Swell, boar.....		Slaughtered... 7 do ..		100 00	
do 12.	Four Suckers.....		do		35 00	
	Four litters farrowed in quar- antine; dead.....				60 00	
do 15.	Canadian Maiden, sow.....		Slaughtered... 1 year..		70 00	
do 23.	Fancy 2nd, sow.....	Died.....		1 do ..	30 00	
do 23.	Fancy 3rd, sow	do		1 do ..	35 00	
do 23.	Lady Duckering, sweepstakes..	do		4 do ..	175 00	
Dec. 1.	Canadian Pride, sow.....		Slaughtered... 2 do ..		65 00	J. E. Brethour, Bur- ford, Ont.
do 3.	Chester, sow.....		do	1 do ..	35 00	
do 8.	Chester, sow (1st prize).....	Died.....		1 do ..	60 00	
	Three litters of pigs farrowed in quarantine; dead.....				65 00	
		7	10		970 00	

There were thirty-four swine contained in two pens, which were thoroughly isolated from the other pens, and in which no disease ever appeared. Those were allowed to leave quarantine December 26th, owing to the fact that they had remained in quarantine seventy-three days perfectly healthy, and were always under the care of one man, who never was allowed to visit any of the other pens or diseased swine. Under these circumstances, it was considered safe in allowing them to be removed.

The remaining sixteen, which had been exposed or diseased, were not allowed to leave quarantine until the 12th day of February, 1894, when they were discharged in a perfectly healthy condition, and without the slightest danger of conveying disease to others, they having remained in quarantine one hundred and twenty-one days.

The expense incurred in quarantining these swine amounts to a considerable sum. The regular building, or pig-sty, in quarantine, would not accommodate more than ten large animals, consequently two temporary pens had to be built of the following dimensions: one twenty-five feet long by twenty feet wide; the other being fifty feet long by ten feet wide. Both were floored and roofed with lumber also battened.

The pens were built with common lumber, making them as cheap as possible. The cost of building the two were three hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents (313.50).

Owing to the subsequent outbreak of cholera, we were compelled to build six more small pens for the reception and proper isolation of the diseased swine, which were built after the following dimensions :

Two pens twelve feet long by six feet wide.

One do twenty-four feet long by eight feet wide.

One do twenty feet wide by eight feet long.

One do fourteen feet long by six feet wide.

One do ten feet long by six feet wide.

These six pens, complete, cost one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180).

Two herdsmen were in attendance on the swine until December 26th. After this date only one man was required, who remained in charge until the swine were removed on February 12th, 1894. The services of one man being from October 16th to December 26th inclusive, making seventy-three days service.

The other attendant was employed from October 16th to February 12th, 1894, inclusive, making one hundred and twenty-one days service.

These men were allowed \$1.25 per day, making a total amount paid for their attendance to swine, two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$242.50).

The food and straw supplied these swine, which consisted of corn, shorts, chopped wheat and bran, cost two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$257.20).

I may state that the expense in the supply of straw was considerably increased in consequence of the bedding, &c., being removed from the pens twice daily and burned.

The incidental expenses in connection with the swine were as follows : \$77.45 for disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, chloride of lime, sulphur, &c., also \$11.62 for coal oil, which was used in burning the bedding taken out of the pens, and also in burning the dead animals ; carting swine to and from quarantine, \$12.

The total expense (to date) in quarantining the Canadian swine on their return from Chicago was eleven hundred and one dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$1,101.27) detailed as follows :—

For buildings	\$ 500 50
food supplied.....	257 20
attendance (two men).....	242 50
incidental expenses.....	101 07
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,101 27

making a total cost in quarantining the Canadian cattle and swine returned from the World's Columbian Exposition, (to date) seven thousand six hundred dollars and one cent (\$7,600.01).

The above report is most respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.)

E. P. WESTELL,

Inspector.

Sarnia, Ont., March 13th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

AGRICULTURE.

GROUP I.

H. Grout.....	Townsend, Ont.....	Wheat.
Andrew Turnbull.....	N. Dumfries, Ont.....	do
McKeown Bros.....	Oakland, Man.....	do
N. Brossard.....	Ste. Geneviève, Que.....	do
N. Doussaout.....	Côte St. Michel, Que.....	do
William Grier.....	Grande Frèmière, Que.....	Barley.
James Russell.....	Carluke, Ont.....	do
Thomas Berry.....	Tyneside, Ont.....	do
Chas. McMonies.....	Flamboro', Ont.....	do
John C. Shaw.....	Woodburn, Ont.....	do and wheat.
Ralph Brewels.....	Whitechurch, Ont.....	do
John Frederick Pyke.....	Locust Hill, Ont.....	do
Charles Grant.....	West Nissouri, Ont.....	Rye.
J. McMartin.....	Grande Frèmière, Que.....	Wheat and oats.
James Martin.....	St. Eustache, Que.....	Barley.
T. Wilkinson.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Oats.
W. H. R. Talbot.....	London, Ont.....	Buckwheat.
Moses Heron.....	Tuscarora, Ont.....	do
Robert Chambers.....	Wainfleet, Ont.....	do
Geo. N. Harris.....	Beverley, Ont.....	do
J. Gagnon.....	Côte St. Michel, Que.....	Corn.
Canadian Government (Department of Indian Affairs).....	Ottawa, Canada.....	Grains, grasses and vegetables.
W. A. Crosthwaite.....	Barton, Ont.....	Wheat.
John E. Sager.....	St. George, Ont.....	do
W. Rennie.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oats and barley.
John Rutherford.....	Roseville, Ont.....	Wheat.
C. Marshall.....	Binbrook, Ont.....	do
D. McArthur & Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	do
A. M. Morden.....	Pincher Creek, Alta.....	do barley and oats.
Oliver Jarvis.....	Windham, Ont.....	do
Jackson Jameson.....	Tuscorora, Ont.....	do
Asylum Farm.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Timothy, wheat.
Earl of Aberdeen.....	Vernon, B.C.....	Wheat.
J. W. Atkinson.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Oats.
Austin Mills.....	Austin, Man.....	Flour.
Leonard Blain.....	La Rivière, Man.....	Wheat.
G. R. Black.....	Wellwood, Man.....	do
W. J. Benny.....	Eden, Man.....	do
D. Burt.....	St. George, Ont.....	do and barley.
J. E. Brethour.....	Burford, Ont.....	do
Judson Barlow.....	Binbrook, Ont.....	do
John A. Bruce & Co.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Rye, timothy, millet, oats, pease.
P. Bowman.....	Northfield Centre, Ont.....	Oats, buckwheat.
George Baker.....	Woodhouse, Ont.....	Oats, wheat, barley, clover seed.
Brackman & Ker Milling Co'y.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Pearl barley.
S. Y. Brown.....	Elizabethtown, Ont.....	Barley.
Andrew Clifford.....	St. Joseph's Island, Ont.....	Wheat.
Thomas Clinton.....	Spallumcheen, B.C.....	do
Isaac Coon.....	Glanford, Ont.....	Timothy, oats, beans.
James Colling.....	do.....	Barley.
C. Dougherty.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	Oats.
J. I. Davidson.....	Pickering, Ont.....	do
William Drummond.....	Wilnot, Ont.....	Timothy seed.
M. Ecker.....	Binbrook, Ont.....	Wheat.
Price Ellison.....	Vernon, B.C.....	Barley, wheat.
Thomas Elmes.....	Princeton, Ont.....	Oats, barley, wheat.
Foxall Brothers.....	Clifford Vale, Brandon Hills, Man.....	Wheat.
George Fair.....	Onondago, Ont.....	do
J. Featherstone.....	Nelson, Ont.....	do
Alex. Foran.....	Saltfleet, Ont.....	Timothy seed.
Gaylord Greenman.....	Charlottetown, Ont.....	Oats, wheat, barley, timothy
D. G. Cummings.....	Spallumcheen, B.C.....	Wheat.
Central Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Cereals and grasses.
W. Hope.....	Carberry, Man.....	Wheat.
H. R. Honeyman.....	Eden, Man.....	do

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &C.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

GROUP 1—Continued.

H. Hindly.....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	Wheat.
Wm. Harris.....	Day Mills, Ont.....	Buckwheat, wheat and barley.
Thomas Hayes.....	Spallumcheen, B.C.....	Wheat.
J. Hickey.....	Binbrook, Ont.....	Barley.
Hogg Bros.....	Oakville, Ont.....	do
John Hull.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	Flour.
T. Lloyd Jones.....	Burford, Ont.....	Wheat.
C. Johns.....	Saanich, B.C.....	Oats.
Thomas James.....	Spallumcheen, B.C.....	Egyptian oats.
Jubilee Farm.....	Ladner's, B.C.....	Oats.
William Kilkenny.....	Broomhill, Man.....	Barley.
Louis Koehler.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	do
W. L. Law.....	Burlington, Ont.....	Wheat.
W. R. Ledger.....	Burford, Ont.....	do
W. H. Ladner.....	Ladner's, B.C.....	do
James McKinnon.....	Port Findlay, Ont.....	do
W. & M. McDonald.....	Beverly, Ont.....	do
D. McLean.....	Rockton, Calgary, N.W.T.....	Flour.
M. McLaughlin & Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do
A. E. & H. Mellon.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	Wheat.
M. W. Morrison.....	Griswold, Man.....	do
Government of Manitoba.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	do
T. Manderson.....	Reach, Ont.....	Wheat, oats, barley and rye.
J. A. Marshall.....	Binbrook, Ont.....	Wheat.
Wm. Macklin.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	do
A. J. Misner.....	Gainsborough, Ont.....	do and oats.
D. Matheson.....	Spallumcheen, B.C.....	do
R. Mason & Son.....	Puslinch, Ont.....	Barley.
Jacob Steimmiller.....	Walkerton, Ont.....	Flour.
Moose Mountain Trading Company.....	Cannington Manor, N.W.T.....	do
Government of North-west Territories.....	Regina, N.W.T.....	Oats, wheat and barley.
Government Experiment Station.....	Indian Head, N.W.T.....	Cereals and grasses.
Stephen Nairn.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Oatmeal.
George Oliphant.....	Sheridan, Ont.....	Wheat.
Ontario Agricultural College.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Oats, wheat and barley.
Richard O'Hara.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	Barley.
Wm. M. Orr.....	Saltfleet, Ont.....	Timothy and rye.
William Oliver.....	Hannon, Ont.....	Millet seed.
J. S. Pearce.....	London, Ont.....	Wheat.
Thomas Puzey.....	Woodhouse, Ont.....	do and barley.
George Padget.....	Markham, Ont.....	Oats.
Wm. Pennock.....	South Crosby, Ont.....	Wheat, timothy seed, barley, rye
J. E. Richardson.....	Burford, Ont.....	do and oats.
Charles Rymal.....	Flamboro', Ont.....	Oats.
Wm. Sandy.....	Thornhill, Ont.....	Wheat.
P. W. Stephen.....	Whitechurch, Ont.....	do
Alex. Scott.....	Erin, Ont.....	do
John A. Smith.....	Simcoe P.O., Ont.....	do
Dennis Smith.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	do
S. P. Stipe.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	do
J. C. Stafford.....	Lansdowne, Ont.....	Oats and wheat.
M. & S. Smith.....	Glanford, Ont.....	do
E. F. Snyder & Son.....	Abingdon, Ont.....	do
J. C. Smith.....	Burford, Ont.....	Timothy seed.
N. H. Stevens.....	Chatham, Ont.....	Flour.
Alex. Thompson.....	East Flamboro', Ont.....	Wheat and oats.
William Tuck.....	Watertown, Ont.....	do rye and barley.
Charles Tuck (Watertown P. O.).....	Nelson, Ont.....	do
D. Tillson.....	Tilsonburg, Ont.....	Flour and meal.
James Urie.....	Seneca, Ont.....	Timothy seed.
William Wenman.....	Souris, Man.....	White oats.
George Wagg.....	Uxbridge, Ont.....	Wheat.
Major Walker.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	do and barley.
Robert Walker.....	do.....	do
William Walker.....	Carluke, Ont.....	Wheat.
Richard Wilson.....	Townsend, Ont.....	do and oats.
Richard P. Wilson.....	Sheridan, Ont.....	Oats, barley and rye.
John Wilson (Hannon P. O.).....	Glanford, Ont.....	Rye.
Whitlaw, Baird & Co.....	Paris, Ont.....	Flour.
J. Wilson.....	Fergus, Ont.....	Oatmeal.
Western Milling Co. Ltd.....	Regina, N.W.T.....	Flour.
Chas. Young.....	St. Joseph's Island, Ont.....	Wheat and pease.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

GROUP 1—Concluded.

J. W. Young.....	Barton, Ont.....	Wheat and pease.
Uriah Young.....	Pickering, Ont.....	Oats.
Joseph Brethour.....	Burford, Ont.....	Wheat.
L. Cockler.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Oats.
Bracknan & Ker Milling Co.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Rolled oats.
Western Milling Co. Ltd.....	Regina, N.W.T.....	Wheat.
Benj. Martin.....	Saltfleet, Ont.....	Timothy.
W. Much.....		Oats.

GROUP 2.

Christie, Brown & Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Biscuits and crackers.
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GROUP 3.

Provincial Government of Quebec.....	Quebec, Que.....	Maple sugar and syrup.
J. E. Acres.....	Poplar Hills, Ont.....	Clover comb honey.
The Goold, Shapely & Muir Co.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Clover comb honey, Brood foundation, and one reversible honey extractor.
John W. Oughtred.....	Marbleton, Que.....	Maple sugar and syrup.
Wm. Johnson.....	East Farnham, Que.....	do
G. G. Griggs.....	Mansonville, Que.....	do
Wm. Eldridge.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
S. Corneil.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	Bee smoker, clover comb honey.
Geo. Wood.....	Monticello, Ont.....	Linden extracted honey.
Albert Picket.....	Nasagaweya, Ont.....	do
Geo. Harris & Son.....	Dungannon, Ont.....	White clover extracted honey.
J. B. Hall.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	Clover comb honey.
Provincial Government of Ontario.....	Selby, Ont.....	Extracted and comb honey.
A. E. Sherrington.....	Walkerton, Ont.....	Linden extracted honey.
R. McKnight.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	do
D. Chalmers.....	Poole, Ont.....	Thistle extracted honey.
J. Newton.....	Thamesford, Ont.....	Clover comb honey.
C. D. Jewell.....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	Maple sugar and syrup.
L. R. Whitman.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
W. A. Morrison.....	Montreal, Que.....	do
Phillips Bros.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Syrups.
G. H. Grimm.....	Montreal, Que.....	Maple syrup.
S. P. Caineron.....	Dunham, Que.....	Maple sugar and syrup.
W. L. Sager.....	Abbotts Corner, Que.....	do
S. S. Soles.....	West Brome, Que.....	do
Gilmore & Co.....	Huntingdon, Que.....	do
M. H. Mandigo.....	Sutton, Que.....	do

GROUP 5.

Geo. Irving.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.....	Field beans.
Thomas Irving (Logan's Farm).....	Montreal, Que.....	Horse beans.
John Hume.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Beans.
William Captain, (Indian).....	Tuscarora, Ont.....	do
Wm. Murray.....	Laird, Ont.....	Beans and pease.
Chas. Young.....	St. Joseph's Island, Ont.....	Beans.
John Lyons.....	Clappison's Corners, Ont.....	do
Andrew Clifford.....	St. Joseph's Island, Ont.....	Pease.
Fred. Reinke.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	do
J. E. Mitchell.....	Balmoral, Ont.....	do

GROUP 6.

F. W. Fearman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Hams and bacon.
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GROUP 7.

A. F. MacLaren.....	Windsor, Ont.....	MacLaren's Imperial cheese.
Thomas Dippic Millar.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	Millar's Royal Paragon cheese.
Bell, Simpson & Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Butter in tins for export.
H. Fowell.....	Belleville, Ont.....	Milk aerator, transporting milk can.
F. C. McInnes.....	Lucknow, Ont.....	Cheese.
Geo. Jackson.....	Napanee, Ont.....	do
Geo. Kerr.....	Singleton, Ont.....	do
Morell Dairying Co.....	Morell, P.E.I.....	do

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*GROUP 7—*Continued.*

Onésime Lafond	Yamaska, Que.	Cheese.
Sidney M. Halladay	Elgin, Ont.	do
Emile Hamelin	Grondines, Que.	do
C. W. Thompson	Cooper, Ont.	do
L. C. Archibald	Antigonish, N.S.	do
A. Allie	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	do
W. D. Angus	Newbridge, Ont.	do
W. J. Atkinson	Granthurst, Ont.	do
J. W. Blyth	Varney, Ont.	do
T. J. Ballantyne	Listowel, Ont.	do
Sarah Baskett	London, Ont.	do
John Brayley	Marston, Ont.	do
G. B. Brodie	Pond Mills, Ont.	do
J. Beaton	Brantford, Ont.	do
H. E. Brintnell	Plainfield, Ont.	do
G. H. Barr	Culloden, Ont.	do
Ezra Bates	Mount Elgin, Ont.	do
G. Beaton	Norwich, Ont.	do
T. D. Barry	Putnam, Ont.	do
M. R. Brown	Appin, Ont.	do
R. T. Beckett	Malakoff, Ont.	do
T. G. Bell	Belleville, Ont.	do
J. Bissell	Brockville, Ont.	do
D. Rond	York, Ont.	do
Charles O. Paget	Madoc, Ont.	do
J. Brown	Ingersoll, Ont.	do
J. C. Brintnell	Plainfield, Ont.	do
J. Brodie	Mapleton, Ont.	do
W. A. Bothwell	Woodstock, Ont.	do
W. W. Brown	Attercliffe Station, Ont.	do
F. Boyes	Nilestown, Ont.	do
B. B. Bellamy	Jellyby, Ont.	do
G. A. Boyes	Mapleton, Ont.	do
B. Bancelor	Birnam, Ont.	do
O. & R. Banks	Thamesford, Ont.	do
Wm. Bethalem	Centreville, Ont.	do
C. A. Beattie	Iron Hill, Que.	do
D. O. Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Que.	do
J. W. Benjamin	West Brome, Que.	do
G. Boland	Ste. Ursule, Que.	do
J. D. Barrington	Ste. Martine, Que.	do
Mr. & Mrs. R. Blunt	Foster, Que.	do
T. L. Burnett	Farnham Centre, Que.	do
A. Brisette	Stanford, Que.	do
A. Belisle	La Baie, Que.	do
E. Boivin	St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.	do
J. A. Barter	Avondale, N.B.	do
S. M. Barre	Winnipeg, Man.	do
J. Burgess	Murray Harbour North, P.E.I.	do
C. J. Brown	Cornwall, P.E.I.	do
G. Burgess	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	do
B. J. Connolly	Kintore, Ont.	do
J. S. Clarke	Warwick West, Ont.	do
John Connolly	Malcolm, Ont.	do
Geo. Cleall	Selby, Ont.	do
R. Cornett	Dundalk, Ont.	do
R. Cuddie	Woodstock, Ont.	do
A. Chalmers	Monkton, Ont.	do
Mrs. E. M. Carter	Cowansville, Que.	do
W. Campbell	Cannamore, Ont.	do
N. E. Clement	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.	do
R. R. Cranston	West Magdala, Ont.	do
R. Chown	Ingersoll, Ont.	do
J. D. Corless	Vittoria, Ont.	do
P. Campbell	Morewood, Ont.	do
A. Campbell	Ormond, Ont.	do
E. E. Chaffee	Summerstown, Ont.	do
J. W. Copeland	Eastwood, Ont.	do
M. Chalcraft	Delaware, Ont.	do
E. Cohoe	Humberstone, Ont.	do
Geo. H. Pollard	Burnbrae, Ont.	do
H. Clark	Smith's Falls, Ont.	do

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

GROUP 7—*Continued.*

R. Cavanagh	Appleton, Ont.	Cheese.
W. Caldwell	Drumbo, Ont.	do
Chas. Mills	Hastings, Ont.	do
R. B. Cochrane	Elginburg, Ont.	do
W. Clark	Brinston's Corners, Ont.	do
James Connolly	Asfeldt, Ont.	do
J. Clark	Belleville, Ont.	do
A. Crittenden	West Brome, Que.	do
J. W. Cummings	Grafton, Ont.	do
A. C. Carter	Cowansville, Que.	do
A. Crittenden	West Brome, Que.	do
Angus Cameron	Antigonish, N. S.	do
A. Cameron	Dunnore, N. S.	do
John Dempsey	Fairview, Ont.	do
D. A. Dempsey	Stratford, Ont.	do
J. R. Dargavel	Elgin, Ont.	do
Dargavel & Murphy	do	do
Gilbert Dickey	Lambeth, Ont.	do
William Duff	Inverary, Ont.	do
W. P. Dempsey	Belleville, Ont.	do
W. J. Dunlop	Trowbridge, Ont.	do
G. V. DeLong	Harrow, Ont.	do
Joseph Dickenson	Springfield, Ont.	do
J. S. Dougan	Bridgewater, Ont.	do
Sarah Dougan	Belleville, Ont.	do
Nap. Defosses	Nicolet, Que.	do
J. N. Duguay	La Baie du Febvres, Que.	do
S. Duhamel	Pigeon Hill, Que.	do
Edmund Deauplaise	St. Pie de Guire, Que.	do
Edmund Deauplaise (Blue Star)	do	do
T. Durnin	St. Stanislas de Kostka, Que.	do
D. Desmers	St. Zéphérin, Que.	do
T. J. Dillon	New Perth, P. E. I.	do
Evertts & Strong (Lone Star)	Easton's Corners, Ont.	do
M. K. Evertts & Son (Rideau Valley)	do	do
W. H. Effingham	(Old Fairfield) Crumlin, Ont.	do
William Eager	Morrisburg, Ont.	do
Geo. Eager	Kemptville, Ont.	do
J. W. Einbury	Tweed, Ont.	do
Elgin Model Factory	Elgin, Ont.	do
J. Evans	Belmont, Ont.	do
William Fitzgerald	Dufferin, Ont.	do
J. Fowler	Mt. Chesney, Ont.	do
R. Facey	Harrietsville, Ont.	do
Miss Nellie Ettershank	Knowlton, Que.	do
Andrew Fossy	Granboro', Que.	do
M. Fleurant	St. Patrick's Hill, Que.	do
J. Felix	Champlain, Que.	do
W. F. Gerow	Napanee, Ont.	do
James A. Gray	Atwood, Ont.	do
A. F. Gardner	Hawkesbury, Ont.	do
P. H. Green	Sheffield, Ont.	do
John Geary	London, Ont.	do
G. Goodhand	Milverton, Ont.	do
C. J. Gilroy	Glen Buell, Ont.	do
T. Grieve	Wyandotte, Ont.	do
J. S. Grieve	Salford, Ont.	do
J. B. Gardiner	Mainsville, Ont.	do
James A. Gray	Atwood, Ont.	do
D. W. Garvey	Talbotville, Ont.	do
J. Gay	Sine, Ont.	do
D. Gillen	Belleville, Ont.	do
R. Groat	Georgetown, Ont.	do
J. Given	Madoc, Ont.	do
L. P. Hubbs	Hillier, Ont.	do
Samuel Howard	Gorrie, Ont.	do
H. Hockey	Dereham Centre, Ont.	do
Hodgson Bros.	Roblin Factory, Belleville, Ont.	do
W. W. Harris	Rothsay, Ont.	do
R. J. Hampton	Dorchester, Ont.	do
Miss E. A. Hannan	St. Thomas, Ont.	do
J. Hamilton	Vars, Ont.	do

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*GROUP 7—*Continued.*

James Hogan	Kingston, Ont.	Cheese.
T. J. Humphrey	Hickson, Ont.	do
Mrs. Wilson	Apsley, Ont.	do
E. A. Hunter	Welland Station, Ont.	do
J. Herity	Warkworth, Ont.	do
A. Herity	Belleville, Ont.	do
W. T. Hollis	Proton Station, Ont.	do
Henderson Bros.	Athens, Ont.	do
E. V. Halladay	Elgin, Ont.	do
G. W. Henderson	Belleville, Ont.	do
J. L. & H. S. Gilbert	Dunham, Que.	do
Z. Genest	St. Patrick's Hill, Que.	do
J. N. Gaudreau	Magog, Que.	do
W. T. Gardiner	St. Louis Station, Que.	do
A. Gerin	St. Edwidge, Que.	do
L. Gilbert	St. Ferdinand de Halifax, Megan- tic County, Que.	do
Gabriel Hamel	Cap Santé, Que.	do
J. A. Howie	Vale Perkins, Millington, Que.	do
C. M. Harvey	Venice, Que.	do
Mrs. J. Hawke	East Stanbridge, Que.	do
J. H. Hawkesworth	Mabou, N.S.	do
E. L. Head	New Perth, P.E.I.	do
J. E. Hopkins	Nappan, N.S.	do
R. H. Hood	Mt. Stewart, P.E.I.	do
S. J. Ingalls	Dunboro', Que.	do
C. D. Jewell	Sweetsburg, Que.	do
J. S. Isard	Willisroft, Ont.	do
J. Ireland	Beachville, Ont.	do
J. A. James	Nilestown, Ont.	do
R. Jardine	Camlachie, Ont.	do
Hugh Jack	Carthage, Ont.	do
G. Jackman	Napanee, Ont.	do
E. Johnston	Birr, Ont.	do
W. Johnston	Belleville, Ont.	do
Kaufman Bros.	Villa Nova, Ont.	do
F. E. Kline	Lakefield, Ont.	do
B. L. King	Railton, Ont.	do
T. Keenan & Sons	Kingston, Ont.	do
J. A. Kinsella	Lancaster, Ont.	do
William Green	Campbellford, Ont.	do
Annie Elevier	Madoc, Ont.	do
Moses Knetchel	Tavistock, Ont.	do
Allan Kennedy	Union Centre, N.S.	do
John Lain	Big Springs, Ont.	do
A. Latta	Plainfield, Ont.	do
J. Latta	Trenton, Ont.	do
J. Latta	Shannonville, Ont.	do
W. Latta	Thurlow, Ont.	do
C. O. Luton	Lyons, Ont.	do
Miss Mary J. Caverly	Stirling, Ont.	do
S. R. Lee	Hickson, Ont.	do
Jas. Lappan	Lansdowne, Ont.	do
J. Lowry	Frankford, Ont.	do
W. Lloyd	Roelin, Ont.	do
J. L. Lemire	La Baie, Que.	do
H. Lefebvre	St. Zéphirin, Que.	do
J. H. Lefebvre	La Baie, Que.	do
Mary Larose	Sutton Flat, Que.	do
A. S. Lloyd	Ormatown, Que.	do
J. D. Leclair	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	do
Gideon Moore	Kenilworth, Ont.	do
John Morrison	Newry, Ont.	do
Franklin Meech	North Augusta, Ont.	do
D. M. Macpherson	(Apple Hill) Lancaster, Ont.	do
E. J. Madden	Newburgh, Ont.	do
Frank Millson	Pinkerton, Ont.	do
A. W. Mallory	Mallorytown, Ont.	do
J. B. Muir	Avonbank, Ont.	do
J. W. Mitchell	Lansdowne, Ont.	do
W. Murray	Underwood, Ont.	do
J. Morton	Wellman's Corners, Ont.	do

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

GROUP 7—Continued.

M. Morrison.....	Harriston, Ont.....	Cheese.
T. Myers.....	Forfar, Ont.....	do
Jas. Morrison.....	Henfryn, Ont.....	do
W. Morris.....	Avon, Ont.....	do
A. Millson.....	Gorrie, Ont.....	do
L. D. Monk.....	Dorchester, Ont.....	do
J. F. Miller.....	North Bruce, Ont.....	do
B. Mallory.....	Frankford, Ont.....	do
W. Munroe & Son.....	Navan, Ont.....	do
A. E. Millson.....	Peebles, Ont.....	do
C. G. Miners.....	Tilsonburg, Ont.....	do
H. Morton.....	West Huntingdon, Ont.....	do
W. Meiklejohn.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
W. J. Majury.....	Warwick West, Ont.....	do
T. C. Mallory.....	Mallorytown, Ont.....	do
McAuley & Keeley.....	Railton, Ont.....	do
Geo. E. McTaggart.....	Rodgerville, Ont.....	do
Jas. McKellar.....	Tiverton, Ont.....	do
Jas. McCabe.....	Eastwood, Ont.....	do
Geo. McDonald.....	Bluevale, Ont.....	do
Duncan N. McKellar.....	Lakeside, Ont.....	do
J. McDermott.....	Tiverton, Ont.....	do
Alex. McGregor.....	Rankin, Ont.....	do
G. B. McLeod.....	Thamesford, Ont.....	do
D. McMillan.....	Poole, Ont.....	do
Jas. McCann.....	Perth, Ont.....	do
J. A. McIntosh.....	Kohler, Ont.....	do
J. McCoombs.....	Big Springs, Ont.....	do
A. P. McCallum.....	Waterford, Ont.....	do
J. McKenzie.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
J. McKelvie.....	do.....	do
W. H. McLean.....	Crinan, Ont.....	do
Mrs. A. McCombs.....	Selkirk, Ont.....	do
Mrs. R. McCrow.....	Drumbo, Ont.....	do
W. McIlvride.....	Stayner, Ont.....	do
M. McNicoll.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
P. McIntosh.....	Winchester Springs, Ont.....	do
Robt. Morrison.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
Mrs. A. McFarlane.....	Sutton Junction, Que.....	do
Geo. Miller.....	West Brome, Que.....	do
A. McFarlane.....	Cowansville, Que.....	do
Miller & Crittenden.....	West Brome, Que.....	do
J. Morneau.....	St. Patrick's Hill, Que.....	do
J. A. MacDonald.....	Athelstan, Que.....	do
J. R. Moore.....	Morell, P. E. I.....	do
T. W. McKee.....	Sutton Junction, Que.....	do
William MacFarlane.....	West Brome, Que.....	do
Mrs. William MacFarlane.....	do.....	do
G. McCrum.....	Iron Hill, Que.....	do
D. McPhie.....	River John, N. S.....	do
J. McKenzie.....	Sailor's Hope, P. E. I.....	do
T. Naylor.....	Campbellford, Ont.....	do
W. J. Niblock.....	Kingscroft, Que.....	do
A. T. Newton.....	Abercorn, Que.....	do
Mrs. A. Newton.....	do.....	do
Eugene Normand.....	St. Thomas, Que.....	do
Sarah Newton.....	Sutton Flat, Que.....	do
C. Newton.....	do.....	do
T. N. Noyes.....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	do
T. O'Flynn.....	Kinkora, Ont.....	do
W. H. Olds.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	do
Amos Pickard.....	Wellburn, Ont.....	do
J. J. Porritt.....	Tweed, Ont.....	do
Mrs. Eliza Parsons.....	Guelph, Ont.....	do
S. R. Payne.....	Warsaw, Ont.....	do
L. Patten.....	Oxford Mills, Ont.....	do
G. G. Pablou.....	Perth, Ont.....	do
W. Pomeroy.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	do
W. Pow.....	Mt. Elgin, Ont.....	do
J. Perkins.....	Leesboro', Ont.....	do
A. A. Parker.....	Rockford, Ont.....	do
J. L. Phillips.....	Brockville, Ont.....	do

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

GROUP 7—Continued.

J. G. Patterson.....	Conn, Ont.....	Cheese.
W. A. Perkins.....	East Dunham, Que.....	do
Mrs. K. L. Perkins.....	do.....	do
H. W. Perkins.....	do.....	do
W. S. Purdy.....	Savage's Mills, Que.....	do
W. Parent.....	St. Elphege, Que.....	do
Aidee Plante.....	St. Ours, Que.....	do
E. Proulx.....	La Baie du Febvres, Que.....	do
W. A. Pareneau.....	St. François du Lac, Que.....	do
N. Parenteau.....	St. Michel, Yamaska, Que.....	do
Addie Peacock.....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	do
O. Parent.....	St. Zépherin, Que.....	do
J. A. Plamondon.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.....	do
J. A. Ruddick.....	Perth, Ont.....	do
J. Raphael.....	Mallorytown, Ont.....	do
H. P. Richardson.....	Kerwood, Ont.....	do
J. Roberts.....	Allenford, Ont.....	do
J. C. Rumble.....	Holbrook, Ont.....	do
W. S. Stocks.....	Markdale, Ont.....	do
Charles Stewart.....	Flesherton, Ont.....	do
Luther Stevens.....	Delta, Ont.....	do
J. H. Singleton.....	Singleton, Ont.....	do
W. H. Sweet.....	Tilsonburg, Ont.....	do
Hugh Spence.....	Norwood, Ont.....	do
P. W. Strong.....	Brockville, Ont.....	do
H. B. Stevens.....	Lambeth, Ont.....	do
W. S. Sifton.....	Strathroy, Ont.....	do
W. J. Spry.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
E. Smith.....	Thorndale, Ont.....	do
Ira M. Smith.....	Long Lake, Ont.....	do
T. Stacey.....	Fullarton, Ont.....	do
A. Schrumm.....	Bismarck, Ont.....	do
J. H. Stillman.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	do
I. T. Saul.....	Birr, Ont.....	do
E. A. Sims.....	Devizes, Ont.....	do
M. Robert.....	Milton East, Que.....	do
E. A. Russell.....	Stanbridge East, Que.....	do
Ernest Russell.....	North Stanbridge, Que.....	do
E. Rivard.....	St. Casimir, Que.....	do
D. F. Sweet.....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	do
H. P. Sweet.....	West Brome, Que.....	do
Germain Ste. Pierre.....	Victoriaville, Arthabaska, Que.....	do
C. St. Laurent.....	St. Valère de Bulstrode, Que.....	do
J. Savard.....	St. Alban, Que.....	do
W. J. Sheldon.....	Brome Corners, Que.....	do
J. B. Strong.....	Sutton Flat, Que.....	do
J. N. Sloat.....	Tracey Mills, N.B.....	do
Sussex Dairy Co.....	Sussex, N.B.....	do
D. Shunk.....	Ste. Anne, Man.....	do
J. L. Talbot.....	Lucan, Ont.....	do
W. Trousdale.....	Railton, Ont.....	do
Wm. E. Thompson.....	Eldorado, Ont.....	do
F. C. Taylor.....	Fairview, Ont.....	do
Jas. Thompson.....	Evelyn, Ont.....	do
R. Troy.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
R. J. Tillson.....	Haseville, Que.....	do
Mrs. M. J. Tracey.....	Mansonville, Que.....	do
Alfred Trudel.....	St. Prosper, Que.....	do
M. Toof.....	Sweetsburg, Que.....	do
W. H. Tillson.....	West Farnham, Que.....	do
C. L. Tilley & Son.....	Waterville, N.B.....	do
C. L. Tilley & Son.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	do
W. M. Topping.....	Elmbank, Ont.....	do
O. Vandervoort.....	Stirling, Ont.....	do
Mrs. N. Vidal.....	Warwick, Que.....	do
Nazaire Vidal.....	do.....	do
J. T. Warrington, jun.....	(Allan's Settlement) Belleville, O.....	do
W. Whelan.....	Centreville, Ont.....	do
R. S. Tivey.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
W. Woods.....	Molesworth, Ont.....	do
J. Wilford.....	Brownsville, Ont.....	do
C. H. Wood.....	South Finch, Ont.....	do

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

GROUP 7—Continued.

J. R. Wiltse.....	Scotch Line, Ont.....	Cheese.
Jas. Whitton.....	Wellman's Corners, Ont.....	do
R. White.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
J. F. Williams.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	do
W. G. Wright.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
J. H. Wilkinson.....	Verschoyle, Ont.....	do
Wellie E. Wartman.....	Cushendall, Ont.....	do
N. Webster.....	Lansdowne, Ont.....	do
G. A. Walker.....	South Cayuga, Ont.....	do
S. T. Wallace.....	Lavender, Ont.....	do
Robt. Wherry.....	(Mountain Pass) Knowlton, Que.	do
W. A. Wells.....	Sutton, Que.....	do
H. O. Wales.....	Sutton Junction, Que.....	do
E. G. Welch.....	Farnham, Que.....	do
Mrs. E. G. Welch.....	do	do
A. W. Woodard.....	Sutton Flat, Que.....	do
W. H. Walker.....	Huntingdon, Que.....	do
J. G. Wales.....	East Dunham, Que.....	do
C. Wilkins.....	Mansonville Station, Que.....	do
C. M. Willey.....	Abercorn, Que.....	do
A. Whitehead.....	Robins Bury, Que.....	do
J. T. Warrington, jr.....	Belleville, Ont.....	do
Dairy Commissioner.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mammoth cheese.
Jas. W. Robertson.....	do	Cheese.
T. D. Millar.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	do
Alex. F. MacLaren.....	Stratford, Ont.....	do
J. E. Young.....	Strathroy, Ont.....	do
L. A. Zufelt.....	Chesterville, Ont.....	do
Trudel & Co.....	St. Ubalde, Que.....	do
Halladay & Co.....	Chesley, Ont.....	Butter.
Jas. Struthers.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	do
Isaac Wenger.....	Ayton, Ont.....	do
Alex. E. Wark.....	Paisley, Ont.....	do
Alexis Chicoine.....	St. Marc, Que.....	do
Binion & Rutherford.....	Iroquois, Ont.....	do
Aaron Wenger.....	Ayton, Ont.....	do
P. L. Richard.....	St. Louis, N.B.....	do
East View Stock Farm.....	Cookshire, Que.....	do
Dr. T. J. Barnardo.....	Russell, Man.....	do
N. E. Bernatchez.....	Montmagny, Que.....	do
Alphonse Furvoy.....	St. Michel, Que.....	do
Frank Wilson.....	Montreal, Que.....	do
A. W. Kimpton.....	Piedmont, Que.....	do
Z. S. Lawrence.....	West Shefford, Que.....	do
H. J. Hayes.....	Glenroy, Ont.....	do
Macpherson & Tache.....	Quebec, Que.....	do
Melville Patterson.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
John J. Emerson.....	Sutton Junction, Que.....	do
Thomas H. Mason.....	Straffordville, Ont.....	do
John Dougall.....	Cowansville, Que.....	do
G. W. L. French.....	Island Brook, Que.....	do
Walter Taylor.....	Cookshire, Que.....	do
H. Miller.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
Wm. V. Birch.....	Coaticook, Que.....	do
Mrs. Chas. Long.....	Blessington, Ont.....	do
Mrs. M. E. Emerson.....	Sutton Junction, Que.....	do
N. P. Emerson.....	do	do
L. R. Whitman.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
H. Chamberlain.....	West Bolton, Que.....	do
J. D. Leclair.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	do
Croil & McCullough.....	Aultsville, Ont.....	do
W. P. Hillhouse.....	Knowlton, Que.....	do
W. C. Binion.....	Iroquois, Ont.....	do
Samuel R. Taylor.....	Waterloo, Que.....	do
T. L. Burnett.....	Farnham Centre, Que.....	do
Mrs. J. D. Leclair.....	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.....	do
S. R. Brill.....	Teeswater, Ont.....	do

GROUP 8.

Provincial Government of Quebec.....	Quebec, Que.....	Tobacco trophy and chewing tobacco.
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OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

GROUP 9.

Thomas Skinner.....	Indian Head, N. W. T.....	Wool.
William Dickson.....	do.....	do
George Irving.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.....	Flaxseed.

GROUP 10.

Blackwood Bros.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Ginger ale, soda water and aerated beverages.
Brown Bros.....	Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.....	St. Alice mineral water.
K. Arnoldi, Hotel Co., Caledonia Springs, Ont.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Seltzer water.
Thorpe & Co.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Mineral water.
Chas. Gurd & Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Ginger ale, soda water and syrups.

GROUP 11.

Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited).....	Walkerville, Canada.....	"Canadian club" whiskey
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GROUP 12.

Dominion Brewery Co. (Limited).....	Toronto, Ont	India pale ale, export and bottled; bottled India pale ale; bottled amber ale; bottled porter; stock-ale in wood; amber ale in wood; pale ale in wood; and porter in wood.
John Labatt.....	London, Ont	Bottled extra stock-ale, winter brewed; bottle extrastock-ale, autumn brewed; bottled extra pale ale, summer brewed; bottled India pale ale; porter in wood; India pale ale in wood; extra stock-ale in wood; XXX bottled stout.
Thomas Holliday.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Bottled ale; bottled brown stout; and ale in wood.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co.....	London, Ont.	India pale export ale; World's Fair India pale ale; amber bottled ale; bottled porter; Bavarian bottled lager beer; and ale in wood.
George Sleeman.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Bottled beer; bottled export ale; bottled porter; and ale in wood.
Prescott Brewing and Malting Co. (L'd.).....	Prescott, Ont.	Bottled India ale (special); and ale in wood.
John Lindberg.....	Halifax, N. S.	Bottled India pale ale; bottled brown stout; and bottled XXX ale.
Edward L. Drewery.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lager beer, bottled; bottled golden amber ale and bottled porter.
John Bott.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	Malt bottled stout.

GROUP 14.

I. E. Pearson.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Gate opener.
Provincial Government of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Artistic decorative arrangement of cereals and grasses.

GROUP 16.

Coulthard, Scott & Co. (Limited).....	Oshawa, Ont.	Cultivator and diamond harrow.
Blythe Manufacturing Co.....	Blythe, Ont.....	Ross's patent mower knife sharpener.
J. W. Provan.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	Hay-fork and carrier.
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.....	Brantford, Ont.	Fanning mill, bagging attachment.
W. A. Gerolamy.....	Tara, Ont	Fanning mill with bagging attachment.
Verity Plough Company.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Walking furrow; gang and sulky ploughs.
S. Vessot & Co.....	Joliette, Que.....	Grain grinders.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Concluded.

GROUP 16—Continued.

Cochrane Bros.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Portable woven wire fence machine.
Watson Manufacturing Co.....	Ayr, Ont.....	Turnip planter and ensilage feed cutter.
J. Fleury's Sons.....	Aurora, Ont.....	Ploughs.
Johnston Patent Ploughshare Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Ploughshares.

GROUP 17.

Government of the North-west Territories.....	Regina, N.W.T.	Buffalo robes, and collection of deer, elk, moose and buffalo heads.
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GROUP 18.

Province of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Flax seed.
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FORESTRY.

GROUP 19.

George Clarence Peacock.....	Mount Salem, Ont.....	Collection of seeds.
Geological Survey of Canada.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Collection of photographs of trees framed in their own woods; also collection of medicinal herbs, barks, &c.
Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbinière.....	Quebec, Que.....	Two specimens of black walnut.
Provincial Government of Quebec.....	do.....	Collective exhibit of woods.
Provincial Government of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Collection of tree trunks.
Muirhead & Mann.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Specimens of yellow cedar.
Moodyville Lands and Sawmill Co.....	Moodyville, B.C.....	Sections of timber.
The Sehl Furniture Co.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Collections of timber sections, and sawn lumber.
Sayward Milling and Timber Co.....	do.....	Collection of lumber of commercial sizes.
Finch Wood Preservative Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Wood preservation.

HORTICULTURE.

GROUP 20.

Central Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Collection of grapes.
Province of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do
Niagara District.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	do
Wentworth District.....	do.....	do
Burlington District.....	do.....	do
Missisquoi Horticultural Association.....	Frelighsburg, Que.....	do

GROUP 21.

Province of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Collection of apples (crops of 1892 and 1893); pears, quinces, cherries and stone fruits.
do do.....	do.....	Collection of small fruits, blackberries, gooseberries and currants.
do do.....	do.....	Fruits in solution.
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Collection of apples.
Fruit Growers' Association.....	Wolfville, N.S.....	Collection of apples and pears (crops of 1892 and 1893).
Niagara District.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Collection of apples, pears and peaches.
Burlington District.....	do.....	Collection of apples and pears.
Province of Quebec.....	Quebec, Que.....	Collection of apples.
do do.....	do.....	Fruits in solution.
Province of British Columbia.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Collection of apples and stone fruits.
Wentworth District.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Collection of apples, pears and peaches.
Belleville and Eastern District.....	do.....	Collection of apples.
Essex District.....	do.....	do
Grey District.....	do.....	do
Simcoe District.....	do.....	do and pears.
Huron District.....	do.....	do
Experimental Farm.....	Agassiz, B.C.....	do
Missisquoi Horticultural Society.....	Frelighsburg, Que.....	do

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*HORTICULTURE—*Concluded.*GROUP 21—*Concluded.*

Fruit Growers' Association	Grimsby, Ont.	Horticultural literature.
Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	Grapes in solution.
W. D. Kitchen	Grimsby, Ont.	Unfermented grape juices.
George B. Edwards	Covey Hill, Que.	Collection of apples.
J. W. Bigelow	Wolfville, N.S.	do
W. Boulter & Sons	Picton, Ont.	Canned fruits for table use.
Ontario Canning Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	do do

GROUP 22.

Mrs. A. M. Croley	Tilsonburg, Ont.	Botanical exhibit.
Province of Ontario	Toronto, Ont.	Collection of ornamental foliage plants.

GROUP 23.

Province of Ontario	Toronto, Ont.	Collection of vegetables.
Department of Agriculture	Ottawa, Ont.	do
Central Experimental Farm	do	do
Province of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	do
Experimental Farm	Indian Head, N.W.T.	do
do	Brandon, Man.	do
do	do	Vegetables in solution.
do	Nappan, N.S.	Collection of vegetables.
Province of British Columbia	Victoria, B.C.	do
Province of New Brunswick	Fredericton, N.B.	do
Wm. Rennie	Toronto, Ont.	do
Mrs. Tining	Winnipeg, Man.	Pickled vegetables.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27.

In live stock the Exposition awards were, in a number of the classes, double, and in the case of Shorthorn cattle, treble, the sums mentioned in this list by amounts contributed by the various associations of breeders. Of these gifts the official list appears to have taken no note.

HORSES.

Hackney Horses, Class 32.

	Premium.	Amount.
Geo. H. Hastings, Toronto, Ont.—		
Stallion, 2 years, under 3	3rd.	\$ 35 00
H. H. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.—		
Stallion, 3 years, under 4	3rd.	35 00
Mare, 4 years, under 5	1st.	110 00
Mare, 5 years or over	2nd.	70 00
Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.—		
Stallion, 5 years or over	1st.	110 00
Stallion, 3 years, under 4	1st.	110 00
Mare, 3 years, under 4	1st.	110 00
Mare, 3 years, under 4	2nd.	70 00
Stallion any age	Gold medal.	
Mare any age	Gold medal.	
Robt. & John A. Turner, Calgary, N.W.T.—		
Stallion, 1 year, under 2	2nd.	70 00

French Coach Horses, Class 23.

Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.—		
Stallion, 5 years or over	3rd.	50 00
Stallion, 4 years, under 5	3rd.	50 00
Stallion, 4 years, under 5	4th.	25 00

Suffolk Punch Horses, Class 31.

Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.—		
Mare, 5 years or over	3rd.	35 00

Americo-Arab, Class 35.

J. B. Hall, Toronto, Ont.—		
Stallion, 4 years or over	1st.	Medal.
Stallion, 4 years or over	2nd.	do
Mare, 3 years, under 4	1st.	do
Stallion any age	1st.	do
Mare any age	1st.	do

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—*Continued.*

HORSES—*Concluded.*

Clydesdale, Class 27.

	Premium.	Amount.
Wm. Innes, Bradford, Ont.— Stallion, 3 years, under 4	4th.	\$ 25 00
D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.— Mare, 3 years, under 4	4th.	25 00
A. B. Scott & Son, Vanwick, Ont.— Mare under 1 year	4th.	20 00
Robt. Davies, Toronto, Ont.— Mare, 3 years, under 4	2nd.	100 00
Mare, 2 years, under 3	4th.	25 00

Clydesdale, Special Class.

Robt. Davies, Toronto— Mare, 2 years, under 3	2nd.	100 00
Mare, 2 years, under 3	4th.	40 00

Thoroughbred Horses, Class 22.

Robt. Davies, Toronto, Ont.— Stallion, 5 years or over	1st.	200 00
Stallion, 2 years, under 3	1st.	200 00
Stallion, 1 year, under 2	1st.	150 00
Mare, 5 years or over	1st.	200 00
Mare, 5 years or over	2nd.	125 00
Mare, 4 years, under 5	1st.	200 00
Mare, 3 years, under 4	1st.	200 00
Mare, 2 years, under 3	1st.	200 00
Mare and two of her colts of either sex	1st.	Medal.
Collection	1st.	300 00
Collection	2nd.	200 00
Geo. S. Scagel, Owen Sound, Ont.— Stallion, 5 years or over	3rd.	75 00
Mare, 5 years or over	3rd.	75 00
W. H. Millman, Woodstock, Ont.— Stallion, 5 years or over	2nd.	125 00

Standard Trotters, Class 21.

A. M. McKillop & Son, West Lorne, Ont.— Stallion, 2 years, under 3	2nd.	125 00
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Thoroughbred Horses, Class 22.

Thomas Irving, Winchester, Ont.— Stallion, 3 years, under 4	1st.	200 00
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Cleveland Bay Horses, Class 25.

Thomas Irving, Winchester, Ont.— Stallion, 4 years, under 5	4th.	25 00
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CATTLE.

Ayrshire Cattle, Class 8.

Thomas Irving, Montreal, Que.— Bull, 3 years or over	4th.	15 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	3rd.	20 00
Cow, 4 years or over	3rd.	20 00
Cow, 3 years, under 4	4th.	15 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	3rd.	20 00
Herd graded by ages	2nd.	75 00
Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow	2nd.	40 00
J. Yuill & Son, Carleton Place, Ont.— Bull under 1 year	1st.	40 00
Heifer under 1 year	4th.	15 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	2nd.	35 00
Daniel Drummond, Montreal, Que.— Bull, 3 years or over	1st.	\$ 50 00
Cow, 4 years or over	1st.	50 00
Cow, 4 years or over	4th.	15 00
Cow, 3 years, under 4	1st.	50 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	1st.	50 00

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

CATTLE—Continued.

Ayrshire Cattle, Class 8—Concluded.

	Premium.	Amount.
Daniel Drummond, Montreal, Que.—		
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	4th.	\$ 15 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2	3rd.	20 00
Herd graded by ages	1st.	100 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow	1st.	80 00
Bull, any age	Medal and	50 00
Cow, any age	do	50 00
Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.—		
Bull, 3 years or over	3rd.	20 00
Bull, 2 years, under 3	2nd	35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	2nd	35 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2	4th	15 00
Heifer, under 1 year	2nd	30 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers, under 2	2nd	75 00
4 animals, either sex, the get of one sire	3rd	50 00
Robert Robertson, Howick, Que.—		
Bull, under 1 year	2nd	30 00
Heifer, under 1 year	1st	40 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers, under 2	3rd	50 00
4 animals, either sex, the get of one sire	2nd	75 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow	4th	10 00
W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.—		
Cow, 4 years or over	2nd	35 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2	1st	40 00
Herd graded by ages	4th	25 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers	4th	25 00
William Stewart, jun., Menie, Ont.—		
Bull, 3 years or over	2nd	35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	1st	50 00
Bull under 1 year	3rd	20 00
Cow, 3 years, under 4	3rd	20 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2	2nd	30 00
Heifer, under 1 year	3rd	20 00
Herd graded by ages	3rd	50 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers, under 2 years	1st	100 00
4 animals, either sex, the get of one sire	1st	100 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow	3rd	20 00

Devon Cattle, Class 5.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.—		
Bull, 3 years or over	3rd	20 00
Bull, 2 years, under 3	1st	50 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	4th	15 00
Bull under 1 year	3rd	20 00
Cow, 3 years or over	2nd	35 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	3rd	20 00
Heifer, under 1 year	1st	40 00
Heifer, under 1 year	4th	15 00
Herd graded by ages	2nd	75 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers, under 2	3rd	50 00
4 animals, either sex, under 4 years, the get of one sire	2nd	75 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow	2nd	40 00

Holstein-Friesian, Class 7.

J. C. McNiven & Son, Winona, Ont.—		
Bull, 3 years or over	2nd	35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	3rd	20 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3	4th	15 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2	3rd	20 00
Heifer, under 1 year	4th	15 00
Herd graded by ages	2nd	75 00

Aberdeen Angus, Class 3.

Robert Craik, Montreal, Que.—		
Bull, 3 years or over	2nd	35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2	3rd	20 00

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

CATTLE—Continued.

Galloway Cattle, Class 4.

	Premium.	Amount.
William Kough, Owen Sound, Ont.—		
Bull, 3 years or over.....	2nd	\$ 35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd	35 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	4th	15 00
Cow, 3 years or over.....	1st	50 00
Cow, 3 years or over.....	4th	15 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3.....	4th	15 00
Heifer, 1 year, under 2.....	4th	15 00
Herd graded by ages.....	4th	25 00
4 animals, either sex, under 4 years, the get of one sire.....	2nd	75 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow.....	1st	80 00
Cow, any age.....	Medal and	50 00

Shorthorn Cattle, Class 148.

A. A. Armstrong, Fergus, Ont.—		
Steer or spayed heifer, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd	25 00
Steer or spayed heifer, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd	10 00

Herd Sweepstakes, Class 160—(Division G., Fat Stock).

A. A. Armstrong, Fergus, Ont.—		
Heaviest steer without regard to age or breeding.....	Medal and	35 00

Sweepstakes by Ages, Class 15.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont.—		
Bull, under 1 year old.....	do	25 00

Shorthorn Cattle, Class 1.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont., bull, under 1 year.....	2nd.	\$ 30 00
W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.—		
Bull, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Heifer, under 1 year.....	2nd.	30 00
R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.—		
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00

Grand Sweepstakes Herd, Class 18.

R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., young herd, all under 2 years.....	4th.	50 00
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Shorthorn Cattle, Class 1.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.—		
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	50 00
Heifer, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	35 00
Heifer, under 1 year.....	1st.	40 00
Young herd, 1 bull and 4 heifers, under 2.....	1st.	100 00
4 animals, either sex, under 4, the get of one sire.....	1st.	100 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow.....	3rd.	20 00

Grand Sweepstakes Herd, Class 17.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., young herd, all under 2 years.....	1st.	300 00
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Sweepstakes by Ages, Class 15.

J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.—		
Bull, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	Medal and \$ 25 00
Heifer, under 1 year.....	1st.	Medal and \$ 25 00

Hereford Cattle, Class 2.

H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., cow, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.—		
Heifer, under 1 year.....	4th.	15 00
2 animals, either sex, produce of one cow.....	3rd.	20 00

Guernsey Cattle, Class 9.

J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., bull, under 1 year.....	3rd.	20 00
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OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

SWINE.

	Improved Yorkshire, Class 63.	Premium.	Amount.
J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.—			
Boar, 2 years or over	2nd.		\$ 18 00
Boar, 6 months, under 1 year	2nd.		18 00
Boar, 6 months, under 1 year	3rd.		11 00
Sow, 2 years or over	1st.		24 00
Sow, 2 years or over	3rd.		11 00
Sow, 1 year under 2	1st.		24 00
Sow, 1 year under 2	3rd.		11 00
Sow, 6 months, under 1 year	2nd.		18 00
Sow, 6 months, under 1 year	3rd.		11 00
Sow, under 6 months	3rd.		11 00
Sow, under 6 months	4th.		5 50
Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year	1st.		24 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year	3rd.		11 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year	4th.		5 50
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor	3rd.		11 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor	4th.		5 50
4 swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor	3rd.		11 00
4 swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor	4th.		5 50
4 pigs, under 6 months, produce of one sow	2nd.		18 00
Joseph, Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.—			
Boar, 2 years or over	1st.		24 00
Boar, 1 year, under 2	2nd.		18 00
Boar, 6 months, under 1 year	1st.		24 00
Boar, 6 months, under 1 year	4th.		5 50
Boar, under 6 months	1st.		24 00
Boar, under 6 months	2nd.		18 00
Sow, 2 years or over	2nd.		18 00
Sow, 2 years or over	4th.		5 50
Sow, 1 year, under 2	2nd.		18 00
Sow, 1 year, under 2	4th.		5 50
Sow, 6 months, under 1 year	1st.		24 00
Sow, 6 months, under 1 year	4th.		5 50
Sow, under 6 months	1st.		24 00
Sow, under 6 months	2nd.		18 00
Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year	2nd.		18 00
Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year, bred by exhibitor	1st.		24 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year	1st.		24 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year	2nd.		18 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor	1st.		24 00
Boar and 3 sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor	2nd.		18 00
4 swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor	1st.		24 00
4 swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor	2nd.		18 00
4 pigs, under 6 months, produce of same sow	1st.		24 00
Boar, any age	1st.		24 00
Boar, any age, bred by exhibitor	1st.		24 00
Sow, any age, bred by exhibitor	1st.		24 00
Essex, Class 60.			
Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.—			
Boar, 2 years or over	3rd.		30 00
Sow, 2 years or over	3rd.		30 00
Sow, 6 months, under 1 year	1st.		40 00
Sow, under 6 months	3rd.		25 00
Boar and 3 sows, over 1 year	3rd.		40 00
Boar and 3 sows, bred by exhibitor	3rd.		50 00
Sow, any age	1st.		75 00
Sow, any age, bred by exhibitor	1st.		100 00
Sow, 1 year, under 2	1st.		50 00
Suffolk, Class 63			
Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., boar, 1 year, under 2			
	1st.		12 00
Tamworth, Class 63.			
John Bell, Amber, Ont.—			
Boar, 2 years or over	1st.		14 00
Sow, 2 years or over	2nd.		8 00
James Calvert, Thedford, Ont.—			
Boar, 2 years or over	2nd.		8 00
Boar, 1 year, under 2	1st.		14 00
Sow, 2 years or over	3rd.		5 00
Sow, 2 years or over	4th.		3 00
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year	1st.		14 00

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OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

SHEEP.

	Premium.	Amount.
<i>Dorset Horn, Class 50.</i>		
J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	1st.	\$ 25 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	1st.	20 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	2nd.	15 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2.....	1st.	30 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe of any age.....	—	50 00
Ram under 1 year.....	3rd.	10 00
Thomas W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.—		
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	15 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	10 00
Ram under 1 year.....	2nd.	15 00
Ram under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	15 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	15 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	3rd.	10 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	3rd.	20 00
<i>Cotswold, Class 40.</i>		
J. C. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over, bred by exhibitor.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	2nd.	35 00
Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram under 1 year.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2.....	2nd.	30 00
Ewe of any age.....	1st.	50 00
<i>Leicester, Class 41.</i>		
John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.—		
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ram under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ram under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	2nd.	30 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over, bred by exhibitor.....	2nd.	35 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	3rd.	25 00
Ram of any age.....	—	50 00

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

SHEEP—Continued.

Lincoln, Class 42.

	Premium.	Amount.
Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	1st.	\$ 35 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ram under 1 year.....	2nd.	20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont.—		
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	1st.	\$40 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00
Ram of any age.....	1st.	50 00
Ewe of any age.....	1st.	50 00
William Walker, Ilderton, Ont.—		
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	15 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram, under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	2nd.	35 00
William Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.—		
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ram under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	2nd.	30 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes.....	4th.	20 00
D. A. Campbell, Mayfair, Ont.—		
Ewe under 1 year.....	2nd.	20 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00

Southdown, Class 43.

John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	1st.	40 00
Ram, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	30 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	30 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	40 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	1st.	40 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	40 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	40 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over.....	1st.	100 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	1st.	100 00
Ram, 3 years or over.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	35 00
Ram under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	35 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	1st.	40 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	4th.	20 00
Ram of any age.....	1st.	50 00
Ewe of any age.....	1st.	50 00

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

SHEEP—Continued.

Southdown, Class 43—Concluded.

Premium. Amount.

D. J. Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.—		
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	\$ 20 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00
T. C. Douglass, Galt, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Ram under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	3rd.	20 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	2nd.	25 00
Ewe, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	2nd.	30 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over.....	2nd.	35 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00

Oxford—Class 45.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram, 1 year, under 2.....	4th.	15 00
Ram under 1 year.....	4th.	10 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....	4th.	15 00
Ewe under 1 year.....	1st.	25 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	3rd.	25 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes.....	2nd.	35 00
Henry Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	4th.	15 00
Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.—		
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over.....	2nd.	35 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes.....	3rd.	25 00

Shropshire, Class 44.

W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.—		
Ram under 1 year.....	3rd.	15 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	4th.	20 00
John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.—		
Ram, 3 years or over.....	1st.	35 00
Ram, 2 years or under.....	4th.	15 00
Ram, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	1st.	35 00
Ewe, 2 years, under 3.....	3rd.	20 00
Ram and 3 ewes, all over 2 years.....	1st.	40 00
Pen of 5 ewes, 2 years or over, bred by exhibitor.....	1st.	45 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....	1st.	45 00
Ram, any age.....	1st.	50 00

Shropshire, Class 165.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—		
Wether, 2 years old or over.....	1st.	17 00
Wether, 2 years or over.....	2nd.	12 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2.....	1st.	17 00
Wether under 1 year.....	1st.	12 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age.....	1st.	17 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age.....	2nd.	12 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited to first premium animals in this class.. Diploma.		

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Continued.

SHEEP—Continued.

Leicester, Class 162.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

Premium. Amount.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years or over	1st.	\$ 17 00
Wether, 2 years or over	2nd.	12 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	1st.	17 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	2nd.	12 00
Wether under 1	1st.	12 00
Wether under 1	2nd.	7 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age; to be eligible to entry must be sired by registered ram, and in addition exhibitor must furnish with entry a statement of the breeding of dam if known	1st.	17 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, etc.	2nd.	12 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited to first premium animals in this class ..	Diploma.	

Lincoln, Class 163.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years old or over	1st.	17 00
Wether, 2 years or over	2nd.	12 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	1st.	17 00
Wether under 1 year	1st.	12 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age	1st.	17 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age	2nd.	12 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited in this class	Diploma.	

Oxford, Class 167.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years or over	1st.	17 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	1st.	17 00
Wether under 1 year	1st.	12 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited to first premium animals in this class ..	Diploma.	

Southdown, Class 164.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years or over	2nd.	12 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	2nd.	12 00
Wether under 1 year	1st.	12 00
Wether, cross-bred or grade, any age	1st.	17 00

Cotswold, Class 161.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years or over	1st.	17 00
Wether, 2 years or over	2nd.	12 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	2nd.	12 00
Wether, under 1 year	2nd.	7 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited to first premium animals in this class ..	Diploma.	

Grades and Crosses, Class 171.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—

Wether, 2 years or over	1st.	17 00
Wether, 1 year, under 2	1st.	17 00
Wether under 1 year	1st.	12 00
Wether under 1 year	2nd.	7 00
Class sweepstakes, competition limited to first premium animals in this class ..	Diploma and	25 00

Au Merinos, Class 170.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—Wether, 1 year, under 2	1st.	17 00
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OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIVE STOCK—GROUP 27—Concluded.

SHEEP—Concluded.

Sweepstakes for Long Wools.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

Premium. Amount.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—Only sweepstakes wethers in classes 161, 162 and 163 eligibleDiploma and \$ 25 00

Grand Sweepstakes, Class 172.

DIVISION G—FAT STOCK.

John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.—All breeds, competition limited to animals taking class sweepstakes.....Diploma and 75 00

NOTE.—No list of awards for poultry has been received from the Committee on Awards.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

(Collective Exhibit.)

GROUP 37.

Department of Marine and Fisheries....Ottawa, CanadaStuffed fish ; fish in alcohol ; fish-eating birds ; stuffed aquatic animals ; paintings of fish.

GROUP 38.

Department of Marine and Fisheries....Ottawa, CanadaModels of boats and canoes ; fish traps, tongs, etc.

GROUP 40.

Department of Marine and Fisheries....Ottawa, CanadaFish oil ; herring and eels in barrels ; photos of canneries ; wharfs, etc.

(Individual Exhibitors.)

GROUP 38.

Alex. Anderson Lunenburg, N.S. Whaleboat.
 Department of Indian Affairs Ottawa, Ont. Birchbark canoes.
 H. W. Embree & Sons..... Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Cod-fishing boat.
 Chas. Robin, Collas & Co. (Ltd.)..... Caraquet, N.B. Model of fishing establishments.

GROUP 40.

Chas. Robin, Collas & Co. (Ltd.) Paspebiac, Que Dried codfish.
 Stewart Munn & Co. Montreal, Que Canned tongues, salmon, seal oil, cod liver oil, codfish, Munn's glue.
 Union Sardinière du St. Laurent..... Quebec, Que Canned sardines.
 D. Rotherel..... Charlotte, N.B. do
 Yarmouth Packing Company..... Yarmouth, N.S. Canned lobsters.
 Levi Hart & Son..... Halifax, N.S. Dried codfish.
 Cape Sable Packing Co..... Clark's Harbour, Cape Island, N.S. Canned lobsters.
 W. S. Brown..... Newcastle, N.B. Canned clams.
 Turner, Beeton & Co..... Victoria, B.C. Canned salmon.
 Wm. Leslie..... Magdalen Islands, Que. Canned lobster.
 Alert Bay Canning Company..... Alert Bay, B.C. Canned salmon.
 Messrs. Ewan & Munn..... New Westminster, B.C. do
 James Patterson..... St. John, N.B. Pickled herring and shad.
 John Smith..... Halifax, N.S. Fish prepared for food.
 Thos. E. Ladner..... Ladner's, B.C. Fish guano.
 Le Boutelier Bros... .. Paspebiac, Que..... Dry codfish.

GROUP 41.

R. Hockin..... Pictou, N.S. Fishway.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &C.—*Continued.*

MINES AND MINING.

GROUP 42.

Aunger, J. L.	Kingston, Ont.	Ores, crystals and associated minerals.
Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa, Ont.	Minerals, rocks and fossils; placer gold and nuggets.
C. P. Willimott & Co	do	Collections of Canadian minerals for schools; Canadian minerals for decorative purposes.
T. Hillman	do	Crystal of mica.
Walker Mining Company	do	Graphite and its products.
Canadian Government (Geological Survey)	do	Collective exhibit of coal, anthracite and bituminous.
G. W. Hughes & Co.	Kaslo, Slocan, B.C.	Silver lead ore
Truro Gold Mining Company	Truro, N.S.	Collective exhibit of gold and quartz.
Londonderry Iron Company	Colchester, N.S.	Iron ore (limonite and spathic ore).
Government of Nova Scotia	Halifax, N.S.	Manganese ore.
Canadian Copper Company	Sudbury, Ont.	Nickel ore and minerals.
W. G. Kidd	Kingston, Ont.	Crystallography of Ontario.
Robert H. Ahn	Toronto, Ont.	Nickel ores and associated minerals.
Ontario Government	do	Iron ores illustrative of the various iron deposits in Ontario. Gold ores. General collection illustrating the economic mineralogy of the province of Ontario.
The Canadian Copper Company	Sudbury, Ont.	Nickel ore and associated minerals.
Wiley & Co.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Silver and silver-bearing ore.
Ennis & Co.	Bristol, Que.	Magnetic iron ore.
Canada Iron Furnace Company, Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Bog iron ore and pig iron.

GROUP 43.

Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa, Ont.	Bituminous coal, sand and mineral tar.
Union Coal Company	Comox, B.C.	Monument bituminous coal.
N. Vancouver C. Mfg. Company	Nanaino, B. C.	Bituminous coal.
Caledonia Coal Company	Cape Breton	Collective exhibit of coal.
Alberta Railway and Coal Company	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Bituminous coal.
Imperial Oil Company	Petrolia, Ont.	Illuminating oil, lubricating oils and paraffine wax.
Dominion Coal Company	Cape Breton	Coal.

GROUP 44.

Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa, Ont.	Marbles and building stones.
C. E. Fish	Newcastle, N. B.	Building stone, sandstone.
Ontario Government	Toronto, Ont.	Collection of marble, building stones, granites, marbles, jaspers, etc.
Canadian Granite Company	Ottawa, Ont.	Three granite columns.
P. W. Ellis	Toronto, Ont.	Marble, veined.
Carroll & Vick	do	Sandstone and freestone in cubes.
Town Council	Thorold, Ont.	Building stone, limestone.
New Rockland Slate Company	Montreal Quarry, New Rockland, Que.	Slate.
J. C. McCallum	Calgary, N.W.T.	Building stone.

GROUP 46.

Fredk. Foxton	Sydenham, Ont.	Mica (crystal) amber.
W. A. Allan	Ottawa, Ont.	White mica.
W. C. Caldwell	Lanark, Ont.	Green mica.
Smith & Lacey	Sydenham, Ont.	Amber mica.
M. Godfrey	Godfrey, Ont.	Mica amber crystal.
Government of Ontario	Toronto, Ont.	Crude graphite.
Robt. Flynn	Mountain Grove, Ont.	Steatite, crude and ground.
Thompson & Manahan	Toronto, Ont.	Crude graphite.
F. B. Haycock	Ottawa, Ont.	Amber mica, (phlogopite).
Government of Quebec	Thetford & Black Lake, Que.	Trophy of asbestus.
Johnson's Company	Quebec, Que.	Asbestus.
W. H. Jeffrey	Danville, Que.	Asbestus.
Daniel McGie & Co	Quebec, Que.	White mica (muscovite).
Lake Girard Mica System	Province of Quebec	Mica.
Don. G. Watters	Ottawa, Ont.	Mica, crystal and split.

World's Columbian Exposition

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

MINES AND MINING—Continued.

GROUP 47.

Albert Manufacturing Company	Hillsborough, N.B.	Gypsum (crude).
Newport Plaster Co.	Newport, N.S.	Gypsum.
Rathbun & Co.	Deseronto, Ont.	Hydraulic cement.
Nicholas Garland	Eglington, Ont.	Gypsum, crude and prepared.
H. Grundy, M.D.	Peterborough, Ont.	Lithographic stone.

GROUP 48.

Walker Mining Company	Ottawa, Ont.	Graphite, crude.
Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Apatite (phosphate of lime) and fertilizers.
Province of Quebec	Quebec, Que.	Trophy of phosphate (apatite).
The Nichols Chemical Company	Capelton, Que.	Mineral, fertilizers and superphosphates.
Neil Stewart	Ottawa, Ont.	Phosphate (apatite).
William MacIntosh	Buckingham, Que.	Phosphate crystal (apatite).

GROUP 53.

The Canadian Copper Company	Sudbury, Ont.	Nickel ingot bars.
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GROUP 51.

Eustus Mining Company	Capelton, Que.	Matte (pyrites and ingot of copper) and acid.
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GROUP 67.

Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa	Maps, &c.
Ontario Government	Toronto, Ont.	Geological and mineralogical oil painted map of Ontario.
Canadian Mining Review Pub. Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	"Canadian Mining Riview."
"Canadian Manufacturer" Publishing Company	do	"Canadian Manufacturer."
Acton Burrows	Winnipeg, Man.	"The Western World."
Robert H. Ahn	Toronto, Ont.	Geological and mineralogical map of Sudbury (No. 18690).

MACHINERY.

GROUP 69.

Motors and apparatus for the generation and transmission of power; hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus.

John Abell, Engine and Machine Works	Toronto, Ont.	Automatic engine.
S. R. Earle	Belleville, Ont.	Steam jet air injector and exhauster.
Kingsley Boiler Company	St. John, N.B.	Drop tube steam boilers.
E. Leonard & Sons	London, Ont.	High speed ball engines.
The James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company	Toronto, Ont.	Brass fittings.
T. McAvity & Sons	St. John, N.B.	Exhibit of cocks, nozzles, steam valves, safety whistles, bilge pumps, &c.
Robb Engineering Company	Amherst, N.S.	High speed engine.
J. C. Wilson & Co.	Glenora, Ont.	Division plate turbines.
Killey-Beckett Engine Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Compound condensing reversible marine engine.

GROUP 70.

Fire extinguishers and appliances for extinguishing fires.

J. R. Donald	Brussels, Ont.	Village steam fire engine.
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GROUP 71.

Machine tools and machines for working metals.

John Bertram & Sons	Dundas, Ont.	Drilling, planing and shaping machines.
Central Bridge Company	Peterborough, Ont.	"Optimates" power hammer.
Stevens, Hamilton & Co.	Galt, Ont.	Attachment for drilling machine; shaping machine.

GROUP 72.

Machinery for the manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing.

C. E. Anderson	London, Ont.	Machine for picking moss.
Dominion Embroidery Company	Toronto, Ont.	Embroidering machine.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*MACHINERY—*Continued.*

GROUP 73.

Machines for wood-working.

MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. Galt, Ont. Wood-working machinery. Single cylinder lightning planer and matcher.

GROUP 77.

Miscellaneous hand tools, machines and apparatus used in various arts.

G. A. LeBaron Sherbrooke, Que Clothes drying outfit and machinery for its manufacture.
Lent & Coyne Ridgetown, Ont. Washing machine.
The James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company Toronto Brass fittings.

GROUP 79.

Machinery used in the preparation of food, &c.

G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company. Montreal, Que Maple sugar evaporator.
S. Vessot & Co. Joliette, Que. Grain grinding mills.

TRANSPORTATION.

GROUP 80.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Montreal, Que. Locomotive and tender, passenger train.
Noah L. Piper & Son. Toronto, Ont. Switch, train, order, headlight lamps and signal flag.

GROUP 83.

The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company (Limited). Guelph, Ont. Two-seat canopy surrey, patent single leaf carriage spring.
The Chatham Manufacturing Company (Limited). Chatham, Ont. Farm wagon.
P. Dansereau Montreal, Que Carriage axles.
The Goold Bicycle Co. Brantford, Ont. Bicycles.
D. Conboy Toronto, Ont. Buggy tops.
The Star Manufacturing Co. Halifax, N.S. Skates.
Hutchins & Riley Calgary, N.W.T. Cowboy's saddle, bridle, etc.
Wm. Bonnar Bolton, Ont. Hubless self-oiling axle.
B. S. Van Tuyl Petrolia, Ont. Adjustable link and lever spring cart.
John Burns & Sons Toronto, Ont. Family sleigh.

GROUP 85.

E. Chanteloup Montreal, Que Lighthouse for rivers and lakes.
Eben Moseley Dartmouth, N.S. Models of schooners, ship and barge.
Stephen Harlow Lockport, N.S. Model of fishing schooner.
C. M. Douglas, M.D. Lakefield, Ont. Folding canvas boats.
Gilbert Canoe Co. Gananoque, Ont. Cedar canoes.
Thomas Gordon Lakefield, Ont. Basswood and cedar canoes.
Henry Moseley Dartmouth, N.S. Family pleasure boat and models of yacht, schooner and steam launch.
Herald Bros. Gore's Landing, Ont. Basswood and cedar canoes.
Strickland & Co. Lakefield, Ont. Butternut and cedar canoes; basswood and stripped canoes.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Montreal, Que Model of steamer.
Montreal Harbour Commission do Drawings of Montreal Harbour.
Canadian Government (Department of Railways and Canals) Ottawa, Ont. Maps and photographs of Welland Canal and plan of river channel.
Chignecto Ship Railway Co. Amherst, N.S. Model of marine railway.
The James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. (Limited). Toronto, Ont. Marine engine room signals. Duplex gongs and telegraph and engine room indicator.
The William English Canoe Co. Peterborough, Ont. Seven canoes.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

MANUFACTURES.

GROUP 87.

Lyman, Sons & Co.....Montreal, Que Pharmaceutical preparations. Per-
fumery.
H. Dobell & Co..... do Potash and pearlsh.

GROUP 88.

The Canada Paint Company (Limited)..Montreal, QuePaints ; varnishes and woodstains.

GROUP 89.

Brown BrothersToronto, Ont..... Blank books, account books, book
binding.
The Rolland Paper Company.....Montreal, Que..... Writing paper, coloured paper.
John C. Watson & Co do Wall paper.

GROUP 90.

The Cobban Manufacturing Co. (Limited)Toronto, Ont. Mantels.
Edward Courtney.....Peterboro', Ont..... Inlaid table.

GROUP 91.

Don Valley Pressed Brick Works.....Toronto, Ont..... Pressed bricks and terra cotta.
Miss ZealandHamilton, Ont..... Painted china.

GROUP 92.

Milne, Coutts & Co.....St. George, N.B. Granite monument.
Epps, Dodds & Co..... do do
Tate, Meeting & Co..... do do base.

GROUP 95.

Joseph McCausland & Son... ..Toronto, Ont..... Stained glass.
J. C. Spence & Sons.....Montreal, Que..... do

GROUP 96.

William Kurre.....Montreal, Que..... Wood carving.

GROUP 98.

C. P. Willimott & Co... ..Ottawa, Ont..... Cut Canadian gems. Canadian agate
ornaments.

GROUP 100.

Belding, Paul & Co.....Montreal, Que..... Spool silks.
Corticelli Silk Co.....St. Johns, Que..... do

GROUP 102.

Consumers' Cordage Co. (Limited).....Montreal, Que... .. Twines and cordage.
Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Co..... do Textile fabrics.
Montreal Cotton Company..... do Cottons.
Dominion Cotton Mills Company.. .. do do

GROUP 103.

Newlands & CompanyGalt, Ont..... Cloakings; imitation furs.
Toronto Carpet Manufacturing CoToronto, Ont..... Ingrain carpet; Axminster carpet.
Oxford Manufacturing Company.....Oxford, N.S..... Tweeds, homespuns and flannels.
Globe Woollen Mills Company.....Montreal, Que..... Woollen goods.

GROUP 104.

Coaticook Knitting Co.....Coaticook, Que..... Underwear.
Newlands & Company.....Galt, Ont..... Gloves.
Norfolk Knitting Company.....Port Dover, Ont..... Underwear.
Penman Manufacturing Company.....Paris, Ont..... Underwear and hosiery.
Peninsula Knitting Mills.....Thorold, Ont..... Underwear.
Geo. T. Slater & SonsMontreal, Que..... Boots, shoes and slippers.
W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co.Hamilton, Ont..... Ready-made clothing (men's and boys.)

GROUP 105.

Brisco & Watson.....Calgary, N.W.T..... Wood buffalo robe.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*MANUFACTURES—*Continued.*

GROUP 106.

Cameron, Miss	Toronto, Ont.	Hand-made tapestry.
Clemow, Mrs. Frank Cockburn	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered stool.
Dean, Miss	Quebec, Que.	Syrian embroidered photo frame.
Edwards, Miss Ida	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered fire screens.
Edwards, Edgar W.	Vancouver, B.C.	Tapestry.
Hume, Miss Katie	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered photo frames.
Jones, Miss Ethel M.	Quebec, Que.	Embroidered table centre and doilies.
Kirby, Mrs. H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered fan.
Newton, Miss E.	Quebec, Que.	Embroidered landscapes.
Beard, Miss Pauline St. John	St. John, N.B.	Drawn threads.
Beemer, Miss	Aylmer, Que.	Point lace.
Bowen, Mrs. A.	Quebec, Que.	Embroidered tea cozy.
Deadman, Mrs.	Lambeth, Ont.	Art needle work.
Glashan, Miss	Ottawa, Ont.	Bureau scarf.
Gouin, Miss Fannie M.	Richmond, Que.	Embroidery.
Handyside, Miss M. B.	Ottawa, Ont.	Table spreads and fans.
Johnstone, Mrs.	Askin, Ont.	Embroidery.
Kidd, Jessie E.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered screen.
Kirby, Mrs.	do	Fan.
Lear, Mrs. Fred.	Toronto, Ont.	Crochet work, silk.
Lord, Mrs. T. Ellory.	Hull, Que.	Embroidered screen.
Marshall, Miss M. B.	Halifax, N.S.	Embroidered tea cloth and cozy.
Martin, Mrs.	Ottawa, Ont.	Drawn thread handkerchief.
MacDonald, Mrs. Frank E.	Toronto, Ont.	Needlework and crochet.
McLean, Miss.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered screen; fan.
McMorrin, Mrs. R. M.	do	Embroidery.
Montreal Society of Decorative Art	Montreal, Que.	Art needlework.
Muir, Miss Laura	Grimsby, Ont.	do
Munro, Miss.	Ottawa, Ont.	do
Appelbe, Miss	Oakville, Ont.	Doyle.
Baker, Miss Phoebe L.	do	Crochet work.
Beaton, Miss Maggie L.	Kingston, Ont.	Crochet bed spread.
Currier, Mrs. T. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered table cloth.
Odell, Miss.	do	Portieres and cushion.
Ontario Depository of Ladies' Work	Toronto, Ont.	Crochet; embroidery.
O'Rielly, Mrs. Edward	Aylmer, Que.	Embroidered table cover.
Perley, Mr. Harry M.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered tea cloths.
Perley, Mrs.	do	Embroidered table centre.
Peters, Miss	St. John, N.B.	Pulpit frontal.
Powell, Miss	Halifax, N.S.	Embroidered coat of arms.
Scott, Mrs. J.	Hull, Que.	Point lace bed spread.
Scott, Mrs. H.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered bed spread.
Seagrave, Miss	Toronto, Ont.	Knitting in wool.
Smith, Mrs. S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered screen; fan.
Thistle, Miss	do	Fan.
Thompson, Mrs. John	Fergus, Ont.	Netted doilies.
Todhunter, Mrs. J.	Toronto, Ont.	Fine knitting; stockings.
Wills, Miss Tilly	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered sofa cushion.
Emett, Mrs.	Toronto, Ont.	Artificial flowers in Linocea.
Bawlf, Mrs. N.	Winnipeg, Man.	Darning on net.
Grant, Mrs. E. Florence	St. John, N.B.	Embroidered doilies.
Seybold, Mrs. J. Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.	Embroidered table spread.
MacDonald, Mrs.	Montreal, Que.	Shell work.

GROUP 107.

J. Trancle-Armand & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Wigs and hair; coiffures.
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GROUP 111.

Beardmore & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Harness leather.
Breithaupt Leather Co.	Berlin, Ont.	Sole leather.
F. Gourdeau & Frère	Quebec, Que.	Leather.

GROUP 112.

C. Wilson & Son	Toronto, Ont.	Counter and platform scales.
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GROUP 115.

The Gurney Foundry Co. (Ltd.)	Toronto, Ont.	Hot water heaters and radiators.
H. R. Ives & Co.	Montreal, Que.	Hot water heaters.
Laird & Watson	Toronto, Ont.	Watson's smokeless combustion heater.
McClary Manufacturing Company	London, Ont.	Stoves.
Walker Mining Company	Ottawa, Ont.	Stove polish; manufactured plumbago.
Emma L. Robertson	Port Hope, Ont.	Patent frying pan.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURES—*Continued.*

GROUP 116.

McClary Manufacturing Company.....London, Ont.....Tin ware.

GROUP 118.

Ledingham Brothers.....Victoria, B.C.....Horse shoes.

GROUP 119.

The Canada Screw Co (Ltd.).....Hamilton, Ont.....Screws, bolts and rivets.
Shurly & Dietrich.....Galt, Ont.....Saws.
Halifax Shovel Co.....Halifax, N.S.....Shovels, spades and scoops.

GROUP 120.

S. C. Perkins.....Ottawa, Ont.....Sink drop for bath.

GROUP 121.

Miss Auerbach.....Montreal, Que.....Painted screen.
Mrs. G. B. Holmes.....Ottawa, Ont.....Painting on silk.
Miss Isabel Ridd.....Wind-or, N.S.....Silk painted doilies.
Mrs. H. J. MacDonnell.....Montreal, Que.....Design for china in water colour.

FINE ARTS.

GROUP 140.

Oil Paintings.

Ede, F. C. V., Sorgues, near Paris—
Landscape with cattle, France.
Landscape with cattle, France.
Landscape with sheep, France.
At Sorgues, near Paris.
Landscape near Fontaineblau.
Barnyard with poultry.
Harris, Robt., President, R. C. A., Montreal—
Portrait, Gilman Cheney, Esq.
Portrait, Mrs. Ross.
Composing his Serenade.
Portrait, Miss Peterson.
"The Homely House that Harbours Quiet Rest."
Harmony.
Holden, Sarah B., Montreal, Que.—
Portrait.
A Brittany Interior.
To His Taste.
Reid, G. A., R. C. A., Toronto—
The Foreclosure of the Mortgage.
The Visit of the Clockcleaner.
Lullaby.
A Mountain Village.

GROUP 141.

Water Colours.

Fraser, John A., R. C. A., New York, N. Y.
A Bit of Ightan Mote House.
On a Blowy Morn in June.
At the Solemn Hour.
In the Wild Highlands.
November Twilight, Perthshire.
The Haunt of the Muskrat.
By the Meadow Stream.
The Weird House in the Moat.
On Loch Etive Side.
The Sunset Flush.
'Twixt Achray and Katrine.
Perce.

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

GROUP 147.

Canadian Government (Dept. of Agriculture).....Ottawa, Ont.....Model of quarantine and disinfecting apparatus.
Provincial Government of Ontario.....Toronto, Ont.....Diagrams, charts and statistics.
Wm. Bannerman.....Port Hope, Ont.....Bannerman's disinfectant (phenyle).
E. Playter, M.D.....Ottawa, Ont.....Hygienic ice pitcher for safely cooling water, milk, claret, &c.
J. S. Russell.....Toronto, Ont.....Curling stones.
Frank Lally.....Cornwall, Ont.....Lacrosses.

GROUP 148.

The Harvard Chair Co. of Toronto (Ltd.)/Toronto, Ont.....Surgical chairs.

GROUP 149.

Albert College.....Belleville, Ont.....Still life, flowers and drapery.
Art School.....Hamilton, Ont.....Carved screen, art work.
Art School.....do.....Architectural and mechanical drawings.
Academy, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Montreal, Que.....School work.
Alma College.....St. Thomas, Ont.....Specimens of china painting, oil and water colours.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*GROUP 149—*Continued.*

Aylmer Model School	Aylmer, Que.	Pupils' work.
Arcand, Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.	Specimens of penmanship.
Art School of Toronto (Maud Parkyn)	Toronto, Ont.	Portrait from life.
Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy	Quebec	School work.
Archambault, M. U. E.	Montreal, Que.	Series "Journal de l'Instruction Publique."
Blenheim Public School	Blenheim, Ont.	Specimens of work and photos.
Brothers of Christian Institute	Laprairie, Que.	Miscellaneous exercises and herbarium.
Brothers of the Sacred Heart	Arthabaskaville, Que.	School work.
Belmont School	Montreal, Que.	Miscellaneous school exercises.
Bruchesi, Rev. Canon P. N. (Commissioner)	Montreal, Que.	Exhibit of Catholic Schools.
Brothers of the Christian Schools	do	Exercises, French and English.
Bro. Orestus, of the Christian School	do	Formulas of surveying.
Frère Pelerinus Academie Commerciale	Quebec, Que.	Relief maps of Ottawa.
Battleford Indian Industrial School	Battleford, N.W.T.	Pupils' work.
Barrett, Rosina J. (Principal of Art School)	Ottawa, Ont.	Fine needle work.
Coaticook Academy	Coaticook, Que.	Pupils' work.
Courtland Avenue School and Kindergarten	Berlin, Ont.	Collection of pupils' work.
Congregation of the Holy Cross	Côte des Neiges, near Montreal, Que.	Photos and miscellaneous exercises.
College of St. Laurent	St. Laurent, near Montreal, Que.	Bound books, miscellaneous work.
Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec	Montreal, Que.	Drawings and carved wood work.
Institute "Les Clercs de St. Viateur"	Joliette, Que.	Photos of school, with notes.
Catholic Commercial Academy	Montreal, Que.	Specimens of linear and ornamental drawings.
The Town of Côte St. Antoine	Côte St. Antoine, Que.	Specimens of pupils' work.
Catholic Schools	(Hamilton, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont. London, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.)	Pictures and school work.
Department of Indian Affairs, Canadian Government	Ottawa, Ont.	Work of Indian children.
Rev. Father Joseph C. Carrier	St. Laurent, near Montreal, Que.	Albums of botany and specimens.
Dunham Academy	Dunham, Que.	Pupils' work.
Drouin, A. M. P.	Ottawa, Ont.	Specimens of penmanship.
Department of Public Instruction	Quebec, Que.	Public Reports of Hon. Superintendent.
De La Salle Penman Club	do	Specimens of penmanship.
De La Salle Institutes	Hamilton and Toronto, O.	Pictures, drawing and pupils' work.
De La Salle School	Renfrew, Ont.	Specimens of school work.
Educational Department	Toronto, Ont.	Art Schools and Mechanics Institute.
Elementary Rural Schools	Nova Scotia	Maps, laws, school books, &c.
Edwards, Mrs. E. W.	Vancouver, B.C.	Two pieces of tapestry.
Elementary School	Repentigny, Que.	School work.
Gaudreau, Miss Thr. Josephine, teacher	St. Pascal de Kamouraska	do
Dalpe, Miss G. (teacher)	St. Mary Salome	do
Exhibit of County of East Middlesex (Flora McCall)	Westminster, Ont.	Specimens of work and photos.
Exhibit of County of West Kent (Benj. Rothwell)	Chatham, Ont.	Specimens of work.
Exhibit of County of Halton (J. H. Morrison)	Esquesing, Ont.	Specimens of work and photos.
Elkhorn Indian School	Winnipeg, Man.	Pupils' work.
Gray Nuns of the Cross	Pointe du Lac, Que.	Exercises in French and English.
Gélinas, Isaac	Vaudreuil, Que.	do
Gray Nuns' School	Côte des Neiges, Montreal, Que.	School work.
Hellmuth College	London, Ont.	Students' work.
Henderson, M.	Kingston, Ont.	Oil painting of shipping.
Huntingdon Academy	Huntingdon, Que.	Special pupils' work.
Ontario Institute for Education of the Blind	Brantford, Ont.	Pupils' work and appliances for teaching.
Institute for Education of the Blind, Gray Nuns	Montreal, Que.	Fancy work in beads and cane work.
Institute for Female Deaf Mutes	do	Albums of drawing.
Institute for Catholic Male Deaf Mutes	Mile End, Montreal, Que.	Exercises in French and English, and album.
Indian School (Mary Beattie)	Oneida, Ont.	Specimens of work and photos.

World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Continued.*

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

GROUP 149—*Continued.*

Joceylen Schools	Joceylen, N. W. T.	School work.
Jacques Cartier Nor. School	Montreal, Que.	Album of drawings.
Joliette College	Joliette, Que.	Bound copies miscellaneous work.
Kuper Island Industrial School	Vancouver, B. C.	Pupils' work.
Knowlton Model School	Knowlton, Que.	do
Lachute Academy	Lachute, Que.	do
Rev. Th. G. Rouleau, Principal Laval Normal School	Quebec, Que.	Methods of drawing, by Charles A. Lefèvre.
Lennoxville Model School	Lennoxville, Que.	Special pupils' work.
Lachine Model School	Lachine, Que.	do
Minister of Education	Toronto, Ont.	System of schools for professional training of teachers.
do	do	System of secondary education, High School and Collegiate.
do	do	System of elementary education.
Moose Jaw Union School	Moose Jaw, N. W. T.	School work.
Moosomin Schools	Moosomin, N. W. T.	do
Mile End Public School	Mile End, Que.	Pupils' work.
Montreal Society Decorative Art	Montreal, Que.	Needlework and painting.
Marist Brothers	Iberville, College, Iberville, Que.	Drawings, water colours and local maps.
Mrs. Marchand's Academy	Montreal, Que.	Miscellaneous school exercises.
Matton, A. O.	Ottawa, Ont.	Specimens of penmanship.
Montreal College	Montreal, Que.	Exercises, French, English, Latin and Greek.
Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal	do	Pupils' work.
Montmagny, Alph.	Quebec, Que.	Specimens penmanship.
Mendon, Mrs. L. C.	Toronto, Ont.	Geometrical designs, &c.
Mount St. Louis Institute	Montreal, Que.	School work.
May, S. Passmore, M. D.	Toronto, Ont.	Electro metallurgy.
Nicolet College	Nicolet, Que.	French and Latin composition, and books of ten past years.
Normal School, Christian Brothers	Maisonneuve, Que.	Relief map in plaster.
Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Belleville, Ont.	Pupils' work.
Ottawa Art School	Ottawa, Ont.	Machine drawing.
Ontario Ladies' College	Whitby, Ont.	Paintings in water colours.
Ontario Education Department	Toronto, Ont.	Chemical and physical apparatus for Normal and High Schools.
do	do	System of the professional training of teachers.
do	do	A national system of education.
Ontario, Kingston Public Schools	Kingston, Ont.	Specimens school work.
Ontario Education Department	Toronto, Ont.	Text books and system of authorization of same.
Ontario Institute for the Blind	Brantford, Ont.	School work.
Prince Albert School	Prince Albert, N. W. T.	do
Peterboro' Mechanics' Institute	Peterboro', Ont.	Footstep bearing.
Prince Edward County Schools	Ameliasburg, Ont.	Specimens work and photos.
Paris Schools	Paris, Ont.	Specimens school work.
Provincial Government of Ontario	Toronto, Ont.	General educational exhibit.
Ontario Education Department, Provincial Normal Kindergarten	do	Pupils' work.
Provincial Government of Quebec	Quebec, Que.	General educational exhibit.
Government of the North-west Territories	Regina, N. W. T.	General educational exhibit.
Public Schools	Nova Scotia	Work of public kindergarten.
Public School Board Kindergarten	Hamilton, Ont.	Pupils' work.
Public Schools	Nova Scotia	Specimens of elementary schools with photos of buildings.
Public County Academies and High Schools	do	Specimens of work and photos.
Polytechnical School	Montreal, Que.	Compositions and problems by pupils.
Palien, Ethel	Toronto, Ont.	Animal study, (dogs' heads).
Regina Union Schools	Regina, N. W. T.	School work.
Ross, L.L.D., Hon. G. W.	Toronto, Ont.	Apparatus for elementary science, and text books.
Rigaud College	Rigaud, Que.	Bound copies of miscellaneous work.
Ontario Education Department, Roman Catholic Separate Schools	Toronto and Ottawa, Ont.	Pictures and school work.
Rupert's Indian Industrial School	Winnipeg, Man.	Pupils' work.
Stacey, Miss Annie M.	St. Thomas, Ont.	Embroidery, Kensington, &c.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—Continued.

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

GROUP 149—Continued.

Sherbrooke Model School.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Pupils' work.
St. Johns High School.....	St. Johns, Que.....	do
Special Provincial Institutions of Nova Scotia.....		Photos and work, School for the Blind.
do do do.....		Photos and school work, Provincial Normal School.
School of Practical Science.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Topographical and architectural drawings.
Special Provincial Institutions of Nova Scotia.....		Photos and work of the Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
Ontario Education Department, Schools for deaf, dumb, blind and feeble-minded.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Education of defective classes.
Sisters of the Good Shepherd.....	Quebec, Que.....	Copy books and photos of schools
Sisters of Jesu Marie.....	Sillery, Que.....	Needle and crochet work.
Sherbrooke Seminary.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Bound book, miscellaneous work.
Sisters of the Holy Cross.....	St. Laurent, Que.....	Needle and fancy work.
Sisters of Ste. Anne.....	Lachine, Que.....	Class work.
Sisters of Presentation.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Needle work, fancy work and class work.
School of St. Alexis.....	St. Alexis, Montcalm Co., Que.....	Exercises in French and English.
School of Practical Science.....	Toronto, Ont.....	1553 graphic determination of latitude.
Sarsfield School.....	Montreal, Que.....	Miscellaneous school exercises.
Sister M. of Ste. Amelia (Rev.).....	St. Laurent, Que.....	Botany, plants of Canada.
Sœur du la Precieuse Sang (Rev.).....	Montreal, Que.....	Historical chart, penwork.
Sisters of Charity.....	Quebec, Que.....	School and needle work.
Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.....	Montreal, Que.....	Specimens of needlework.
St. Joseph's Industrial School.....	High River, N.W.T.....	Pupils' work.
St. Albert's do.....	St. Albert, N.W.T.....	School work.
St. Boniface do.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	Pupils' work.
Shingwauk do.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	School work.
Turnbull, M.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Eighteen-inch terrestrial and celestial globe.
Ursuline Convent.....	Stanstead, Que.....	Historical charts, needlework.
do.....	Quebec, Que.....	Historical chart and chart of the heavens.
do.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Work on common glass by pupils.
do.....	Roberval, Lake St. John, Que.....	Cloth flax and wool embroideries.
Victoria School and Kindergarten.....	Galt, Ont.....	School work.
Ville Marie Convent.....	Montreal, Que.....	School work, painting, drawing and needlework.
Whitewood Schools.....	Whitewood, N.W.T.....	School work.
Wolseley Public School.....	Wolseley, N.W.T.....	do
Wide Awake Schools.....	Prince Albert, N.W.T.....	do
Waterville Kindergarten.....	Waterville, Que.....	Pupils' work.
Waterloo Academy.....	Waterloo, Que.....	do

GROUP 150.

E. Deville.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Map of Rocky Mountain Park.
J. A. Langlais & Fils.....	Quebec, Que.....	Copy books.
Royal Society of Canada.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Annual reports.
Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G.....	do.....	"Parliamentary Procedure and Practice," and "History of Cape Breton."
J. L. Jones.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Wood engraving.
Methodist Book and Publishing House.....	do.....	Books.
Council of Arts and Manufactures.....	Montreal, Que.....	Drawings.

GROUP 151.

S. J. Jarvis.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Photographs.
Boorne & May.....	Calgary, N.W.T.....	do
C. S. Cochrane.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	do
Wm. Notman & Son.....	Montreal, Que.....	do
Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	do
Park & Co.....	Brantford, Ont.....	do
L. H. Williams.....	Montreal, Que.....	do
Dr. Oronhyatekha.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do
Provincial Government of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Photographs and drawings of bridges.
Windsor and Annapolis Railway ("Land of Evangeline" route).....	Kentville, N.S.....	Photographs.

GROUP 152.

F. Ed. Meloche.....	Montreal, Que.....	Architectural plans and drawings.
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World's Columbian Exposition.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS RECEIVED BY CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, &c.—*Concluded.* LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

GROUP 153.

Canadian Government (Post Office Department).....	Ottawa, Ont	Specimens of dating stamps, mail bags, etc.
F. R. E. Campeau.....	do	Fiscal and revenue stamps.
W. J. Beatty.....	do	Album of stamps.
Joseph L. Savard.....	Quebec, Que.....	do
British American Bank Note Co.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Bank notes, stock certificates, stamps.

GROUP 154.

F. E. McLean.....	Port Hastings, N.S.....	Old bank notes.
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GROUP 155.

William H. Love.....	St. John, N.B.....	Collection of military buttons.
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GROUP 158.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	Pianos.
Dominion Organ and Piano Co.....	do	Organs.
O. Newcombe & Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Pianos.
A. A. Barthelemes & Co.....	do	Piano actions.

ETHNOLOGY.

Ontario Government.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Natural History: stuffed birds and animals.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Mill from Manitoba.
Canadian Institute.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Canadian Institute: archaeological exhibit.
Oliver Spanner.....	do	Taxidermy.
W. C. Pound.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Stuffed birds.
Fillip Jacobsen.....	Bella Bella, B.C.....	Ethnological collection from Bella Coola Indians.
James Deans.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Ethnological collection, Queen Charlotte Islands.
Mrs. O. Morrison.....	Metlakahtla, B.C.....	Ethnological collection, Tamshian Indians.

NOTE.—This list differs somewhat from those previously published, but is the official list as sent from the Committee on Awards.

By Act of Congress the Board of Lady Managers was authorized to grant awards to the expert designers and workmen who largely did the work which received medals from the Columbian Commission. A large number came to Canada, but no list has yet been received.

AWARDS IN POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

As has been previously stated, no official list of awards in this department of the Exposition has yet come to hand. The following statement, furnished by Mr. A. Bogue, who had charge of the Canadian exhibit, is as accurate as can be obtained at present.

Name.	Address.	AWARDS.		Name.	Address.	AWARDS.	
		No.	Amt.			No.	Amt.
John Brown.....	Toronto.....	2	\$ 8	W. H. Dustan.....	Bowmanville.....	4	16
John Coulson.....	Guelph.....	3	17	M. T. Burns.....	Tilsonburg.....	6	34
C. J. Daniels.....	London.....	18	108	C. Stockwell.....	London.....	4	16
J. G. McCormick.....	do	18	111	Richard Oke.....	do	46	241
Wm. McNeal.....	do	106	712	A. Bogue.....	do	46	291
J. E. Meyers.....	Kossuth.....	1	2	G. W. Loans.....	do	3	11
Wm. Ferguson.....	London.....	1	3	D. Bogue.....	Lambeth.....	10	45
George Bogue.....	Strathroy.....	3	20	H. Emerick.....	International Bridge.....	3	11
C. S. Jackson.....	International Bridge.....	8	33	J. T. Williams.....	London.....	2	5
L. Sage.....	London.....	4	23	Dr. J. S. Niven.....	do	3	8
R. M. McCurdy.....	do	5	28	Wm. M. Smith.....	Fairfield Plains.....	5	22
Fred. Goebel.....	New Hamburg.....	1	10	Wm. Barber.....	Toronto.....	41	295
Ed. Donnelly.....	Sandwich.....	1	3	Wm. McLeod.....	London.....	7	27
F. C. Hare.....	Whitby.....	4	25	W. J. James.....	St. Thomas.....	3	13
Bartlett & George.....	London.....	4	26	H. B. Donovan.....	Toronto.....	14	349
Thomas Cockburn.....	Hamilton.....	2	8		{ Poultry. Pigeons.	95	
J. H. Saunders.....	London.....	3	10	C. H. Thompson.....	St. Thomas.....	3	16
R. S. Robson.....	do	2	5	W. H. Gaze.....	London.....	10	30
Haycock & Kent.....	Kingston.....	2	6	A. Thompson.....	Allan's Corners.....	2	8
John Schuler.....	New Hamburg.....	2	20	J. Hord.....	Parkdale.....	1	8
R. Scott.....	London.....	3	9				

NOTE.—The preceding is the list of awards received from Washington at the date of the issue of this Report. It is subject to corrections and additions.

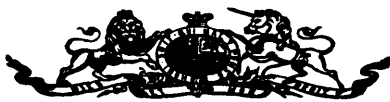
APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1893

BUTTER AND CHEESE

SPECIAL REPORT

PRODUCTION OF AND MARKETS FOR CANADIAN
BUTTER AND CHEESE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 8h—1894.] *Price 5 cents.*

Butter and Cheese.

To the Hon. A. R. ANGERS,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—The following report has been prepared with the object of showing what has been done in Canada in dairying ; what markets there are for butter and cheese ; and what measures have been taken by cheese and butter exporting countries to capture the markets of cheese and butter importing countries.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician, Dept. of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, June, 1894.

Butter and Cheese.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT

CHEESE AND BUTTER

PRODUCTION.

Cheese factories and creameries—Census.
Cheese factories by Provinces—Census.
Creameries by Provinces—Census.

SPECIAL SCHEDULES.

Cheese Factories.

Percentage of answers.

TABLE—Season, patrons and cows.
“ Product of the factories.
“ Patrons' receipts.
“ Disposal of whey.

Creameries.

Percentage of answers.

TABLE—Season, patrons and cows.
“ Product of creameries.
“ Patrons' receipts.
“ Disposal of skim milk.

Home-made cheese and butter—Census.
Total cheese production.
Total butter production.

Census.

Cheese factories, 1881.
Creameries, 1881.
Home dairies, 1881.
Total cheese production, 1880.
Total butter production, 1880.
Cheese factories, 1871.
Home dairies, 1871.
Total cheese production, 1870.
Growth of dairying, cheese, 1891, 1881, 1871.
Growth of dairying, butter, 1891, 1881, 1871.
Cheese factories compared with former decades.
Earlier growth of cheese factories.
Creameries compared with former decades.
Milch cows, 1891, 1881, 1871.
Cows to population.
Butter per cow.
Cheese per cow.
Condensed milk.
Horned cattle, 1891.
Horned cattle, 1881.
Horned cattle, 1871.

MARKETS.

Cheese.

Exports since 1860, Canada and United States.
Canadian exports, by countries, 1893.
Canadian exports classified—Census years.
Canadian imports by countries, 1893.
British imports by countries—8 years.
British exports—8 years.
British exports by countries, 1892.
United States exports, by countries, 1893.
United States imports, by countries, 1893.

Butter.

Exports since 1860, Canada and United States.
Canadian exports by countries, 1893.
Canadian exports classified—Census years.
Canadian imports by countries, 1893.
British imports by countries—8 years.
British exports—8 years.
British exports by countries, 1892.
United States exports by countries, 1893.
United States imports by countries, 1893.

Condensed Milk.

British exports and imports, 1892.

Home Consumption.

Canadian cheese—Census years.
Canadian butter—Census years.
Imported cheese and butter—Census years.

REPORTS, NORTHERN EUROPE.

Denmark.
Sweden.
North Germany.
The lesson taught.

Butter and Cheese.

REPORT.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The census returns for 1890 gave the following details with respect to cheese factories and creameries in Canada :—

	Number.	Value of land.	Value of buildings.	Value of machinery.	Working capital.
Cheese factories.....	1,565	96,204	853,719	764,894	871,782
Creameries.....	170	19,826	114,069	226,492	180,211

	Hands employed.		Wages paid.	Value of raw material	Value of products.
	Males.	Females.			
Cheese factories.....	2,726	287	753,067	6,804,611	9,784,288
Creameries.....	401	24	106,303	595,421	913,591

Divided by provinces they stand as follows :—

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Provinces.	Number of factories.	Capital.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Value of raw material	Value of product.
		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	1	1,400	1	240	2,700	3,530
Manitoba.....	23	27,980	45	10,514	35,188	56,497
New Brunswick.....	9	27,340	21	3,420	16,337	27,152
Nova Scotia.....	14	17,300	25	4,142	29,149	45,665
Ontario.....	893	1,669,853	1,930	520,274	4,971,773	7,269,225
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5,735	13	1,710	5,640	8,448
Quebec.....	617	822,626	971	211,447	1,736,794	2,362,595
Territories.....	4	14,365	7	1,320	7,030	11,176
Total.....	1,565	2,586,599	3,013	753,067	6,804,611	9,784,288

CREAMERIES.

British Columbia.....	8	60,033	30	11,694	24,702	47,390
Manitoba.....	1	1,100	4	500	1,140	2,000
New Brunswick.....	2	315	2	267	1,120	2,010
Nova Scotia.....	45	107,549	132	35,484	188,715	300,113
Ontario.....	111	361,156	249	56,358	377,294	555,932
Prince Edward Island.....	3	10,445	8	2,000	2,450	6,146
Quebec.....						
Territories.....						
Total.....	170	540,598	425	106,303	595,421	913,591

SPECIAL SCHEDULES.

In order to obtain further information a special schedule was issued. It asked for the following information :—

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

Special Schedule.

Location of cheese factories—Township.
do creameries County.
Province.

Nearest railway station.

Proprietor's name, and post office address.

Date when factory or creamery first operated.

Date of opening the factory.

do closing do

Number of patrons.

do cows from which milk or cream is received.

Total quantity of milk received during the season, in pounds.

Net price paid to the patron per 100 pounds of milk delivered at the factory.

do do do do farm milk stand.

Total quantity of cheese manufactured during the season, in pounds.

do amount received from sales of cheese.

do do of butter manufactured during the season, in pounds.

do do received from sales of butter.

How is the whey disposed of?

do skim milk disposed of?

Out of 500 circulars issued, 451, being 405 for cheese factories and 46 for creameries, were returned with more or less full information. According to provinces the schedules relating to cheese were distributed as follows :—Ontario, 284 ; Quebec, 150 ; New Brunswick, 8 ; and Nova Scotia, 1. The returns were from Ontario, 266 ; Quebec, 130 ; New Brunswick, 8 ; and Nova Scotia, 1.

In 45 cases no answer was returned to the question :—Date of establishment.

1	do	do	When factory opened.
6	do	do	do closed.
60	do	do	Number of cows.
12	do	do	do patrons.
48	do	do	Price paid for milk.
7	do	do	Quantity of cheese.
13	do	do	Value of cheese.
45	do	do	Disposal of whey.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Special Schedule.

Out of the 1,534 cheese factories returned by the census for these four provinces, a percentage equal to about 27 per cent, or taking the whole Dominion 26 per cent, answered the further questions of the special schedule. Taking the value of the product the percentage was higher, being 33 per cent for the four provinces and 32·68 per cent for the Dominion as compared with the product returned by the census.

These returns show that the 405 cheese factories had a season of actual operation averaging 177 days, the Ontario average being 182 days.

Butter and Cheese.

The total number of cows supplying them was 136,479, and the number of patrons 20,471. Thus there was an average of rather more than 50 patrons and 337 cows to each factory, the patrons having on an average seven cows within a small fraction.

Tabulated by provinces these reports show as follows :—

CHEESE FACTORIES—THEIR PATRONS AND COWS.

Provinces.	Cheese factories.	Number of days operated.		Total cows.	Total patrons.	Cows per factory.	Patrons per factory.	Cows per patron.
		Total.	Average.	Number.	Number.			
Ontario.....	266	45,381	182	103,541	15,348	390	57·7	6·7
Quebec.....	130	21,991	169	31,708	4,858	244	37·37	6·52
New Brunswick...	8	1,021	128	1,080	205	135	26	5·27
Nova Scotia.....	1	123	123	150	60	150	60	2·50
Total.....	405	71,516	177	136,479	20,471	337	50·55	6·67

From these cows the factories reporting received a total of 359,905,128 pounds of milk, which produced 35,486,504 pounds of cheese, and these were sold for \$3,194,516. This gives an average of 10·14 pounds of milk to produce a pound of cheese, and the average price of the cheese per pound 9 cents and a very small fraction.

Tabulated by provinces these figures are as follows :—

PRODUCT OF THE FACTORIES.

Provinces.	Milk received.	Cheese produced.	Received for sale of cheese.	Lbs. milk per lbs. cheese.	Price of cheese.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	cts. per lb.
Ontario.....	291,399,795	28,185,866	2,541,130 27	10·34	·09 $\frac{21}{100}$
Quebec.....	66,224,384	7,076,610	631,501 50	9·35	·08 $\frac{32}{100}$
New Brunswick.....	2,144,422	210,681	20,384 25	11·79	·09 $\frac{34}{100}$
Nova Scotia.....	136,527	13,347	1,500 00	10·23	·11 $\frac{24}{100}$
Total.....	359,905,128	35,486,504	3,194,516 02	10·14	·09 $\frac{22}{100}$

The patrons supplying these factories obtained, according to the replies, an average of 75 cents per 100 lbs. for their milk. From Quebec province the answers on this point were not only defective, but sometimes seemed inaccurate. The total cash value of the milk to patrons was \$2,681,512, which gave an average of over \$130 to each patron and about \$20 for each cow.

The average supply of milk from each cow was 2,638 lbs. for the season, 177 days, (in Ontario 2,815 lbs.) and by the day about 15 lbs. The average quantity of cheese for each cow was 260 lbs. for the season, and a pound and a half by the day. The averages are low, but it may naturally be supposed that all the 136,479 cows reported as supplying these factories may not have contributed all their milk or for the whole season to the cheese factory. Some of their milk was probably consumed, sold, made into butter or fed to calves.

By provinces these figures are as follows :—

PATRONS' RECEIPTS FOR THEIR MILK.

Provinces.	Price 100 lbs. milk		Cash value milk to farmer.	Average return for milk.		Average lbs. milk per cow.		Average lbs. cheese per cow.	
	Factory.	Farm.		Per cow.	Per patron.	Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.
	Cts.	Cts.	\$	\$	\$				
Ontario	76 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	67 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	2,140,168	20 67	139 37	2,815	15·46	272 22	1 50
Quebec	79 ¹² / ₁₀₀	79 ³² / ₁₀₀	524,191	16 53	107 90	2,089	12 36	223 11	1 32
New Brunswick	75 ⁰² / ₁₀₀	72 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	15,993	14 81	78 00	1,985	15·51	195 08	1 52
Nova Scotia ...	90	80	1,160	7 74	19 33	910	7 40	88 98	73
Totals ...	77	71	2,681,512	19 65	131 00	2,638	14 90	260 01	1 47

Another source of profit to the patrons was the whey. In a ninth part of the schedules returned (chiefly from Quebec) the disposal of the whey was not stated, but in more than two-thirds of the whole number of factories it was returned to the patron, in the case of another eighth was fed to the patrons' hogs at the factory, and in 5 per cent was sold.

Tabulated by provinces these returns are as follows :—

DISPOSAL OF WHEY.

Provinces.	Total factories.	How treated.				Percentages.			
		Returned to patrons.	Fed to patrons' hogs.	Sold.	Not specified.	Returned to patrons.	Fed to patrons' hogs.	Sold.	Not specified.
Ontario	266	203	37	19	7	76 32	13 19	7 14	2 63
Quebec	130	75	14	3	38	57 69	10 77	2 31	29 23
N. Brunswick	8	8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Total ...	405	286	52	22	45	70 62	12 84	5 43	11 11

CREAMERIES.

Special Schedule.

Out of the 160 creameries returned by the census of 1891 for these four provinces, 46, a percentage of nearly 29, or taking the whole Dominion 27 per cent, filled up the special schedules. Calculated by the value of the product the percentage was higher, being over 31 for the four provinces, and 29 for the whole Dominion.

The average season of operation of the 46 creameries reporting was 183 days. The number of cows supplying them was 15,186, and of patrons 2,801, there being an average of nearly 61 patrons and 330 cows to the creamery, five cows and a half being the average for each patron.

Butter and Cheese.

Tabulated by provinces these reports give the following :—

CREAMERIES—THEIR PATRONS AND COWS.

Provinces.	Creameries.	Number of days operated.		Total cows.	Total patrons.	Cows per creamery.	Patrons per creamery.	Cows per patron.
		Total.	Average.	No.	No.			
Ontario	11	1,980	180	4,783	1,046	435	95	4·57
Quebec	35	6,430	184	10,403	1,755	297	50	6
Total	46	8,410	183	15,186	2,801	330	60·89	5·42

The creameries reporting on the special schedule received from these cows milk (and cream) amounting to 35,881,049 lbs. of milk, cream when stated being calculated at 15 lbs. to 100 lbs. of milk. From this was produced 1,420,541 lbs. of butter, which sold for \$290,155. Thus it required an average 25 and a quarter pounds of milk to produce a pound of butter, and the average price of the butter was close upon 20 and a half cents.

Tabulated by provinces the figures taken from 46 returns are as follows :—

PRODUCT OF THE CREAMERIES.

Provinces.	Milk received.	Butter produced.	Received for sale of butter.	Lbs. milk per lb. butter.	Price of butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.		cts. per lb.
Ontario	12,565,510	408,241	82,841 48	28 ³ / ₁₀₀	20 ³ / ₁₀₀
Quebec	23,315,539	1,012,300	207,314 13	23 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	20 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Total	35,881,049	1,420,541	290,155 61	25³/₁₀₀	20⁴/₁₀₀

The patrons supplying these creameries obtained, according to the schedules that were filled, an average of 76 and a half cents for 100 lbs. of their milk, but as with the cheese factories the returns are defective as to the price paid for milk to the patrons. The total cash value of the milk to the patrons was \$274,773, an average of \$98 for each patron, and \$18 for each cow.

The average supply of milk from each cow was 2,362 lbs. for the season, and 12 and a third pounds by the day. The average quantity of butter for each cow was 93 and a half pounds for the season of 183 days, and half a pound for the day. As was seen in the cheese factory returns, these averages were low, showing that all the milk of the 15,186 cows reported was not sent to the creamery for the whole season, but that a portion was otherwise used by the patrons.

By provinces these figures are as follows :—

PATRONS' RECEIPTS FOR THEIR MILK.

Provinces.	Price 100 lbs. milk		Cash value milk to patrons.	Average return for milk.		Average lbs. milk per cow.		Average lbs. butter per cow.	
	Factory.	Farm.		Per cow.	Per patron.	Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.
	Cts.	Cts.	\$	\$	\$				
Ontario	75	73 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	93,729	19 60	89 60	2,627	14·59	85·35	48
Quebec	77 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	77 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	181,044	17 40	103 22	2,241	12·18	97·31	53
Total	76⁷/₁₀₀	76²/₁₀₀	274,773	18 09	98 10	2,362	12·34	93·54	51

As with whey the returns regarding the disposal of the skim-milk were defective, 10 creameries or nearly 20 per cent not reporting on this point. In spite of this it appears that in the case of 54 per cent of the whole number the skim-milk at the factories was returned to the patrons or retained by them, in 13 per cent it was fed to stock, in 4 per cent was sold and in 6 and a half per cent was made into cheese. Evidently a considerable profit must have accrued to the patrons from this source.

By provinces these figures are as follows :—

DISPOSAL OF SKIM MILK.

Provinces.	Total creameries.	How Treated.					Percentages.				
		Returned to patrons.	Fed to stock.	Sold.	Made into cheese.	Not specified.	Returned to patrons.	Fed to stock.	Sold.	Made into cheese.	Not specified.
Ontario.....	11	3	3	.....	1	4	27·27	27·27	.....	9·09	36·37
Quebec.....	35	22	3	2	2	6	62·86	8·57	5·71	5·71	17·15
Total ...	46	25	6	2	3	10	54·35	13·04	4·35	6·52	21·74

OTHER PROFITS.

In estimating the profits of the patrons from each cow as shown in these special reports, besides the receipts from the factory for milk or cream, the use of the whey and skim-milk, and the sale or consumption at home of part of the milk or cream or butter therefrom, other sources of remuneration must be remembered. Some calves were kept as is shown by statements in a part of the reports that the skim-milk was fed to them, and probably they also took some whole milk from the cows. There was also the value of the manure to the farm, which in high farming is calculated to repay for the labour and caring for the stock.

HOME-MADE CHEESE AND BUTTER, 1890-91.

The census returns for 1890-91 gave the following figures for home-made cheese and butter by provinces.

HOME DAIRIES.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Home-made butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	373	393,089
Manitoba	116,002	4,830,368
New Brunswick.....	39,716	7,798,268
Nova Scotia.....	589,363	9,004,118
Ontario.....	1,065,737	55,364,493
Prince Edward Island.....	123,708	1,969,213
Quebec.....	4,260,941	30,133,226
Territories.....	71,363	1,897,432
Total Canada.....	6,267,203	111,370,210

Butter and Cheese.

The tables already given for the factories state the value not the quantities of the products, but estimating the cheese at 9 cents and the butter at 20 cents a pound, as in the average for the special schedules, we have the following tables for cheese and butter production in Canada by provinces:—

TOTAL CHEESE PRODUCTION, 1890.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Factory cheese.	Total cheese.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	373	39,222	39,595
Manitoba.....	116,002	627,744	743,746
New Brunswick.....	39,716	301,689	341,405
Nova Scotia.....	589,363	507,389	1,096,752
Ontario.....	1,065,737	80,769,167	81,834,904
Prince Edward Island.....	123,708	93,866	217,574
Quebec.....	4,260,941	26,251,056	30,511,997
Territories.....	71,363	124,178	195,541
Total Canada.....	6,267,203	108,714,311	114,981,514

TOTAL BUTTER PRODUCTION, 1890.

Provinces.	Home-made butter.	Creamery butter.	Total butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	393,089	.....	393,089
Manitoba.....	4,830,368	236,950	5,067,318
New Brunswick.....	7,798,268	10,000	7,808,268
Nova Scotia.....	9,004,118	10,050	9,014,168
Ontario.....	55,364,496	1,500,565	56,865,061
Prince Edward Island.....	1,969,213	.....	1,969,213
Quebec.....	30,113,226	2,779,660	32,892,886
Territories.....	1,897,432	30,730	1,928,162
Total Canada.....	111,370,210	4,567,955	115,938,165

COMPARISON BY DECADES.

For comparison the census statistics for previous decades will be given.

The census returns for 1881 gave the following statistics of cheese factories and creameries and the home-make of cheese and butter:—

CHEESE FACTORIES—CENSUS 1881.

Provinces.	Cheese factories.	Capital invested.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Value of raw material.	Value of product.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	1	400	2	600	2,400	5,000
New Brunswick.....	4	4,650	5	790	9,267	11,614
Nova Scotia.....	13	17,375	34	4,412	32,434	40,657
Ontario.....	551	836,210	1,638	330,139	3,686,710	4,668,078
Quebec.....	140	162,800	324	46,674	533,987	739,105
Total Canada.....	709	1,021,435	2,003	382,615	4,264,798	5,464,454

CREAMERIES—CENSUS 1881.

Provinces.	Creameries.	Capital invested.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Value of raw material.	Value of product.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	1	1,600	4	800	2,100	4,300
Ontario.....	23	56,067	94	21,213	159,828	212,480
Quebec.....	22	39,360	53	8,030	101,555	124,698
Total Canada.....	46	97,027	151	30,043	263,483	341,478

HOME DAIRIES—CENSUS 1881.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Home-made butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	33,252	343,387
Manitoba.....	19,613	957,152
New Brunswick.....	172,144	6,527,176
Nova Scotia.....	501,655	7,465,285
Ontario.....	1,701,721	54,862,365
Prince Edward Island.....	196,273	1,688,690
Quebec.....	559,278	30,630,397
Territories.....	1,060	70,717
Total Canada.....	3,184,996	102,545,169

Estimating the cheese and butter at the factories at the rate of 9 cents and 20 cents a pound, respectively, we have the following totals for cheese and butter production:—

TOTAL CHEESE PRODUCTION, 1880.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Factory cheese.	Total cheese.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	33,252	55,556	88,808
Manitoba.....	19,613	.....	19,613
New Brunswick.....	172,144	129,044	301,188
Nova Scotia.....	501,655	451,745	953,400
Ontario.....	1,701,721	51,867,533	53,569,254
Prince Edward Island.....	196,273	.....	196,273
Quebec.....	559,278	8,212,278	8,771,556
Territories.....	1,060	.....	1,060
Total Canada.....	3,184,996	60,716,156	63,901,152

Butter and Cheese.

TOTAL BUTTER PRODUCTION, 1889.

Provinces.	Home-made butter.	Creamery butter.	Total butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	343,387	21,500	364,887
Manitoba.....	957,152		957,152
New Brunswick.....	6,527,176		6,527,176
Nova Scotia.....	7,465,285		7,465,285
Ontario.....	54,862,365	1,062,400	55,924,765
Prince Edward Island.....	1,688,690		1,688,690
Quebec.....	30,630,397	623,490	31,253,887
Territories.....	70,717		70,717
Total Canada.....	102,545,169	1,707,390	104,252,559

CENSUS 1871.

The census returns of 1871 gave the following statistics of cheese factories and of the home-make of cheese and butter. There were no creameries or butter factories so classified in the census returns.

CHEESE FACTORIES—CENSUS 1871.

Provinces.	Cheese factories.	Capital invested.	Employees.	Wages paid.	Value of raw material.	Value of product.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick.....	3	2,250	7	880	5,300	7,075
Nova Scotia.....	2	2,800	5	1,300	12,360	16,000
Ontario.....	323	355,279	909	110,763	1,136,078	1,454,702
Quebec.....	25	40,425	77	7,083	96,166	123,961
Total.....	353	400,754	998	120,026	1,249,904	1,601,738

HOME DAIRIES—CENSUS 1871.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Home-made butter.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
New Brunswick.....	154,758	5,115,947
Nova Scotia.....	884,853	7,161,867
Ontario.....	3,432,797	37,623,643
Quebec.....	512,435	24,289,127
Prince Edward Island.....	155,524	981,939
Total.....	5,140,367	75,172,523

For Prince Edward Island the quantities of cheese and butter are taken from the provincial census.

There are no returns for British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories. In the census of 1881 they had, taken together, in cheese only one and two-thirds per cent, and in butter only one and one-third per cent of the totals for the Dominion, and as in 1871 the proportion must have been still smaller, the omission can hardly affect the comparison materially.

Estimating the cheese at the factories at the rate of 9 cents a pound, we have the following totals for cheese production :—

TOTAL CHEESE PRODUCTION, 1870.

Provinces.	Home-made cheese.	Factory cheese.	Total cheese.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
New Brunswick.....	154,758	78,611	233,369
Nova Scotia.....	884,853	177,778	1,062,631
Ontario.....	3,432,797	16,163,355	19,596,152
Quebec.....	512,435	1,377,344	1,889,779
Prince Edward Island.....	155,424	.....	155,524
Total.....	5,140,367	17,797,088	22,937,455

As there were no creameries the total butter production was that of the home dairies given above.

Butter and Cheese.

In a condensed form the dairy statistics for the three decades, are as follows :—
GROWTH OF DAIRYING—CHEESE.

Provinces.	Census 1891.			Census 1881.			Census 1871.		
	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	373	39,595	39,595	33,252	55,556	88,800	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	116,002	743,746	743,746	19,613	.....	19,613	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	39,716	301,689	341,405	172,144	129,044	301,188	154,758	78,611	233,369
Nova Scotia.....	589,363	507,389	1,096,752	501,655	451,745	953,400	884,853	177,778	1,062,631
Ontario.....	1,065,737	80,769,167	81,834,904	1,701,721	51,867,533	53,569,254	3,432,797	16,163,355	19,596,152
Prince Edward Island.....	123,708	93,866	217,574	196,273	.....	196,273	155,524	.....	155,524
Quebec.....	4,230,941	26,251,056	30,511,997	559,278	8,212,278	8,771,556	512,435	1,377,344	1,889,779
Territories.....	71,363	124,178	195,541	1,060	.....	1,060	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,267,203	108,714,311	114,981,514	3,184,996	60,716,156	63,901,152	5,140,367	17,797,088	22,937,455

GROWTH OF DAIRYING—BUTTER.

Provinces.	Census 1891.			Census 1881.			Census 1871.		
	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.	Home-made.	Factory.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
British Columbia.....	393,089	393,089	393,089	343,387	21,500	364,887	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	4,830,368	5,047,318	5,047,318	957,152	.....	957,152	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	7,798,268	7,808,268	7,808,268	6,527,176	.....	6,527,176	5,115,947	.....	5,115,947
Nova Scotia.....	9,094,118	9,014,168	9,014,168	7,465,285	.....	7,465,285	7,161,867	.....	7,161,867
Ontario.....	55,364,496	1,500,565	56,865,061	54,862,365	1,062,400	55,924,765	37,623,643	.....	37,623,643
Prince Edward Island.....	1,969,213	1,969,213	1,969,213	1,688,690	.....	1,688,690	981,939	.....	981,939
Quebec.....	30,113,226	2,779,660	32,892,886	30,630,397	623,490	31,253,887	24,289,127	.....	24,289,127
Territories.....	1,897,432	30,730	1,928,162	70,717	.....	70,717	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	111,370,210	4,567,955	115,938,165	102,545,169	1,707,390	104,252,559	75,172,523	.....	75,172,523

The increase of the number of cheese factories in the Dominion was 356 in 1881 over 1871, and 856 in 1891 over 1881, more than doubling each decade. The increase in Ontario was 228 in the first period and 342 in the second. In Quebec it was 115 and 477, respectively; in the other provinces 13 and 37.

The number of cheese factories increased from 353 in 1871 to 709 in 1881 and 1,565 in 1891.

The capital invested increased from \$400,754 in 1871 to \$1,021,435 in 1881 and \$2,586,659 in 1891.

Persons employed increased from 998 in 1871 to 2,003 in 1881 and 3,013 in 1891.

Wages paid increased from \$120,026 in 1871 to \$382,615 in 1881 and \$753,067 in 1891.

Value of raw material increased from \$1,249,904 in 1871 to \$4,264,798 in 1881 and \$6,804,611 in 1891.

Value of product increased from \$1,601,738 in 1871 to \$5,464,454 in 1881 and \$9,784,288 in 1891.

Like the number of cheese factories the capital invested more than doubled in the ten years between 1881 and 1891, but the number of persons employed increased only 50 per cent. Their average wages, however, increased from \$190 to \$250, and their average product from \$2,730 to \$3,260, showing at the same time a growth of skill and of remuneration.

Some statistics of the earlier growth of the cheese factories in Canada are to be found in a report of the Montreal Board of Trade, dated 9th April, 1868, which says:

"The establishment of cheese factories in Canada may be said to date no further back than 1863. Up to the close of 1865 there were only ten in operation in Upper Canada and two in Lower Canada. At the close of 1866 there were 60 in Canada West and 12 in Canada East, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of cheese; there are now (1868) 180 factories in Ontario, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs., worth (at 9 to 10 cents per pound) from \$1,080,000 to \$1,200,000, and in the province of Quebec, 17 factories with a capacity equal to 1,530,000 lbs., valued from \$137,700 to \$150,000."

Between 1871 and 1881 the output of home-made cheese fell from 5,000,000 lbs. to 3,000,000 lbs., but by 1891 it had again advanced to over 6,000,000 lbs., most of the increase being in Quebec. As already mentioned no creameries were recorded in the census of 1871.

The number of creameries increased from 46 in 1881 to 170 in 1891.

The capital invested increased from \$97,027 in 1881 to \$540,598 in 1891.

Persons employed increased from 151 in 1881 to 425 in 1891.

Wages paid increased from \$30,043 in 1881 to \$106,303 in 1891.

Value of raw material increased from \$263,483 in 1881 to \$595,421 in 1891.

Value of product increased from \$341,478 in 1881 to \$913,591 in 1891.

The greatest growth was in Quebec, where the creameries increased five-fold, from 22 to 111.

In home-made butter the increase was from 75,000,000 lbs. in 1871 to 102,000,000 lbs. in 1881, and 111,000,000 lbs. in 1891.

Butter and Cheese.

The number of milch cows in Canada, as given by the census returns of 1891 and those of 1881 and 1871, was as follows:—

MILCH COWS.

Provinces.	1891.	1881.	1871.
British Columbia.....	17,504	10,878	
Manitoba.....	82,712	20,355	
New Brunswick.....	106,649	103,965	83,220
Nova Scotia.....	141,684	137,639	122,688
Ontario.....	876,167	782,243	638,759
Prince Edward Island.....	45,849	45,895	32,000
Quebec.....	549,544	490,977	406,542
Territories.....	37,003	3,848	
Total.....	1,857,112	1,595,800	1,283,209

For Prince Edward Island in 1871 the milch cows are estimated from the 62,984 neat cattle returned in the provincial census. The milch cows for British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories are not recorded for 1871, but in 1881 they had, taken together, only 2·13 per cent of the milch cows of the Dominion, and in 1871 the proportion must have been still smaller.

In 1891 there was in Canada one milch cow to 2·60 of the population, or about two cows to each average family. In 1881 the proportion was one milch cow to 2·70 persons, and in 1871 one milch-cow to 2·80 persons. Thus, the proportion of milch cows to the population increased in both decades, but the increase was very slight. This may be compared with the proportion of milch cows to population in Denmark, estimated by Mr. Bøggild, the dairy expert, as about one to three in 1891.

In 1871 the average supply of butter for the year for each milch cow in the country was 58½ pounds. In 1881 it was 65½ pounds, and in 1891 it was 62½ pounds. Thus there was a slight increase in the first period, and a still slighter decrease in the second period.

In regard to cheese the change was far more striking. In 1871 the average supply of cheese for each milch cow in the country was 17¾ pounds. In 1881 it was 40½ pounds and in 1891 it was 62 pounds.

The census returns give no statistics of milk, other than that used for making cheese and butter, and there is no other authoritative information.

In the census of 1891 one condensed milk factory was recorded. It was in Nova Scotia, employed 25 persons, 13 male and 12 females, whose wages were \$7,630, used raw material to the value of \$49,265, and had a product worth \$83,000. Since then two additional establishments have been started, the Forest Canning Company and that at Aylmer, Ontario.

HORNED CATTLE.

The dairying and cattle raising industries are so closely connected and intermingled that it will be well to give here the census returns for all horned cattle. Among the "other horned cattle" thus recorded are many heifers and calves destined to become the milch cows of the future, and among the cattle killed and sold for export or slaughter are many that have served as milch cows.

The figures by provinces are as follows for the three census periods:—

HORNED CATTLE—CENSUS 1891.

Provinces.	Milch cows.	Working oxen.	Other horned cattle.	Total cattle.	Killed or sold for slaughter or export.
British Columbia.....	17,504	2,631	106,784	126,919	33,822
Manitoba.....	82,712	19,199	128,783	230,694	37,797
New Brunswick.....	106,649	7,510	90,533	204,692	43,205
Nova Scotia.....	141,684	28,424	154,664	324,772	59,882
Ontario.....	876,167	12,424	1,052,082	1,940,673	531,404
Prince Edward Island.....	45,849	116	45,730	91,695	22,103
Quebec.....	549,544	45,676	374,092	969,312	200,165
Territories.....	37,003	7,582	187,241	231,827	29,359
Total.....	1,857,112	123,563	2,139,909	4,120,584	957,737

HORNED CATTLE—CENSUS 1881

British Columbia.....	10,878	2,319	67,254	80,451	13,696
Manitoba.....	20,355	12,269	27,657	60,281	4,936
New Brunswick.....	103,965	8,812	99,783	212,560	35,414
Nova Scotia.....	137,639	33,275	154,689	325,603	63,389
Ontario.....	782,243	23,263	896,661	1,702,167	363,043
Prince Edward Island.....	45,895	84	44,743	90,722	15,200
Quebec.....	490,977	49,237	490,119	1,030,333	160,207
Territories.....	3,848	3,334	5,690	12,872	1,796
Total.....	1,596,800	132,593	1,786,596	3,514,989	657,681

HORNED CATTLE—CENSUS 1871.

New Brunswick.....	83,220	11,132	63,335	163,687	31,551
Nova Scotia.....	122,688	32,214	119,065	273,967	42,815
Ontario.....	638,759	47,941	716,074	1,402,774	277,986
Quebec.....	406,542	48,348	328,372	783,462	155,373
Prince Edward Island.....	32,000	100	30,884	62,984	10,000
Total.....	1,233,209	139,735	1,263,930	2,686,874	517,725

For Prince Edward Island in 1871 the provincial census gives 62,984 neat cattle, from which the divisions are estimated.

For British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the cattle in 1871 are not recorded. In 1881 they had, taken together, 4·36 per cent of the cattle of Canada, 2·13 per cent of the milch cows, and 3·10 per cent of the cattle killed or exported, and in 1871 the percentages must have been smaller.

These tables for the three census periods show an increase in each decade of milch cows, of "other horned cattle," of the total cattle, and of cattle killed or exported. In both periods there was a considerable decrease in the number of working oxen.

Butter and Cheese.

MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF CHEESE.

The growth of Canada's exports of cheese has been remarkable.

The Montreal Board of Trade in its report, dated 9th April, 1868, says:—

“The repeal of the treaty (The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854) has stimulated the erection of cheese factories, which are shutting out the products of foreign dairies from the Canadian market and enabling the dairymen of Canada to compete successfully with their American neighbours in sending supplies to the British market.”

The continuance of the growth of Canadian cheese exports, and their overtaking and surpassing the exports of the United States are shown in the following table, compiled from the customs returns of the two countries. Only the home produce is included:—

EXPORTS OF CHEESE—CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Year.	Canada's Exports.		United States' Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1860.	124,320	13,675	15,515,799	1,565,630
1868.	6,141,572	620,543	51,097,203	7,010,424
1869.	4,503,370	549,572	39,960,367	6,437,866
1870.	5,827,782	674,486	57,296,327	8,881,934
1871.	8,271,439	1,109,906	63,698,867	8,752,990
1872.	16,424,025	1,840,284	66,204,025	7,752,918
1873.	19,483,211	2,280,412	80,366,540	10,498,010
1874.	24,050,982	3,523,201	90,611,077	11,898,995
1875.	32,342,030	3,886,226	101,010,853	13,659,603
1876.	35,024,090	3,751,268	98,676,264	12,270,083
1877.	35,930,524	3,748,575	107,364,666	12,700,027
1878.	38,054,294	3,997,521	123,783,736	14,103,529
1879.	46,414,035	3,790,300	141,654,474	12,579,968
1880.	40,368,678	3,893,366	127,553,907	12,171,720
1881.	49,255,523	5,510,443	147,995,614	16,380,248
1882.	50,807,049	5,500,868	127,989,782	14,058,975
1883.	58,041,387	6,451,870	99,220,467	11,134,526
1884.	69,755,423	7,251,989	112,869,575	11,663,713
1885.	79,655,367	8,265,240	111,992,990	10,444,409
1886.	78,112,927	6,754,626	91,877,235	7,662,145
1887.	73,604,448	7,108,978	81,255,994	7,594,633
1888.	84,173,267	8,928,242	88,008,458	8,736,304
1889.	88,534,837	8,915,684	84,999,828	7,889,671
1890.	94,260,187	9,372,212	95,376,053	8,591,042
1891.	106,202,140	9,578,800	82,133,876	7,405,376
1892.	118,270,052	11,652,412	82,100,221	7,676,657
1893.	133,946,365	13,407,470	81,350,923	7,624,648

These figures show the enormous increase in the value of Canada's cheese exports, a thousand fold since 1860, as well as the relative increase, for our exports were less than a hundredth part of those of the United States in 1860, and nearly doubled those of our neighbours last year. Canada also leads in quality as well as quantity, the export value of our cheese averaging a small fraction over 10 cents a pound, as compared with a little over 9½ cents a pound in the case of the United States.

Our exports of cheese are almost wholly to the United Kingdom, which took 99·71 per cent in 1893. Except Newfoundland with ·014 per cent, the United States came next with ·012 per cent, and then the British West Indies and Guiana with insignificant amounts.

The distribution by countries in 1893 is shown in the following table from our customs returns, which also gives the foreign cheese we export :—

CANADA'S CHEESE EXPORTS, 1893.

Countries.	Produce of Canada.		Not produce.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	133,559,110	13,360,237	8,333,122	747,123	141,892,232	14,107,360
British Guiana.....	6,319	847			6,319	847
British West Indies.....	20,121	2,297			20,121	2,297
Newfoundland.....	182,608	18,669			182,608	18,669
United States.....	163,664	23,578	32,282	2,933	195,946	26,511
Belgium.....	2,650	265			2,650	265
France.....			156	29	156	29
China.....	3,157	448			3,157	448
Japan.....	3,694	516			3,694	516
St. Pierre.....	858	90			858	90
Danish West Indies.....	4,184	523			4,184	523
Total.....	133,946,365	13,407,470	8,365,560	750,085	142,311,925	14,157,555

It thus appears that the United Kingdom also almost monopolized the relatively small quantity of foreign cheese that we exported, the United States only appearing as customers for a trifling amount of our re-export.

That a similar distribution of our exports of cheese prevailed at earlier periods is shown by the following tables compiled from the customs returns for the census years since confederation :—

CANADA'S CHEESE EXPORTS—CENSUS YEARS.

FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Countries.	Produce of Canada.		Not produce.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	105,942,677	9,481,373	11,209,254	925,093
United States.....	128,256	13,485		
Other countries.....	131,207	13,942	4,657	346
Total.....	106,202,140	9,508,800	11,213,911	925,439

FISCAL YEAR 1881.

United Kingdom.....	48,913,873	5,471,362	5,454,697	580,811
United States.....	260,529	28,500	2,800	280
Other countries.....	81,121	10,581		
Total.....	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,457,497	581,091

FISCAL YEAR 1871.

United Kingdom.....	8,163,659	1,099,052	Not given..	Not given.
United States.....	86,374	8,413		
Other countries.....	21,406	2,441		
Total.....	8,271,439	1,109,906		

Butter and Cheese.

CANADA'S IMPORTS.

Our imports of cheese for home consumption are very small compared with our exports—not a thousandth part. Most of it that was entered for consumption in 1893 came from the United States, which also appears for the 8,000,000 pounds “not for consumption,” that, as shown in the table of exports, we re-exported to the United Kingdom. The superiority of Canadian cheese both in repute and in fact, apparently leads to these large shipments year after year of cheese from the United States through Canada.

The following table shows our imports in 1893, according to the customs returns, giving their origin :—

CANADA'S CHEESE IMPORTS, 1893.

Countries.	Entered for home consumption.		Not for home consumption.		Total imports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	18,850	3,942	1,417	274	20,267	4,216
United States	89,437	13,761	8,479,555	758,821	8,568,992	774,582
France.....	6,640	1,076	583	113	7,223	1,189
Holland.....	97	18			97	18
Italy.....	1,010	157			1,010	157
Norway.....	3	1			3	1
Switzerland.....	69	9			69	9
Total.....	116,106	20,964	8,481,555	759,208	8,597,661	780,172

BRITISH IMPORTS OF CHEESE.

Our chief customer for cheese being the United Kingdom, the extent of its consumption and its other sources of supply are of great importance to Canada.

The following tables give by countries the imports of cheese by the United Kingdom for the last eight years according to their trade returns :—

BRITISH IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1885.		1886.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	67,958,128	5,994,453	56,908,544	5,432,451
Australasia	455,504	46,978		
Other British possessions.....	11,200	1,903	6,160	778
United States.....	94,550,960	9,077,131	95,884,208	8,942,436
Holland.....	37,649,696	4,060,299	35,699,216	3,722,372
France.....	3,339,504	468,276	3,595,536	502,167
Belgium.....	354,480	38,695	1,287,664	139,722
Russia.....	457,408	50,930	229,376	25,206
Denmark.....	443,968	46,662	508,032	52,891
Sweden.....				
Other foreign countries.....	168,336	18,814	188,944	22,591
Total.....	205,389,184	19,804,141	194,307,680	18,840,614

BRITISH IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Countries.	1887.		1888.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	70,883,232	7,569,380	74,853,520	7,430,836
Australasia	1,155,504	120,197	3,023,776	314,985
Other British possessions.....	8,176	890	4,816	589
United States.....	85,223,040	9,008,219	90,980,960	9,276,679
Holland	40,556,208	4,302,021	36,856,848	4,005,851
France	3,389,120	485,046	3,170,048	449,816
Belgium	2,584,848	284,126	4,317,600	479,318
Russia	389,088	43,158	469,840	55,071
Denmark.....	1,063,328	105,086	719,040	69,881
Sweden.....	284,368	32,942	266,000	29,667
Other foreign countries.....	183,456	18,926	110,544	13,159
Total.....	205,720,368	21,969,991	214,772,992	22,125,852

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	75,667,200	7,616,888	93,843,680	9,315,929
Australasia	799,344	87,512	3,247,104	321,521
Other British possessions.....	4,816	584	2,800	345
United States.....	92,473,040	9,225,638	102,973,696	10,130,191
Holland	36,746,752	3,937,440	32,728,080	3,519,111
France	3,689,392	516,144	4,520,768	622,116
Belgium	3,244,752	360,907	2,217,936	242,642
Russia	467,712	47,518	391,216	38,305
Denmark.....	361,536	35,327	.....	.....
Sweden.....	128,464	14,279	85,008	8,317
Other foreign countries.....	110,880	13,817	126,000	13,841
Total.....	213,695,888	21,856,054	240,136,288	24,212,318

Countries.	1891.		1892.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	96,078,192	9,692,439	116,323,088	12,135,642
Australasia	3,326,624	361,384	2,865,520	310,926
Other British possessions.....	1,456	165	7,728	866
United States.....	86,788,016	8,659,065	91,664,496	9,545,514
Holland	34,487,600	3,705,417	30,667,952	3,302,389
France	4,900,672	674,136	5,107,760	696,946
Belgium.....	2,446,528	266,732	2,916,368	312,795
Russia.....	244,832	26,348	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	118,160	10,804	.....	.....
Other foreign countries.....	236,320	28,743	522,592	56,604
Total.....	228,628,400	23,425,233	250,075,504	26,361,682

It appears that in the eight years the large importation of cheese by the United Kingdom has increased 25 per cent, till it has reached 250,000,000 pounds. Yet Canadian cheese has not only filled this gap, but has increased its proportion of the total supply from a third to more than a half. Owing to the practice of the British customs officials of classing imports according to the place of shipment, our cheese when exported from United States ports is ascribed to that country. The United States claim an export of only 70,000,000 pounds of cheese to the United Kingdom in the fiscal year ending June, 1893 (closely approximating with the British year ending December, 1892), and

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if the difference is transferred to the credit of Canada, there is a near agreement with our export returns.

It will be seen that Canada's greatest rival in the British market for cheese is the United States, which is being left behind. Next comes Holland with its 30,000,000 pounds, a decrease in the eight years, both relatively and absolutely, till, from its quota being more than half as much as Canada's, it is now only a quarter. The other sources of supply are by comparison insignificant. It may be noticed, however, that Australasia is coming into the market with a considerable, though not very regular increase. Denmark, on the other hand, is retiring, probably to devote its attention to butter.

The United Kingdom exports comparatively little cheese of its own produce, but more colonial and foreign. For the past eight years these exports have been as follows according to their trade returns:—

BRITISH EXPORTS—CHEESE.

Year.	Home Produce.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1885.....	1,423,296	252,716	6,127,968	741,967	7,551,264	994,683
1886.....	1,447,264	248,964	5,537,616	691,130	6,984,880	940,094
1887.....	1,603,952	276,198	5,705,168	719,556	7,309,120	995,754
1888.....	1,433,152	247,042	6,594,112	837,091	8,027,264	1,084,133
1889.....	1,439,424	239,284	6,764,576	848,100	8,204,000	1,087,384
1890.....	1,367,632	231,342	6,686,512	855,594	8,054,144	1,086,936
1891.....	1,354,304	228,821	7,314,272	940,576	8,668,576	1,169,397
1892.....	1,275,120	217,355	6,741,952	918,408	8,017,072	1,135,763

In 1892 these exports were distributed as follows according to their trade returns:—

BRITISH EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Home Produce.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United States.....	33,376	6,482	461,888	57,485	495,264	63,967
Brazil.....	55,776	9,646	760,928	113,223	816,704	122,869
Germany.....	106,736	18,892			106,736	18,892
France.....	77,168	12,483			77,168	12,483
Portugal and colonies.....			181,664	23,599	181,664	23,599
Spanish West Indies.....			2,355,360	334,749	2,355,360	334,749
Other foreign countries....	202,048	33,429	561,680	71,433	763,728	104,862
Channel Islands.....	45,920	6,774	331,520	38,787	377,440	45,561
British South Africa.....	115,360	16,936	1,082,592	143,027	1,197,952	159,963
do East Indies.....	471,856	84,422	304,640	45,956	776,496	130,378
do West Indies.....	61,824	9,622			61,824	9,622
Gibraltar.....			166,544	21,028	166,544	21,028
Malta and Gozo.....			324,688	38,364	324,688	38,364
Other British possessions..	105,056	18,669	210,448	30,757	315,504	49,426
Total.....	1,275,120	217,355	6,741,952	918,408	8,017,072	1,135,763

Canada does not import enough cheese from the United Kingdom to obtain a separate record, being included with "other British possessions."

The large export of "colonial and foreign" cheese from the United Kingdom to the Spanish West Indies is noteworthy, especially in view of the fact that Canada exports no cheese there, according to our customs returns. Is some of this cheese Canadian?

Evidently though Canada supplies so large a portion of the cheese required by the United Kingdom there is still room for extension of this trade. The facts that it has already been largely and continuously increased, that our chief but surpassed rival, the United States, produces cheese of the same character, but of inferior quality, and that Holland, the next competitor, is sending a constantly reduced amount, all warrant the belief that we may look to supply a still greater proportion of the enormous and increasing consumption of the United Kingdom.

UNITED STATES CHEESE MARKETS.

The exports of the United States since 1860 have already been given in the same table as those of Canada. Though its exports have ceased to increase, and have even fallen off till they have reached the level of 20 years ago, it still remains an exporting rather than an importing country, a rival rather than a customer for our cheese.

The distribution of the exports of cheese from the United States in 1893 is shown in the following table taken from their trade returns :—

UNITED STATES EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Domestic Produce.		Foreign Merchandise.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	69,845,314	6,480,009			69,845,314	6,480,009
Canada	9,107,977	841,158	22,956	3,478	9,130,933	844,636
Bermuda	124,741	14,879			124,741	14,879
Central America.....	88,695	11,132	667	110	89,362	11,242
Mexico.....	158,571	19,721	17,369	2,412	175,940	22,133
British West Indies. . .	724,783	91,289			724,783	91,289
Spanish do	470,305	61,215	70,635	9,120	540,940	70,335
Haiti	123,242	16,649			123,242	16,649
Other West Indies.....	108,316	13,132			108,316	13,132
British Guiana.....	270,556	33,783			270,556	33,783
British Honduras.....	50,846	6,297	1,581	219	52,427	6,516
China and Japan.....	56,837	7,466			56,837	7,466
Hawaiian Islands.....	77,158	9,944			77,158	9,944
Columbia.....	65,314	8,495	1,190	266	66,504	8,761
Venezuela.....	47,200	5,900	421	66	47,621	5,966
Other countries.....	31,068	3,579	4,469	933	35,537	4,512
Total	81,350,923	7,624,648	119,288	16,604	81,470,211	7,641,252

As in the case of Canada, the United Kingdom is the chief customer for the cheese exported by the United States. Of the 9,000,000 pounds sent to Canada, it has been seen that over 8,000,000 pounds were re-exported to the United Kingdom. The Spanish West Indies stand high with half a million pounds, and it will be remembered that the United Kingdom sent them two and a third million pounds of "colonial and foreign" cheese. Canada should be able to secure a share of this trade. The United States exports of 724,783 pounds to the British West Indies, and 270,556 pounds to British Guiana should be compared with the Canadian exports of 20,121 pounds and 6,319 pounds, respectively, and so with the United States exports of 56,836 pounds to China and Japan and 77,158 to the Hawaiian Islands, as compared with Canadian exports of 6,851 pounds in the one case and nothing in the other. Here again is an opportunity for Canada.

Butter and Cheese.

The imports of cheese by the United States are not large, and appear to be designed to meet the special tastes and requirements of their large foreign population. According to their customs returns these imports were as follows in 1893 :—

UNITED STATES CHEESE IMPORTS, 1893.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
Canada.....	57,463	14,512
United Kingdom.....	122,110	24,524
Belgium.....	67,250	9,811
France.....	727,155	130,033
Germany.....	262,349	33,930
Italy.....	2,241,269	347,380
Netherlands.....	1,035,379	137,033
Sweden and Norway.....	66,557	8,846
Switzerland.....	5,506,551	710,402
Other countries.....	109,841	9,456
Total.....	10,195,924	1,425,927

THE BUTTER TRADE.

The exports of butter from Canada have not increased since confederation like those of cheese. An increase for fifteen years was followed by a greater diminution, but for the last three years there has been a considerable recovery. Even yet, however, our exports are not equal to what they were at confederation.

The exports from Canada, and for the sake of comparison those from the United States, compiled from the customs returns of the two countries, are given in the following table, which includes only home products :—

EXPORTS OF BUTTER (HOME PRODUCTION)—CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Year.	Canada's Exports.		United States' Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1860.....	5,512,500	792,621	7,640,914	1,144,321
1868.....	10,649,733	1,698,042	2,071,873	582,745
1869.....	10,853,268	2,342,270	1,324,332	484,094
1870.....	12,260,887	2,353,570	2,019,288	592,229
1871.....	15,439,291	3,065,234	3,965,043	853,096
1872.....	19,068,448	3,612,679	7,746,261	1,498,812
1873.....	15,208,633	2,808,978	4,518,844	952,919
1874.....	12,233,046	2,620,305	4,367,983	1,092,381
1875.....	9,268,044	2,337,324	6,360,827	1,506,996
1876.....	12,250,066	2,540,494	4,644,894	1,109,496
1877.....	14,691,789	3,073,409	21,527,242	4,442,616
1878.....	13,006,626	2,382,237	21,837,117	3,931,822
1879.....	14,307,977	2,101,897	38,248,016	5,421,205
1880.....	18,535,362	3,058,069	39,236,658	6,690,687
1881.....	17,649,491	3,573,034	31,560,500	6,256,024
1882.....	15,161,839	2,936,156	14,794,305	2,804,570
1883.....	7,988,656	1,681,034	12,348,641	2,290,665
1884.....	8,075,537	1,612,481	20,627,374	3,750,771
1885.....	7,330,788	1,430,905	21,683,148	3,643,646
1886.....	4,668,741	832,355	18,953,900	2,958,457
1887.....	5,485,509	979,126	12,531,171	1,983,698
1888.....	4,415,381	798,673	10,455,651	1,884,908
1889.....	1,780,765	331,958	15,504,517	2,568,709
1890.....	1,951,585	340,131	29,748,042	4,187,489
1891.....	3,768,101	602,175	15,187,114	2,197,106
1892.....	5,736,696	1,056,058	15,047,246	2,445,878
1893.....	7,036,013	1,296,814	8,920,107	1,672,690

In neither country has there been the steady and permanent increase, nor the volume of trade that has been seen in respect to cheese. Neither has Canada gained in like manner upon the United States, though at present the tendency is in that direction.

As with cheese the United Kingdom is our chief customer for butter, absorbing the bulk—six-sevenths—of our exports, Newfoundland coming next with less than 10 per cent. The United States takes from us an insignificant share, only .06 per cent, not a fifth of the quantity it sends to us.

The following table gives Canada's butter exports by countries for the fiscal year 1893, as taken from the customs returns:—

CANADA'S BUTTER EXPORTS, 1893.

Countries.	Produce of Canada.		Not Produce.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	6,076,757	1,118,614	20,724	3,281	6,097,481	1,121,895
United States.....	41,323	7,539	457	104	41,780	7,643
Newfoundland.....	691,787	127,412			691,787	127,412
British West Indies and Guiana.....	39,934	7,040			39,934	7,040
Danish West Indies.....	30,900	6,228			30,900	6,228
French do.....	786	142			786	142
St. Pierre.....	139,891	26,421			139,891	26,421
Belgium.....	260	52			260	52
Germany.....	7,071	1,175			7,071	1,175
China.....	4,559	1,395			4,559	1,395
Japan.....	2,745	796			2,745	796
Total.....	7,036,013	1,296,814	21,181	3,385	7,057,194	1,300,199

That a similar distribution of our exports has existed in the past is shown by the following statement of our exports of butter in the census years, according to the customs returns. It will be seen that in 1871 the United States took not only a much larger quantity, but also a far greater proportion of our butter exports than in 1881 or 1891.

CANADA'S BUTTER EXPORTS—CENSUS YEARS.
FISCAL YEAR 1891.

Countries.	Produce of Canada.		Not Produce.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	2,758,855	440,060	118,697	14,846
United States.....	68,008	10,054	469	49
Other countries.....	941,238	152,061	77,577	7,570
Total.....	3,768,101	602,175	196,743	22,465

FISCAL YEAR 1881.

United Kingdom.....	16,282,376	3,333,419	170,787	38,854
United States.....	291,862	58,522		
Other countries.....	1,075,253	181,093		
Total.....	17,649,491	3,573,034	170,787	38,854

FISCAL YEAR 1871.

United Kingdom.....	9,954,531	1,928,731	Not given.....	Not given.....
United States.....	4,276,686	909,750	do.....	do.....
Other countries.....	1,208,074	206,753	do.....	do.....
Total.....	15,439,291	3,065,234	Not given.....	Not given.....

Butter and Cheese.

Canada's imports of butter were trifling last year except from the United States, which sent us nearly a quarter of a million pounds for home consumption, 215,867 pounds being to British Columbia.

The following table, from our customs returns, shows our imports by countries for the fiscal year 1893:—

CANADA'S BUTTER IMPORTS, 1893.

Countries.	Entered for home consumption.		Not for home consumption.		Total Imports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	1,123	280	.....	.....	1,123	280
United States.....	223,061	46,331	49,510	8,306	272,571	54,637
France.....	25	7	.....	.....	25	7
Norway.....	140	13	.....	.....	140	13
Turkey.....	35	6	.....	.....	35	6
Total.....	224,384	46,637	49,510	8,306	273,894	54,943

BRITISH BUTTER TRADE.

The chief customer for our butter, the United Kingdom, imported, in 1893, 260,677,088 pounds, of which Canada supplied only 6,076,757, while Denmark sent 104,696,144 pounds, France nearly 52,500,000 pounds, Sweden and Norway 32,500,000 pounds, Holland nearly 16,000,000 pounds, and Germany nearly 18,500,000 pounds. Australasia supplied nearly 19,000,000 pounds, of which over one-half was sent from the colony of Victoria.

Denmark has increased its exports to Great Britain from 42,289,632 pounds in 1885 to nearly 105,000,000 pounds in 1893, while Canada's exports (according to Canadian returns) have practically remained without increase.

The following tables, compiled from the trade returns of the United Kingdom, show its imports of butter for the eight years, 1885-1892, with the countries supplying them:—

BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1885.		1886.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada.....	4,045,776	707,866	3,530,464	590,108
Australasia.....	165,088	29,390	.....	.....
Other British possessions.....	194,096	38,574	310,128	47,801
United States.....	8,807,904	1,545,298	4,747,680	781,747
Holland.....	121,061,248	21,690,096	40,210,464	8,640,811
France.....	50,506,288	12,549,537	45,094,000	11,018,245
Denmark.....	42,289,632	10,309,206	44,862,272	10,681,869
Russia.....	1,656,816	196,127	315,168	74,076
Sweden.....	14,344,848	3,518,639	16,648,912	3,898,964
Norway.....	2,430,964	453,437	804,832	187,007
Germany.....	16,346,176	3,883,780	13,345,248	2,976,200
Belgium.....	6,908,272	1,307,615	2,946,720	711,575
Italy.....	196,560	46,014	.....	.....
Other foreign countries.....	1,008	170	63,504	13,262
Total.....	268,953,776	56,275,749	172,879,392	39,621,665

BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Countries.	1887.		1888.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	3,659,376	680,341	1,042,384	201,733
Australasia	694,512	107,120	2,858,800	488,005
Other British possessions	284,592	41,960	160,048	21,963
United States.. ..	5,867,904	1,041,403	2,646,336	462,358
Holland	18,196,752	4,106,756	17,363,248	3,818,231
France	46,620,560	11,026,879	49,287,280	11,577,162
Denmark.....	54,604,032	12,987,644	67,695,264	16,227,238
Russia	148,176	31,911	705,488	147,402
Sweden.....	18,318,608	4,288,010	23,058,224	5,495,046
Norway	809,536	194,029	693,392	164,669
Germany.....	17,528,672	3,863,973	18,122,384	3,981,303
Belgium.....	2,635,920	594,386	3,550,848	787,767
Italy	78,064	15,992		
Other foreign countries.....	24,304	3,416	16,800	3,942
Total	169,471,008	38,983,820	187,200,496	43,376,819

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	2,545,984	463,107	1,701,840	296,180
Australasia	1,827,280	367,136	4,535,776	821,192
Other British possessions	159,488	23,808	256,928	36,130
United States.....	12,352,704	2,186,214	9,469,936	1,568,940
Holland	16,919,728	3,734,874	17,479,728	3,858,225
France	63,450,688	14,957,568	58,811,760	13,856,101
Denmark.....	75,868,576	18,215,298	92,371,888	21,521,651
Russia	940,016	204,434	936,092	192,666
Sweden.....	23,761,584	5,554,434	25,114,320	5,721,847
Norway	591,584	143,810	470,400	106,848
Germany.....	12,439,616	2,865,737	11,698,400	2,648,786
Belgium.....	5,005,616	1,128,638	4,169,648	935,524
Italy				
Other foreign countries.....	55,440	12,171	86,688	16,970
Total	215,918,304	49,857,229	227,104,304	51,581,060

Countries.	1891.		1892.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada	5,182,576	912,004	6,671,952	1,244,173
Australasia	6,094,816	1,318,283	9,802,240	2,308,401
Other British possessions	113,008	16,756	91,056	14,104
United States.....	7,133,616	1,225,183	5,246,752	930,239
Holland	16,412,368	3,749,572	15,885,856	3,650,528
France	59,941,952	14,785,240	60,780,944	14,734,554
Denmark.....	98,135,632	23,680,431	96,715,584	23,597,177
Russia	1,078,896	241,971	4,150,832	896,231
Sweden.....	26,318,544	6,176,710	25,638,120	6,049,344
Norway	762,944	175,112	1,055,600	240,301
Germany.....	12,937,008	2,996,849	13,914,096	3,474,114
Belgium.....	4,930,464	1,101,726	4,328,688	1,044,795
Italy	146,160	30,587	148,288	32,860
Other foreign countries.....			70,000	12,770
Total	239,187,984	56,410,424	244,497,008	58,230,591

The exports by the United Kingdom of butter, its own produce, are small and decreasing, its exports of colonial and foreign butter being considerably larger.

Butter and Cheese.

The following table gives the official returns for the last eight years of exports of butter from the United Kingdom :—

BRITISH EXPORTS—BUTTER.

Year.	Home Produce.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1885.....	3,213,504	854,811	9,199,232	1,900,292	12,412,736	2,755,103
1886.....	3,273,200	803,341	7,046,592	1,613,302	10,319,792	2,416,733
1887.....	3,112,928	762,967	7,612,192	1,782,811	10,725,120	2,545,778
1888.....	2,880,528	710,707	7,226,464	1,589,079	10,106,992	2,299,786
1889.....	2,821,392	707,769	7,893,200	1,800,900	10,714,592	2,508,669
1890.....	2,745,120	677,961	8,412,096	1,797,791	11,137,216	2,475,752
1891.....	2,407,124	604,007	7,222,768	1,738, 88	9,629,872	2,342,595
1892.....	1,576,624	399,884	6,991,936	1,742,481	8,568,560	2,142,365

The exports of butter from the United Kingdom in 1892 are given by countries in the following tables taken from their trade returns :—

BRITISH EXPORTS OF BUTTER BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Home Produce.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
British South Africa.....	58,464	15,184	717,584	192,608	776,048	207,792
do East Indies.....	46,256	12,576	290,864	86,262	337,120	98,838
do West do.....	43,008	11,237	636,272	131,955	679,280	143,192
Gibraltar.....	289,296	69,676			289,296	69,676
Malta.....	214,704	55,577			214,704	55,577
Other British possessions.....	42,448	10,303	297,024	80,874	339,472	91,177
Egypt.....	33,936	8,760			33,936	8,760
Brazil.....	40,432	10,984	190,960	42,116	231,392	53,100
Portugal.....	697,088	176,903			697,088	176,903
Denmark.....			257,936	55,261	257,936	55,261
Holland.....			3,707,424	919,970	3,707,424	919,970
Belgium.....			104,272	23,190	104,272	23,190
France.....			168,672	42,418	168,672	42,418
Spanish West Indies.....			125,552	38,753	125,552	38,753
Other foreign countries.....	110,992	28,684	495,376	129,074	606,368	157,758
Total.....	1,576,624	399,884	6,991,936	1,742,481	8,568,560	2,142,365

It will be seen that the United Kingdom sends almost 680,000 pounds of butter, nearly all "colonial and foreign" to the British West Indian Islands. Canada should be able to do a larger share of this trade, our exports of butter to them last year being less than 40,000 pounds.

The enormous consumption of butter by the United Kingdom (its requirements having to be supplied largely by importation) affords an opportunity to Canada of which advantage has not been taken. It is true that we have more formidable competitors than in regard to cheese, but the great strides made by Denmark and Sweden show that excellence will secure a market, and can be attained by skilful and careful use of good methods. That the difficulty caused by distance can be overcome is proved by the success of Australasia with a far longer voyage through hot seas.

UNITED STATES BUTTER TRADE.

In the case of butter, as of cheese, the United States is an exporting, not an importing country. Its exports since 1860 have already been given in the same table with those of Canada.

Its exports by countries in 1893, from its trade returns, are given in the following table :—

UNITED STATES' EXPORTS OF BUTTER, 1893.

Countries.	Domestic Produce.		Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
United Kingdom.....	3,869,649	675,762			3,869,649	675,762
Canada.....	448,164	87,225			448,164	87,225
Bermuda.....	269,987	61,720			269,987	61,720
British Honduras.....	68,516	15,312			68,516	15,312
Central America.....	110,929	23,848	775	221	111,604	24,069
Mexico.....	164,500	37,694			164,500	37,649
British West Indies.....	733,677	146,667			733,677	146,667
Danish do.....	131,105	22,672			131,105	22,672
Dutch do.....	110,061	22,513			110,061	22,513
French do.....	400,882	62,747			400,882	62,797
Spanish do.....	297,991	59,037			297,991	59,037
Hayti and St. Domingo.....	729,241	150,551			729,241	150,551
Brazil.....	121,837	25,675			121,837	25,675
Columbia.....	118,403	23,580	220	53	118,623	23,633
The Guianas.....	72,028	12,629			72,028	12,629
Venezuela.....	912,078	175,400			912,078	175,400
Germany.....	76,463	11,928			76,463	11,928
China and Japan.....	69,944	14,498			69,944	14,498
Hawaiian Islands.....	114,355	23,253			114,355	23,253
Other countries.....	100,297	19,929			100,297	19,929
Total.....	8,920,107	1,672,690	995	274	8,921,102	1,672,964

The United Kingdom is the largest customer of the United States for butter, taking nearly 4,000,000 pounds out of nearly 9,000,000 pounds. Most of the remainder is sent to the West Indies and South and Central America. Canada takes a far larger quantity than she sends to the United States.

Especially worthy of remark is the export of 733,677 pounds to the British West Indies and 270,000 pounds to Bermuda, as compared with the quantity sent by Canada, 20,000 pounds in the one case and none in the other. So, too, the United States export of butter to China and Japan is 70,000 pounds against our 7,000, and to Hawaii 114,000 pounds where we send none.

The United States import little butter, nearly all being from Canada.

The imports for 1893, by countries, are given in the following table from their customs returns :—

UNITED STATES' IMPORTS OF BUTTER, 1893.

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Canada.....	63,112	11,977		
United Kingdom.....	642	169		
Italy.....	1,218	182		
France.....	821	170		
Turkey and Egypt.....	6,195	770 ¹		
Mexico.....	712	97		
Australasia.....	500	58		
Other countries.....	223	56		
Total.....	73,423	13,479		

Butter and Cheese.

It is evident that the United States cannot afford us a market for much of our butter, having more of its own than meets its requirements.

On the other hand the tables of exports from the United States, and from the United Kingdom, point out to Canada where its trade in butter may be extended.

CONDENSED MILK.

As has already been mentioned the census of 1891 recorded a flourishing condensed milk factory and two other establishments have since been added. The Canadian customs returns do not specify the exports of condensed milk, and in the imports the condensed milk cannot be ascertained, being included with "condensed coffee with milk." Similarly the United States customs returns do not specify condensed milk either exported or imported.

From the customs returns of the United Kingdom it may be seen that Canada might find a market there for condensed milk as for cheese and butter, the imports having increased till they amount to 54,000,000 pounds, of which France supplies the largest share—more than half—with Holland, Norway and Belgium coming next in order.

The British imports were as follows for the past five years :—

BRITISH IMPORTS OF CONDENSED MILK.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
1888.....	42,279,840	3,575,406
1889.....	40,787,040	3,430,264
1890.....	48,891,130	4,125,108
1891.....	53,359,920	4,380,827
1892.....	53,913,888	4,527,402

The following were the British imports of condensed milk by countries in 1892 as given in their trade returns :—

BRITISH IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
British South Africa.....	88,592	4,390
Other British possessions.....	7,616	677
United States.....	139,440	13,184
Russia.....	263,760	20,552
Sweden.....	98,112	9,208
Norway.....	6,060,656	435,815
Germany.....	589,456	40,135
Holland.....	14,418,768	1,208,987
Belgium.....	3,097,808	312,299
France.....	29,106,000	2,476,829
Other foreign countries.....	43,680	2,326
Total.....	53,913,888	4,527,402

The British exports of condensed milk are for the larger part re-exports of "colonial and foreign" produce.

In 1892 they were as follows by countries as given in their trade returns:—

BRITISH EXPORTS OF CONDENSED MILK BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Produce of United Kingdom.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total Exports.	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Malta.....	52,080	4,331			52,080	4,331
British West Africa.....	70,224	7,164			70,224	7,164
do South do.....	4,394,880	408,182	749,840	64,722	5,144,720	472,904
do East Indies.....	558,768	56,103	2,155,328	206,644	2,714,096	262,747
Hong-Kong.....	266,112	27,224			266,112	27,224
Australia.....	79,072	7,081	5,294,128	468,368	5,373,200	475,449
British West Indies.....	387,408	37,191	1,231,216	108,677	1,618,624	145,868
Other British possessions.....	146,496	13,267	669,424	64,527	815,920	77,794
Egypt.....	44,240	4,327			44,240	4,327
Portuguese East Africa.....	85,120	7,835			85,120	7,835
Java.....	51,408	4,930	357,504	35,527	408,912	40,457
Cochin China.....	46,816	4,623			46,816	4,623
Japan.....	319,209	31,045	243,824	19,744	563,024	50,789
Chili.....	189,392	19,223	124,096	12,055	313,488	31,278
Brazil.....			412,608	41,230	412,608	41,230
Other foreign countries.....	190,288	17,447	692,048	62,799	882,336	80,246
Total.....	6,881,504	649,973	11,930,016	1,084,293	18,811,520	1,734,266

Here again there are indications of markets being open for Canadian condensed milk. The exports—"colonial and foreign"—to the British West Indies, Australia, Japan and Hong-Kong, may be especially noted in this respect.

The Canadian condensed milk having been tested and analyzed by experts, compares very favourably with choice English brands.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

The home market to supply the consumption of cheese and butter in Canada is a matter of great importance to the dairymen of the Dominion. Statistics of the production are obtainable only for the census years, but for these an estimate of the consumption, approximately correct, can be obtained by deducting the amount of the exports from the quantities produced in the factories and dairies. The fiscal year of the customs returns is three months later than the census year, but this would not make a very material difference, as in the months of April, May, and June exports are not large, and would nearly offset those of the corresponding months of the previous year.

The following table is an estimate of the home consumption of cheese and butter, thus obtained from the census and customs returns:

CHEESE—HOME CONSUMPTION.

In Pounds.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Total production.....	114,981,514	63,901,152	22,937,455
Exportation.....	106,202,140	49,255,523	8,271,439
Remainder, home consumption.....	8,779,374	14,645,629	14,666,016
Consumption per head.....	1·82	3·39	4·01

BUTTER—HOME CONSUMPTION.

Total production.....	115,938,165	104,252,559	75,172,523
Exportation.....	3,768,101	17,649,491	15,439,291
Remainder, home consumption.....	112,170,064	86,603,068	69,743,232
Consumption per head.....	23·21	20·02	19·48

Butter and Cheese.

The above figures include only the home produce of cheese and butter consumed in Canada. The addition of imported goods very slightly increases the consumption per head, being as follows :—

FOREIGN CHEESE AND BUTTER CONSUMED.

In Pounds.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Cheese entered for consumption	106,385	82,964	66,475
Consumption per head	0·022	0·019	0·019
Butter entered for consumption	324,681	144,349	5,926
Consumption per head	0·067	0·033	0·002

It will be seen that the consumption of cheese in Canada is small and decreasing, as might be expected, being confirmed by other sources of information.

BUTTER IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

The British Board of Agriculture, published in 1892 reports on dairy farming in Denmark, Sweden and Germany, by the representatives of the United Kingdom in those countries. In some introductory remarks it is said :—

“A large increase in the importation of butter into the United Kingdom from Northern Europe has taken place in recent years. Within the last ten years the receipts of Danish butter in the ports of this country have risen nearly threefold, or from 304,722 cwt. to 876,211 cwt., and those from Sweden in a still greater ratio, or from 67,821 cwt. to 234,987 cwt. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to collect, in the form of the accompanying reports, the information at present available in the Intelligence Department of the Board of Agriculture on the condition of dairy farming, and the development of the trade in dairy products in these countries. While the supplies furnished by Germany have not augmented in this interval, so much activity has been recently shown in developing dairying in Schleswig-Holstein and other northern provinces of the German Empire as to justify the inclusion of that country in the present survey.”

DENMARK.

The following extracts are made from the reports from Copenhagen :—

“Formerly the manufacture of butter was confined chiefly to the summer months. But it seems that a better and more profitable system of management was introduced into the country by the Holsteiners, who settled in Denmark as dairy farmers or managers of estate dairies ; and by about the middle of the present century the Holstein dairy system had nearly everywhere superseded the older methods.”

“The importance of fostering the dairy industry was first recognized by the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, and the encouragement offered by this society, subsequently seconded by State aid, induced a number of eminent scientific men to undertake a series of investigations with the object of determining rational principles for the various processes of dairying. As a result of these inquiries the thermometer and scales were adopted as indispensable appliances in properly managed establishments, and a reliable and detailed method of bookkeeping was gradually introduced. These useful innovations were followed by the organization of a systematic and thorough scheme of practical instruction in dairy management. * * * Numerous exhibitions throughout the country aroused the interest of farmers and helped to bring under their notice the improvement and development of which the industry was capable.”

“Agriculturists next directed their attention to the selection, feeding and management of their cows. Autumn calving made it possible to produce large quantities of butter in the winter. Large owners and farmers showed the way to this reform, and the small men soon followed. Now, it is remarked, almost all Danish agriculturists,

whether the landed proprietor with his 300 cows, or the crofter with his one or two, with like zeal, and with equal profit, comparatively speaking, take part in the manufacture of butter."

"This has been mainly brought about by the adoption of centrifugal power for obtaining the cream from the milk, introduced in Danish dairies about ten years ago. At the present time steam centrifugal separators are employed in all parts of the country by large proprietors and farmers. The dairies are either run by landowners, who buy up milk from small farmers and occupiers, or co-operative societies are formed by the farmers themselves for the purpose of establishing factories, to which the milk is consigned by the shareholders and made into butter."

"The latest returns give the total number of cows in Denmark as 954,250. These figures, however, include heifers between two and three years of age, and old cows being fattened; the number of cows actually yielding milk is therefore estimated by Mr. Bøggild at 750,000, so that the proportion of milch cows to the population of Denmark is about one to three."

"Mr. Bøggild says that nearly all the cream produced in Danish dairies is manufactured into butter."

"Separated milk is sometimes retained at the dairies and made up into skim-milk cheese, but it is more frequently used for feeding swine and young stock."

"The development of the dairy industry in Denmark has been accompanied by a remarkable extension of the co-operative system. It is estimated by Mr. Bøggild that there are now about a thousand co-operative dairies in existence throughout the country. In nearly all cases the farmers who produce the milk are also the owners of the dairy buildings and plant. The milk is always paid for by weight and not by measure, and at many dairies, between 300 and 400, the price is also regulated by the percentage of fat in the milk."

Denmark's exports and imports of butter, from 1865 to 1890, are shown in the following table:—

DENMARK'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1865-9 average	1,165,000	10,837,000	9,672,000
1870-4 do	4,021,000	22,787,000	18,766,000
1875-9 do	5,434,000	28,956,000	23,522,000
1880-4 do	7,608,000	32,058,000	24,450,000
1885.....	10,200,000	39,116,000	28,916,000
1886.....	9,163,000	44,411,000	35,248,000
1887.....	11,174,000	53,042,000	41,868,000
1888.....	13,563,000	66,355,000	52,792,000
1889.....	15,257,000	75,714,000	60,457,000
1890.....	20,553,000	98,185,000	77,632,000
1891.....	23,948,000	101,575,000	77,627,000

Butter and Cheese.

The figures for 1891 are given more in detail as follows :—

DANISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.
	Lbs.		Lbs.
Sweden	10,767,000	England	98,365,000
Russia	9,197,000	Germany	1,832,000
Germany	2,312,000	Sweden	585,000
America	1,165,000	Norway	290,000
England	409,000	Holland	236,000
Other countries	98,000	Other countries	267,000
Total.....	23,948,000	Total.....	101,575,000

“From the foregoing table it will be seen that about 98 per cent of the total quantity of butter exported from Denmark in 1890-91, was shipped to the United Kingdom.”

“It appears that in Denmark there are at present only three agricultural schools where instruction is provided in the theory of dairying and allied subjects. A large number of dairies, however, take in pupils and train them in practical dairying. The good work being done by these schools, and dairies is supplemented by lectures on the higher branches of dairy science at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen.”

“The Government exercises no control over the dairies, nor does it directly support the dairy schools, but indirectly it assists them in many ways. Besides offering bursaries and scholarships, the State makes a large grant annually to the Experimental Laboratory for Rural Economics, this institution being mainly occupied at present in arranging a series of butter shows in which more than 400 dairies take part. Other special grants are made in aid of experiments. The State has also appointed three consulting dairy experts in Denmark and one in England.”

“There can be little doubt that butter producers have derived great benefit from the new system of butter shows.”

“Perhaps the success of Denmark as a producer of butter is in no inconsiderable measure due to the energy and skilled advice of the experts appointed as consulting dairy advisers by the State, and to the invaluable services rendered by the consulting dairy adviser to the Royal Danish Agricultural Society.”

SWEDEN.

The Hon. Hugh Gough, Chargé d’Affaires at Stockholm, in his report on dairying in Sweden, says :—

“When it is considered under what great disadvantages the production and preparation of butter is carried on in this country, it becomes evident that the methods adopted by the Swedish dairy farmers must be very superior to those in use elsewhere. The climate is so severe and the winters are so long that the cattle have to be stall fed, at any rate, during the greater part of the year, and in many parts of the country where there is no pasture, they have to remain tied up in the sheds all the year round, and are thus entirely deprived of exercise. The scarcity of pasture land and the consequent necessity for stall feeding, should also tend to make the yearly keep of each cow more expensive, and thus place the Swedish dairy farmer at a disadvantage when competing in foreign markets. That he is, nevertheless, able to compete with great success speaks very highly for the skill, knowledge and care which he brings to the conduct of his business.”

"Co-operative dairies are recommended to arrange matters so as to cease making butter in the spring, when its price is low, and devote their attention instead to making whole-milk cheese for export to England."

"It is best for co-operative dairies to fetch the milk from the farmers. Fewer cans are wanted, the weighing of the milk is facilitated, the carts are more suitable and run more regularly. The cans, also, are better in make and more easily cleaned at the dairy each day. The skim-milk should be each day taken back to the farms by these carts."

"In Sweden great advantages result from the fact that the young men, who are going to farm their own land, or to make a livelihood by farming, learn their profession at one of the two State agricultural colleges, just as future soldiers and sailors learn their profession at the State Naval and Military Colleges."

"The State helps the dairy industry in several ways. A State subsidy is given to these colleges. Some schools are supported, and the entire expense of boarding out 40 dairy maids is defrayed at the cost of the government."

"The great advantages of the co-operative system, no doubt, is that the large land owner, as well as the small farmer or peasant may be a shareholder in the dairy, and thus the latter may also enjoy the advantages afforded by a well arranged dairy industry. The dairies are worked upon the most rational methods, and only skilled hands are employed in the work of receiving the milk, separating and refining the cream and churning the butter. The work is performed with the greatest care, and the utmost cleanliness is observed in all details. The dairy maids get a preliminary practical and theoretical training at the dairy schools and their practical knowledge is completed at the dairies. The Swedish invention of the separator gave a great impetus to dairying, not only in Sweden, but in all parts of the world where it is being used."

"Not many years ago Danish buyers used to import Swedish butter to Denmark for the English market, where it was sold as Danish butter, but it is believed that this practice has now entirely ceased, and the Swedish butter is sold to England under its proper name direct."

"The description of cattle within this district is very good, owing to the care with which they are raised. The native animals are small, but by crossing with English, Scotch, and Dutch breeds, principally the Ayrshire breed, a very fair size has been attained, and a breed well suited to the climate and pastures."

"There are 26 local agricultural societies; three of these give nothing, but the other 23 subscribed £4,009 in 1890, to encourage excellence in dairying. Twenty-two provinces or societies employ a dairy adviser, and there are five stations for controlling the quality of the products. The Central Government, moreover, in 1890, subscribed £2,000 to provide for one instructor, one commercial agent, two higher courses of instruction in dairying, two dairy schools in the north with six pupils each, and 18 model dairies where 40 dairy maids receive instruction, the State paying £21 per annum for each."

"Practically all the butter exported goes to England. The export of butter in 1890 is given as 294,479 cwt., and the import of butter into the United Kingdom from Sweden in that year was 224,235 cwt."

NORTH GERMANY.

"Schleswig-Holstein, in North Germany, is the province where the industry has found its largest development. Here, according to the statistics of the Provincial Dairy Association for 1891, there exist 516 dairies, comprising 372 co-operative establishments and 126 buying-up dairies. Butter is the sole product of 372 of these dairies; the others manufacture both butter and cheese, the latter being chiefly what is known as "magercäse" made from skim-milk."

"As regards the co-operative establishments of Schleswig-Holstein the dairy buildings, in most cases, have been erected and fitted up by the societies. The number of members to a dairy varies from 3 to 226. The statistics show, however, an average of 29 shareholders, but many dairies have over 100 members each. The business operations are, as a rule, directed by a managing committee chosen from among the members."

Butter and Cheese.

“The principle of co-operation is also spreading in Hanover. In this province it is estimated there are about 140 dairies worked on the co-operative system with share capital ranging from £750 to £3,500 each, the majority standing at something between £1,500 and £2,000. In a report on the Hanoverian dairies published in 1891, it is stated that the quantity of milk dealt with in the individual co-operative organizations of the province varies from a daily average of 350 gallons to one of 4,500. Many of these establishments manufacture butter only, and the separated milk is returned to the members for feeding calves and swine. In some instances the skim-milk is made up into cheese.”

“In nearly all the large dairies, co-operative and private, in Germany, the milk is creamed by centrifugal separators. * * * The question of quality is now receiving more attention in German dairies, and in fixing the price of the milk the larger organizations are beginning to take the fat contents into account. * * * Most of the co-operative dairies fetch the milk from the members' farms once or twice a day in carts owned by the association. The separated milk is returned to the members by the same means.”

“Of the 1,020 co-operative dairies in Germany, over 500, as has been already shown, are situated in the two Prussian provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover. The report of the German Co-operative Agricultural Associations for 1890 credits the remaining provinces of Prussia with some 320 similar organizations, leaving only about 200 to be accounted for by the other divisions of the empire. Outside Prussia the co-operative system of dairying has been adopted with more or less success in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg, where there are respectively 33, 49 and 61 establishments worked on this principle.”

“As regards the extent to which the dairy industry in Germany is furthered by the government aid, the Board of Agriculture have received through the foreign office a copy of a *note verbale* transmitted by the German Government to Sir E. Malet, H. M. Minister at Berlin, wherein it is stated that, as a rule, the dairy industry is furthered by the Prussian Agricultural Administration to the extent of there being experimental dairy stations in Kiel, Königsberg in Prussia, and Proskau, supported by the above administration, and that there exist a number of dairying institutions receiving Provincial and State support for the education of dairymen and dairymaids. * * * It appears that there are 14 establishments in Prussia providing instruction in dairying. The grants from the State to these institutions amounted in 1890-91 to about £1,405, while the provincial authorities and local societies provided £1,328, making a total of £2,733 subscribed in aid of dairy education.”

LESSON FROM THEIR EXAMPLE.

The example of these European countries is instructive for the Canadian dairymen and farmers. They have built up and are extending a butter trade with the United Kingdom by the same means which have been so successful in Canada in the case of cheese—by co-operation, by mutual instruction and advice, and by careful adoption and practice of the best methods, aided by instruction supplied by government officials and schools. They have also sedulously maintained the quality and reputation of their product. What has thus been done for cheese making in this Dominion, and for butter making in Denmark and Sweden, may be effected in Canada as regards butter by the same means.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1893

POULTRY AND EGGS

SPECIAL REPORT

PRODUCTION OF AND MARKETS FOR CANADIAN
POULTRY AND EGGS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

[No. 81—1894.] *Price 5 cents.*

Poultry and Eggs.

To the Hon. A. R. ANGERS,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—The following report has been prepared for the purpose (Part I.) 1st, of supplying information respecting the stock of poultry in Canada—the markets open to the products of the poultry, and the exports of those products gathered from the trade returns of Canada and other countries ; 2nd, of giving extracts from various reports on the poultry industry in other countries ; and 3rd (Part II.), of offering practical suggestions to poultry-raisers embodying the results of observations made at the Central Experimental Farm by Mr. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, September, 1894.

Poultry and Eggs.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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Poultry and Eggs.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BY GEORGE JOHNSON,

Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

Among the minor products of the Canadian farms poultry and eggs are of the highest importance. After supplying the immense local demand, the surplus available for other countries swells to a considerable extent our list of exports.

STOCK OF POULTRY.

According to the Census of 1891 the amount of poultry in Canada was as follows:—

Provinces.	Hens and Chickens.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other Fowls.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	7,398,546	261,315	329,004	209,730	35,732
Quebec	2,614,015	112,754	93,686	44,989	41,598
New Brunswick	589,331	27,664	28,960	14,379	2,099
Nova Scotia	707,260	25,547	39,630	16,286	3,461
Prince Edward Island	485,580	4,819	34,348	8,665	1,550
Manitoba	504,913	16,973	7,522	10,163	4,657
British Columbia.....	217,985	4,044	2,914	11,823	1,621
North-west Territories	179,071	5,190	1,868	4,134	1,276
Total for Canada.....	12,696,701	458,306	537,932	320,169	91,994

Neither the Census of 1881 nor that of 1871 included returns of poultry, so that comparisons with previous periods cannot be instituted.

OUR MARKETS.

The most important market for the Canadian poultry raiser and egg producer is of course afforded by the home consumption in Canada. The export is also large and increasing, the various purchasers abroad being shown by the following list from the Trade and Navigation returns for 1892-93:—

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Eggs.		Live Poultry.	Poultry, Dressed or Undressed.
	Dozens.	Value.		
		\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	4,104,632	538,944	5,304	3,119
United States.....	2,664,942	324,355	52,114	13,982
British West Indies.....	1,314	268	1,106	220
Newfoundland	18,227	2,651	384	3,250
St. Pierre.....	16,317	1,789	2,219	269
Total	6,805,432	868,007	61,127	20,840

The shares contributed to these exports by the different provinces were as follows :—

EXPORTS BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Eggs.		Live. Poultry.	Poultry, Dressed or Undressed.
	Dozens.	Value.		
		\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	2,462,416	319,503	50,173	12,890
Quebec.....	2,588,005	346,757	5,044	1,875
New Brunswick.....	112,800	12,118	884	.....
Nova Scotia.....	232,228	32,460	2,303	2,639
Prince Edward Island.....	1,409,971	157,157	1,589	3,383
Manitoba.....	5	11	942	.....
British Columbia.....	7	1	192	.....
North-west Territories.....				53
Total for Canada.....	6,805,432	868,007	61,127	20,840

Our two great customers, besides whom the others sink into insignificance, are evidently, first the United Kingdom, and secondly the United States. It will, therefore, be both interesting and profitable to analyse the figures of our trade with these countries.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The exports of eggs and poultry, the produce of Canada, to the United Kingdom for the past twelve years have been as follows, according to our Trade and Navigation returns :—

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Eggs.		Poultry and Game.
	Dozens.	Value.	
		\$	\$
1882.....	370,934	60,080	2,168
1883.....			2,256
1884.....			1,002
1885.....			1,175
1886.....			185
1887.....			5,057
1888.....	2,379	262	1,962
1889.....	98	18	1,127
1890.....	3,600	820	1,623
1891.....	649,476	84,589	1,002
1892.....	3,987,655	592,218	3,349
1893.....	4,104,632	538,944	5,304

The great and maintained increase of this trade, particularly as regards eggs, in the past few years is very remarkable. The high duties imposed by the United States induced a recourse to other markets, and that of the United Kingdom was found available for all our surplus.

Poultry and Eggs.

The imports by the United States for a similar period, according to the official returns, were as follows :—

IMPORTS BY UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	EGGS.		Game and Poultry.	FEATHERS AND DOWN.	
	Dozens.	Value.		Cwt.	Value.
		\$	\$		\$
1882	67,660,020	11,616,230	2,439,910	31,291	704,859
1883	78,369,680	13,305,008	2,882,528	34,010	756,020
1884	82,800,730	14,174,000	3,265,866	28,443	625,997
1885	83,565,568	14,274,124	3,191,783	29,059	500,733
1886	86,264,280	14,045,386	1,713,695	30,348	494,865
1887	90,840,770	15,027,266	1,997,157	23,886	438,144
1888	93,899,390	15,015,023	1,965,225	31,610	513,905
1889	94,325,030	15,231,363	2,304,450	32,789	562,300
1890	102,912,460	16,698,285	2,424,563	30,411	528,624
1891	106,283,140	17,071,900	2,225,488	35,601	645,699
1892	111,394,190	18,480,276	2,841,304	38,115	661,132

It may be seen that the demand for eggs in the United Kingdom has been and is steadily increasing. It is as apparent that even with the recent great increase in our exports Canada's share in this trade is infinitesimal, being only three or four per cent of the total import. Evidently there is room for many more Canadian eggs in the United Kingdom—a market which we could hardly glut.

It will be well to trace the sources of British egg supplies from abroad, which were as follows :—

BRITISH IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES—EGGS.

Countries.	Dozens.	Value.	Per Dozen.
		\$	Cts.
France.....	35,121,740	6,999,179	19 ³³ / ₁₀₀
Russia.....	12,543,230	1,727,413	13 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Sweden.....	241,190	38,668	16 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀
Denmark.....	12,479,660	2,013,594	16 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Germany.....	27,513,400	4,028,450	14 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Holland.....	108,190	17,305	16
Belgium.....	19,857,680	3,064,516	15 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀
Portugal.....	272,130	49,323	18 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀
Spain.....	139,970	27,160	19 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀₀
Morocco.....	55,080	7,534	13 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
United States.....	421,250	76,118	18 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Other foreign countries.....	21,830	3,240	15
Canada.....	2,487,640	404,332	16 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀₀
Other British Possessions.....	131,180	23,444	17 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Total.....	111,394,190	18,480,276	

According to these returns France supplies nearly one-third of the whole quantity of eggs imported, and about three-eighths of the total value. Germany comes next (in quantity not quality) with about a fourth of the total—then Bel-

gium with nearly a fifth, and Denmark and Russia with rather more than a tenth each, the last named, however, sending the lowest priced eggs from Europe. Canada follows—a long way behind—and importation from other countries is insignificant.

According to the British returns Canada sent \$404,332 worth, or 2,487,640 dozen of eggs, showing an average value of $16\frac{2.5}{100}$ cents a dozen.

According to the Canadian returns, which are for the year ending 30th June, 1893, or six months later than the British returns, Canada exported to the United Kingdom 4,104,632 dozen eggs, valued at \$538,044, or $13\frac{1}{100}$ cents a dozen.

Besides the fact that the period covered by the Canadian returns is six months later than the British, there is another reason for the difference in amount, in the practice of the Imperial authorities of recording imports as coming from the country whence the vessel sailed. Thus the 421,250 dozen eggs credited to the United States are really Canadian eggs shipped through the States, which do not claim any exports of domestic eggs to the United Kingdom in their own returns, but report 929,154 dozen of Canadian eggs as transhipped to the United Kingdom in 1891-92.

Part of the difference between the average value of $16\frac{2.5}{100}$ cents in the British returns, and the average value of $13\frac{1}{100}$ cents in the Canadian returns is due to the fact that the British returns include freight and insurance in the value.

The great advantages of the British market for Canadian eggs, as shown by the above figures, are the large demand and the wide margin for our supplies to increase in competition with other countries, the share we send being very small and capable of an enormous augmentation, if the requirements of the customers in the United Kingdom are duly considered and met by our producers and exporters.

UNITED STATES EGG MARKET.

The eggs exported by Canada to the United States from 1882 to the present time, according to the United States returns have been as follows—the value being given as well as the quantities :—

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Years.	Dozen Eggs.	Value.	Per Dozen.
		\$	Cts.
1882.....	11,728,518	1,793,167	$15\frac{2.5}{100}$
1883.....	14,683,061	2,584,279	$17\frac{6.0}{100}$
1884.....	14,698,338	2,356,313	$16\frac{1.0}{100}$
1885.....	14,029,474	2,095,437	$14\frac{8.0}{100}$
1886.....	14,465,764	1,893,672	$13\frac{1.0}{100}$
1887.....	13,682,914	1,930,844	$14\frac{1.0}{100}$
1888.....	15,255,558	2,262,815	$14\frac{8.0}{100}$
1889.....	15,370,061	2,345,715	$15\frac{3.0}{100}$
1890.....	14,917,912	2,065,086	$13\frac{8.0}{100}$
1891.....	8,095,675	1,177,831	$14\frac{6.0}{100}$
1892.....	4,021,637	510,594	$12\frac{7.0}{100}$

The great falling off in 1891 and 1892 was the result of the imposition of the duty under the McKinley tariff.

Poultry and Eggs.

The following table shows the total importation of eggs by the United States for the same period, with the share contributed by Canada :—

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF EGGS.

Years.	TOTAL IMPORTS.		SUPPLIED BY CANADA.		Canadian Per- centage.
	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
1882	11,929,355	1,808,585	11,728,518	1,793,167	98·32
1883	15,279,065	2,677,604	14,683,061	2,584,279	96·10
1884	16,487,204	2,677,360	14,698,338	2,356,313	89·09
1885	16,098,450	2,476,672	14,029,474	2,095,437	86·78
1886	16,092,583	2,173,454	14,465,764	1,893,672	89·89
1887	13,936,054	1,960,396	13,682,914	1,930,844	98·18
1888	15,642,861	2,312,478	15,255,558	2,268,815	97·52
1889	15,918,809	2,418,976	15,370,061	2,345,715	96·55
1890	15,062,796	2,074,912	14,917,912	2,065,086	99·04
1891	8,233,043	1,185,595	8,095,675	1,176,831	98·31
1892	4,188,492	522,240	4,021,637	510,994	96·01

The importations in 1891 were partly free and partly dutiable, the division being as follows :—

	TOTAL IMPORTS.		SUPPLIED BY CANADA.		Per- centage.
	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
Free	7,007,826	1,053,964	6,980,194	1,052,363	99·61
Dutiable.....	1,225,217	131,631	1,115,481	125,468	91·04
Total.....	8,233,043	1,185,595	8,095,675	1,177,831	96·01

The following is a table of the importation of eggs by the United States in 1892 from different countries taken from the United States Returns :—

COUNTRIES SUPPLYING THE UNITED STATES.

1892.	Dozens.	Value.	Per Dozen.
		\$	Cts.
Canada	4,021,637	510,594	12·79
Denmark.....	35,000	5,273	15·08
United Kingdom.....	37	17	45·95
Mexico	191	58	30·37
China.....	103,072	4,893	47·5
Hong Kong.....	28,555	1,405	49·2
Total	4,188,492	522,240	

It is also shown in the United States returns that they export eggs, the following being their exportation of domestic produce in 1892 :—

UNITED STATES EXPORT OF EGGS.

Country.	Dozens.	Value.
		\$
Canada	133,579	20,987
England	440	100
Bermuda.....	11,642	2,561
Newfoundland.....	225	45
Nicaragua	105	19
Mexico.....	9,808	2,158
British West Indies.....	5,599	1,374
Cuba.....	630	139
Chili.....	840	256
Colombia.....	120	39
Venezuela.....	8,615	1,672
Hawaiian Islands.....	11,160	2,924
Guatemala.....	300	100
Total.....	183,063	32,374

It appears that the importation of eggs by the United States is small compared with that of the United Kingdom. The total amount has been mainly supplied by Canada, our proportion oscillating between 87 and 90 per cent of the whole, the lowest being in 1885. Denmark (far behind) seems indeed to be our only noticeable competitor, for the eggs imported from China at 4 or 5 cents a dozen, whatever they may be, can hardly be of a nature to enter into competition with Canadian eggs. With the reduction caused by the imposition of the duty the Canadian percentage has been maintained, so that the demand in the United States, unless consumption was much diminished, must have been met by an increase of the domestic supply.

Whatever eggs are imported by the United States are almost wholly obtained from Canada, and thus there is no margin for an increase of our trade, very different from our position in regard to the United Kingdom.

POULTRY AND FEATHERS.

Besides its importation of eggs the United Kingdom imported in 1892, \$2,839,360 worth of poultry and game, and 38,115 cwt., valued at \$660,679, of feathers and down for beds. The countries supplying them are as follows :—

BRITISH IMPORTS OF FEATHERS.

Country.	Poultry and Game	FEATHERS AND DOWN.	
		Cwt.	Value.
	\$		\$
France	1,136,552	9,748	128,913
Germany	100,794	12,771	284,291
Belgium.....	801,813	1,332	24,713
Holland.....	226,762	2,008	63,797
Russia.....	390,258		
Denmark.....	96,010		
Norway.....	37,050		
China.....		7,495	93,445
Argentine Republic.....	9,933		
United States.....	34,753	1,651	14,230
Other foreign countries.....	520	1,765	25,750
Canada.....		135	2,925
Other British possessions.....	4,915	1,210	22,615
Total.....	2,839,360	38,115	660,679

Poultry and Eggs.

Again we find that Canada supplies a very small portion of the enormous consumption by the United Kingdom of these products of the poultry yard, and there is a very wide margin for the increase of this trade.

LAY OF EGGS AND COST OF KEEP.

The average produce of eggs by each hen in the year is generally estimated at 150, which, however, may be exceeded by adopting prolific breeds, and by good care, food, &c.

The cost of poultry in Canada averages as follows :—

- First cost of hens, 30 cents apiece.
- “ turkeys, 90 cents apiece.
- “ ducks 45 cents apiece.
- “ geese, 90 cents apiece.

The cost of keep is estimated as follows :—

- Hen, 70 cents a year.
- Turkey, \$1 a year.
- Goose, 75 cents a year.
- Duck, 60 cents a year.

After the hens have passed their period of profitable laying (two or three years), they may be sold at little if any loss on their first cost.

FOREIGN POULTRY INDUSTRY.

The United States Consular Reports of December, 1893, contain returns from the consuls in a great many different countries as to the poultry industry.

The Canadian poultry raisers may draw some useful lessons from these reports.

BELGIUM—WINTER LAYERS.

The Consul at Ghent says that in Flanders every cultivator aims to keep fowls for the purpose of obtaining the maximum number of eggs, which are regularly sold in the nearest market, and the excess of young cocks and hens is sold as chickens. He describes the finest breed as the Campine, from varieties of which appear to have arisen the Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, gold-pencilled, &c., of the fanciers. They lay fine large white eggs so frequently as to be called popularly the “every-day layers,” sometimes producing 250 or 300 eggs a year, and, as might be expected, are not good sitters. From Holland they have spread over North Germany under the name of Dutch every-day layers.

After describing other less important breeds, the Consul says :—

“Ten years ago Belgium annually imported enormous quantities of eggs from Italy and Germany, particularly during the winter, when the native hens laid very little. Even during the laying season in spring and summer the production in Belgium was insufficient for the demand of consumers. In 1882 a company was formed at Verviers, province of Liege, called the “Societe Belge-Italienne,” for the purpose of importing from Italy hens which would lay throughout the winter. This company now does a very large business.”

Even with such an excellent native breed as layers the Belgians saw the benefit of procuring hens that would lay in winter, with the result that from importers they have become among the largest exporters of eggs.

DENMARK—LARGE EGGS.

The Consul at Copenhagen speaks chiefly of imported fancy breeds, but his predecessor, reporting in 1889, says :—

“During the later years the production and export of eggs have received so great development in Denmark that it may now be said to form a branch of some importance in the agricultural products and exports of the Kingdom.” * * *

* “The largely predominating part of these exports is directed to the English markets.” * * * “Here it was that in former days the French eggs took a commanding position, but in the later years the imports of eggs from Belgium have got the weather gauge of imports from France.” * * * “French eggs sold in England still command the highest prices. Next thereafter come the Danish ; only, however, the picked, well assorted article, while the lower qualities, which form the bulk, may be said to hold a doubtful place.” * * * “On the part of the producers it will therefore be necessary to lay greater weight than is now done on the keeping of hens that lay not only plentifully, but at the same time those more especially that lay large eggs—two and a-half pounds per score being the lowest weight that can be entertained when it is desired to secure a position of superiority in the English markets. It would even be advisable to strive after a weight of two and three-quarter pounds, but eggs of such weight are not laid by the indigenous breeds. It is thus a main, what I might almost say a matter of vital importance for these Danish exporters to seek a remedy to supply this want in the home poultry breeds. Attempts made towards the improvement of the home breeds have not, however, been without their good results, for whereas the common barnyard hen only lays eggs weighing from two to two and a-quarter pounds per score, eggs weighing two and a-half pounds, and even higher, per score are now obtained from the well selected hens of the home breeds. But at this point it would seem that the highest degree of development had been reached, which can scarcely be said to satisfy all the demands made for the successful overcoming of existing difficulties. Attention has in consequence been more directed to the introduction of foreign breeds, and of these the preference has been decidedly given to the Spanish and Italian breeds, of which considerable numbers are already to be found in the Kingdom. Both of these are of healthy nature, with good powers of endurance, and adapting themselves well to the climate, the Spanish birds giving the largest number, and the Italians the biggest sized eggs.”

The necessity of having large sized eggs for the British market is here strongly inculcated, and the means adopted for bringing this about are worthy of the attention of Canadian poultry raisers.

GERMANY—WINTER LAYERS.

The United States Consul-General at Frankfort, in his report of 1893, speaks of the practice throughout southern and western Germany of importing fowls from northern Italy. He says :—

“The fowls thus imported are of the more or less mixed breed known in trade as “Italian,” a mongrel breed derived from the original “Paduan and Leghorn stocks.” * * * “The shining merit of the “Italianer” is that it is easily bred and kept, and the hens if well fed and sheltered will all winter lay eggs quite above the medium size, which command the highest price in the German market. They are not good sitters, and because of this and the high cost of food, it is found more economical to import them, as above stated, in carloads to depots in the principal German cities, whence they are distributed in small lots to farmers, who keep them about the house and barnyard, where they are generally left to scratch for subsistence among the very meagre material that goes to waste

Poultry and Eggs.

about a German peasant's premises. Only in rare instances are they fed at all, except during the severest weather of winter."

Here again we find practical appreciation of winter laying and large sized eggs, obtained by securing a suitable breed.

The Consul at Brunswick says :—

"The fowls brought to the market and consumed here are crosses of the German and imported races. In the years 1840-50 the principal breed was the Dutch "every-day layers," a fowl originally from Belgium, afterwards reaching Holland and Friesland, and at present spreading all over northern Germany. The principal characteristic of this fowl is its egg laying."

This fowl has since been generally improved by crossing with imported breeds.

ITALY—LARGE WHITE EGGS.

The Consul at Leghorn says the two favourite breeds of fowls are the Leghorn and the Paduan, both good layers and bad setters.

The commercial agent at Turin says that fowls, chiefly Leghorns, more or less pure, are largely bred, being chiefly kept for their eggs, which are of good size and uncommonly white. He adds that immense quantities are annually exported to England. As the British customs returns give no import of eggs as from Italy, they are probably shipped by way of French ports, and are thus credited to France.

RUSSIA—HARDY HENS.

The Consul at Riga says :—

"The peasantry follow the old way of raising poultry—leave the fowl to take care of themselves. Although the export of eggs from several parts of Russia is increasing of late, nothing is done here for improving the size of the eggs, which are small and of poor quality."

This is the explanation of the small value in the United Kingdom of the Russian eggs, and is a warning of what to avoid.

The Consul at Helsingfors says of the Finnish peasant hens :—

"This genuine Finnish race is small." * * * "The hens are setters and excellent mothers." * * * "The race is particularly strong, sound and free from all diseases affecting hen kind. It is very active and of a lively temper, more so than the Leghorn races. They fly well and consequently are difficult to keep confined. Very hardy as this race is, on account of the cold climate, nevertheless it thrives well shut up in houses during the winters. Crossings of the Finnish hen with other races turn out very well, and the progeny is admirably suited to the climate, and as far as practical usefulness goes it far surpasses the pure races."

These crosses may be found of value by settlers in the more northerly and colder parts of Canada.

SPAIN—GOOD LAYERS.

The Consul at Malaga, after stating that even the very poor class derives its maintenance and support by keeping and breeding fowls of the common varieties without regard to colour or shape, says :—

"The Black Spanish breed is well known in England and America. They are bad setters. They are kept for their eggs. The Black Spanish lays over 150 eggs yearly."

The Consuls at Barcelona, Cadiz, Carthagena give the same account of an abundance of fowls, good layers and often of good breeds, kept up with little care.

SWITZERLAND—IMPORTED HENS.

The Consul at Basle says Switzerland does not produce enough of either poultry or eggs to supply the home demand, and both are largely imported. The Italian breed is the favourite for egg production. He says :—

“A member of the Ornithological Society residing here obtained with 55 layers of the Italian variety the following results : In January, 422 eggs ; February, 465 ; March, 690 ; April, 938 ; May, 900 ; June, 747 ; July, 500 ; August, 362 ; September, 190 ; October, 88 ; November, 144 ; December, 144 ; total, 5,591 eggs, worth \$100 at the market price at that time.”

FRANCE—PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

The collection of United States consular returns of 1893, as to poultry and eggs, contains no report from France, but there is reprinted the report in 1882 of the Consul at Verviers and Liege. He says :—

“It would appear that 15 or 16 eggs are annually imported from France for every head of population of Great Britain. In 1881 it is estimated that 792,000,000 eggs were imported into England or about two dozen for each man, woman and child. If we reckon the population of France at 37,000,000 we find that for every individual in France one dozen eggs are imported therefrom into England, and computing five persons to each family in France the British public pays to every six French families an annual sum of over \$5 for eggs, which I propose to show should not only go to the United States, but that we should supply France itself with eggs.” * * * “It is estimated that the French farmer realizes a profit from his poultry ranging from 17 to 50 per cent ; in some cases it has gone as high as 85 per cent, though the average is not much above 20 per cent.” * * * “It has been estimated by Frenchmen who have investigated this matter closely, that one hen can lay in three years 450 eggs, or 150 per annum, and that by doing this she pays for herself twice in the time, leaving a double profit on the eggs she has given her owner, and returning him the capital originally invested in her purchase at the end of the time, when she is sent to the market, and it is supposed that after passing that period when she is no longer useful as an egg producer, is the best time and age for the table. The interest or rent of land, cost of building for roost of fowls, guard or caretakers for fowls, loss by death by diseases, &c., which is very heavy in France, much more so than in the United States, will more than make the difference on cost of freight from America to Europe, and place the American eggs on the English market cheaper than the French eggs. This is the one great thing that will tell in the long run in favour of the American farmer.”

All of which applies still more forcibly to Canada and the Canadian poultry raiser.

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ENGLAND—PROFITS FROM EGGS.

In the same report the Consul says :—

“In England Mr. T. Mainwaring has published an account of his experience as a poultry raiser from which I see that from an outlay of £137 15s. 4d. he has reaped a profit of £19 6s. I copy the following from Mr. Mainwaring’s statement in order to show the best breeds of fowls as producers of eggs :—

EGG ACCOUNT FOR JANUARY, 1892.

House.	Breed.	When hatched.	No. Eggs laid.
1	34 Black Hamburgs	March and April, 1881	423
2	32 Andalusians	do	242
3	16 Langshans	May 30, 1881	93
4	94 Crossbreds	March and April, 1881	78
5	16 Light Brahmas	May 4, 1881	47
6	25 Brown Leghorns	April, 1880	20
	10 Andalusians	do	
	7 Black Hamburgs	do	
7	97 Houdans	March and April, 1881	418
8	3 Dorkings	April, 1881	9
	334		1,330

“Mr. Mainwaring beyond question shows that the Hamburgs are the best egg producers. Another statement from London shows equally the superior merits of the bird, the average being in London 139 eggs per hen for the year. The same breed of fowls under the more congenial and more stimulating climate of the United States, I am sure would average more than this, with no expense or attention more than the purchase of the fowl. This same account goes on to show that a profit of £1 was realized on an outlay of £4.” * * * “I have known this breed of fowls (the Hamburgs) lay as many as two eggs a day and with a little attention to keep them from sitting, I believe that they could be made to produce in most of our American states from 270 to 295 eggs per annum.”

OTHER COUNTRIES.

A great many other countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia are covered by these United States consular reports. They may be summed up as taking little or no care of the poultry, or at all events to no greater extent than the supply of the local demand. China may, perhaps, be named as an exception, in some localities the excellent breeds, some of which are widely known and appreciated, being carefully maintained, and the incubator being largely used.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician.

Department of Agriculture,
September, 1894.

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PART II.

POULTRY IN CANADA.

OUR FARMERS IN A POSITION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY
MARKET—BREEDS OF FOWLS AND THEIR PROPER
MANAGEMENT—OUR WINTER HOME MAR-
KET—CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE
AND DUCKS.

BY A. G. GILBERT,

Manager, Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm.

The preceding part of this bulletin shows the outside markets open to our farmers ; the value of the egg and poultry trade of the country, and its susceptibility to enormous development. There is no country in the world better adapted for the production of eggs and poultry of a superior quality than Canada. The Canadian farmer is in a position to take advantage of all the markets named. But while catering for outside markets he should not forget the market at his own door, viz., the winter home market. It is the object of the writer in his part of this bulletin to give, in accordance with the wishes of the Minister of Agriculture, such practical information to the farmers of this country as to methods of management and breeds of fowls, as will enable them to take advantage of any or all opportunities, to make a revenue producer of their poultry departments.

OUR WINTER HOME MARKET.

This market is comparatively undeveloped, because few farmers realize the value of their poultry as money makers. In order to make the most money out their poultry the aim of the farmers should be to dispose of their eggs when they are highest in price, viz., the winter season. He would be considered a poor business man who should hold his stock until it was of least value, and then begin to sell it. Yet, it is something similar that our farmers are doing with their poultry. During winter their laying stock have remained non-productive, very likely at actual loss. With the advent of warm spring weather everybody's hens begin to lay, and prices go down to their lowest value. It is at this time that the hens of the great majority of the farmers begin production.

WINTER PRICES—INDUCEMENT TO FARMERS.

In glancing over the Dominion the following phases are presented by the winter market. In the provinces, or sections of provinces, where the winters are

comparatively mild, and the procuring of eggs a matter of little difficulty, prices range from 20 to 25 cents a dozen. On the other hand in those portions where the winter is more severe, and the production of eggs attended with greater difficulty, prices range from 25 to 35 cents per dozen. These are prices paid by the dealer to the farmer.

In Montreal new laid eggs command a higher figure during the months of December, January, February and the earlier portion of March. Mr. Thomas Hall, poultry breeder and market gardener of Outremont, a suburb of Montreal, says he has no trouble in obtaining 45 to 50 cents per dozen from choice customers for new laid eggs during the months mentioned. It is to be remembered that there is a great difference in the "fresh egg" of the grocer, which may be several months old, but good for cooking purposes, and the "new laid" article only a few days old. The flavour of the first named is seriously affected, while it is perfect in the new laid article.

In Toronto new laid eggs are quoted at 30 cents per dozen by retailers during winter months.

In Ottawa the farmers who bring new laid eggs into the city during December, January and February have no trouble in obtaining 30 to 35 cents per dozen from dealers.

In London, Ontario, the wholesale price during January and February is from 20 to 22 cents per dozen.

In the Maritime Provinces prices during winter range from 22 to 25 cents per dozen.

From Fort William it is stated that the price of new laid eggs is good at any time.

At Ashcroft, B.C., the average price of eggs is 25 cents per dozen all the year round.

In the North-west Territories the price of new laid eggs in winter is quoted at 40 to 45 cents per dozen.

Where farmers are in the neighbourhood of cities and have time, or take the trouble to find out good customers, the prices of retailers may be procured.

From the above figures it will be seen that there is inducement enough for farmers to obtain eggs from their fowls in the winter season.

HOW TO PROCURE EGGS IN WINTER—THE PROPER FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LAYING STOCK.

To procure a steady supply of eggs in winter the farmer must properly care for and manage his fowls. He must realize the fact that he can no more receive a return from neglected hens than he can from neglected fields. It is not a whit more unreasonable for him to expect paying crops from frozen ground than it is to anticipate a crop of eggs at winter prices from frozen hens. A profit from his fields can only be derived by the systematic, intelligent and industrious manipulation of the soil. So it is with his poultry. He must understand what he is about. He knows that his fields must be properly fed to ensure a paying return. The laying stock must be as equally well fed. They must be comfortably housed in the cold season. They must be given food best calculated to furnish egg-forming material and to gently stimulate; material to furnish lime for the shell, meat to make blood. There is a constant drain on the resources of the regularly laying hen as there is on the fields from which successive crops are reaped. The farmer supplies the drain on his fields by a liberal supply of manure. He must supply the drain on the resources of the laying hen by similar generous treatment in food. In the summer when the hen can roam at large, she supplies herself with all the necessary egg-making material. But when she is confined to limited space, in winter, she must be furnished with all she has been

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accustomed to help herself to when abroad. And this is the whole basis of winter laying. Let the hens be supplied in the house as nearly as possible with what they can pick up outside.

THE PROPER FOOD FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

This is a very important factor, because by finding what the egg is composed of, and feeding such constituents we are more likely to get the egg. Turning then to Mr. Warrington—an English chemist of note—he tells us in an article in the *Agricultural Gazette*, of London, England, that the white of an egg is rich in the alkalis, potash and soda, a part of the latter being present as common salt; that the yolk is extraordinarily rich in phosphoric acid, and contains much more lime than the white. The fundamental principles to be borne in mind, continues Mr. Warrington, in arranging the diet of a hen are that the largest ingredients in eggs are lime, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. We have thus found from one chemist of what the egg is composed, and we learn from another that green bones, which have been heretofore thrown away or given away by the butchers, when “cut up,” not ground up, are the best and cheapest egg-making material extant. Green bones are rich in albumen, phosphate of lime, and phosphoric acid which go to make egg and shell. The result has been a revolution in the economy of egg production in winter. An immediate result has been the invention and manufacture of mills to “cut up” the bones. And so we have what has heretofore been actual waste converted into eggs commanding a high price. Surely this is a great step in the right direction.

A good plan whereby a farmer may utilize more waste, is to have a pot set aside, into which all the kitchen and table waste in the shape of meat scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, &c., may be thrown. Heat this up in the morning with boiling water and mix in bran, shorts, provender or whatever is cheapest and most abundant on the farm, until the whole is a crumbly mess. A small quantity of black or red pepper should be dusted in before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes until partially cooked, and feed in a narrow, clean trough to the layers in the morning. A light feed of oats at noon, and a liberal ration of wheat, buckwheat or other grain for the evening meal should bring plenty of eggs. Each layer should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night fast. It is imperative that green food in the shape of unmarketable vegetables, clover hay or lawn clippings,—the two latter dried in summer and put away to be steamed for winter use, should be supplied. If green bones are fed they may be given in lieu of any of the regular rations, reducing the quantity of grain in proportion to the quantity of bone used.

PROPER QUANTITY TO FEED.

The practice of cramming the hens with wheat at every ration is the very way not to get eggs. Too much wheat, buckwheat or barley will go into fat rather than eggs, and fat is a disease in poultry. The morning mash should be fed in a long narrow trough about one and three-quarter inches in width, nailed to the side of the house so that the hens can not jump into and soil the food. Feed only enough soft food to satisfy, never so much as to gorge. When a hen has had so much food that she will go into a corner and mope, she has had too much, and if the overfeeding is continued she will become too fat to lay. If cut green bones are fed, it should be in the proportion of one pound to every sixteen hens. If fed morning and night, a small feed of oats at noon and night is all that will be necessary. Experience will teach the “happy medium” in feeding.

THE LAYING STOCK MUST BE KEPT ACTIVE.

The hens should be kept in constant activity. A lazy hen is never a laying one. Cut straw, hay, chaff or dry leaves should be scattered liberally on the floor of each compartment, and in this all grain fed should be thrown, so that the hens will be kept scratching for it. A cabbage suspended from the roof or ceiling, high enough to make the hens jump at it is a capital way of keeping them busy. Occasionally substitute a piece of cow's liver, lights or any tough sort of meat for the cabbage. In very cold weather the chill should be taken off the water for drink. Laying fowls require plenty of fresh water, hence the importance of having the house warm enough to prevent water freezing. Take away all the male birds from the laying hens. The cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolizes the most of the food, but teaches the hens to break eggs, and so learn to eat them. Besides, the stimulating diet is too fattening for him, and will ruin him as a breeder.

THE PROPER AGE FOR GOOD LAYING.

As a rule farmers keep their fowls until they are too old. There is no money in an old hen, because after two or two and a-half years she will moult so late that before she begins to lay she will have eaten up all, or nearly all, future profit. A farmer will find that after two years there is little or no profit in hens of that age. There may be exceptions in the case of Minorcas, Andalusians or Hamburgs, which may be kept until the third year, but it is better with the Asiatics, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and mixed fowls, usually found in the barnyard, to adopt the two-year limit. The aim of the farmer should be to have his pullets lay by the time his two-year old hens begin to moult. He will so have eggs when they are again getting high in price. Or, if the farmer starts with pullets of, or about, the same age he need only breed for laying stock once every two years. But for table or market he will, of course, have to breed every year.

THE PROPER FOWLS FOR THE FARMER.

The best all round fowl for the farmer is undoubtedly the Plymouth Rock, white or barred. The cockerels of these varieties ought to weigh 4 pounds each in 4 months. They ought to, and will put on, with proper food and pushing, one pound to one pound and a quarter per month. (See proper care and treatment of chickens.) We have done this repeatedly at the Experimental Farm. The pullets and yearling hens are good winter layers. If a farmer has a number of mixed fowls which are good layers of large eggs he need not part with them, but he should keep up the large egg laying strain by breeding from a male bird from another large egg laying breed. But if he has a number of small egg producers he should replace them by large egg layers. He should remember that it costs no more to feed a large egg layer than it does the fowl which lays a small egg.

HOW TO BREED—CAREFUL SELECTION NECESSARY.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the farmer keeping poultry successfully is allowing his fowls to inbreed from year to year, until they are so reduced in size as to be unfit for table use, and their laying qualities are things of the past. A yearling cockerel with two-year old hens will give the best results. Careful selection of the best shaped hens and the best layers of the largest eggs should be made to breed from. The following will serve as a guide in mating different breeds :—

Brahmas.—One male with seven females. A cockerel with two-year old hens if possible.

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Plymouth Rocks.—One male, nine females. A young bird with two-year old hens preferred.

White Leghorns.—One cockerel with eleven two- or three-year old hens..

Houdans.—One male, nine or eleven females.

Black Minorcas.—Same as Leghorns.

Langshans.—Same as Brahmas.

Mixed Fowls.—One male with nine or eleven females.

Wyandottes.—One male with nine females.

The above embrace the best known breeds. Where only one sort is kept, and the fowls have unlimited run, a greater number of females may be allowed. Eggs are fertile after fowls have been mated about ten days.

KEEP THE MALE BIRD AWAY FROM THE HENS.

The farmer should make it a rule to keep his male bird away from his laying and breeding stock. Hens lay just as well, if not better, without the male bird. Indeed, the "Canadian Live Stock Journal" for the month of April, has the following on this subject :—

"Some experiments, conducted by Mr. Wheeler, of the New York Experimental Station, Geneva, N.Y., on the question as to whether hens lay more eggs when there are no males running with them, show conclusively that such is the case, and that there is an absolute loss in letting male birds run with hens kept for laying purposes. The result of the experiments was published in bulletin 87 of the station, from which we take the following :—

"The pullets in pen 7 without cock bird, laid about 22 per cent more eggs than those in pen 8 (34 per cent more per fowl, cockerel in pen 5 counted) ; and, although the consumption of food was somewhat greater per fowl for pen 7, the cost of eggs produced was nearly 30 per cent less than for pen 5."

Under the sub-heading, "Keep the laying stock active" it is stated "that the cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolizes the most of the food, but teaches the hens to break eggs and so learn to eat them. Besides the stimulating diet is too fattening for him and will ruin him as a breeder." If the farmer desires fertile eggs and vigorous chickens from them he will keep the male bird separate during the winter, and mate him with his selected breeding stock at the proper season.

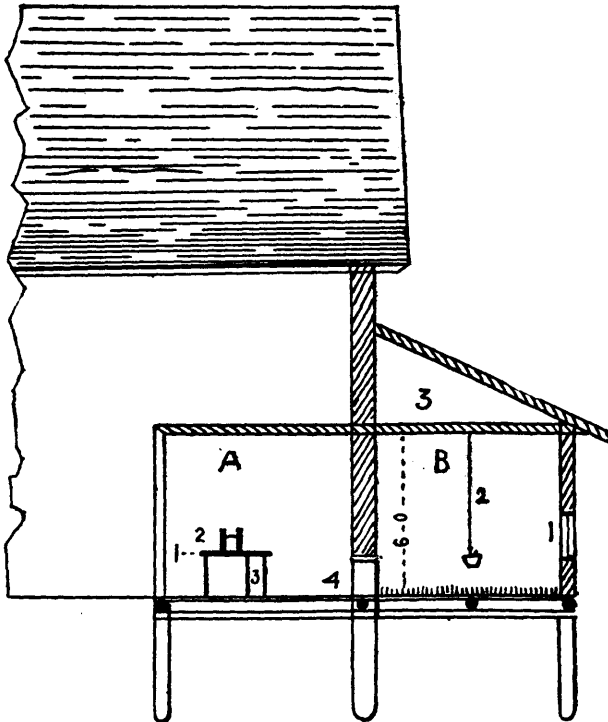
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE NEEDED.

One condition really depends upon the strict fulfilment of the other in order that all may be successful. You may have your laying stock of the right age ; they may be regularly attended to and properly fed, but if they are not kept in comfortable quarters, a good deal, if not all of your efforts, will be lost. If the hens are kept in the cold barns and open sheds as they are in the greater part of the country, it may be put down as a certain result that the food instead of going into eggs will be drawn upon to supply animal heat. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, we are told, and certainly in this case the farmer cannot afford to fly in the face of nature. The laying stock must be kept in a temperature where their combs will not freeze. It may be said that few farmers have houses wherein water will not freeze in cold weather, but few farmers try to get eggs in winter. Where the drink water does freeze the chill should be taken off, at least twice per diem. In the portions of the Dominion where the winters are comparatively mild the care and treatment of the laying stock are attended by a minimum amount of labour and anxiety. In such localities opportunities for letting the layers out for a run frequently occur. On the other hand there are portions of the country where necessity compels the artificial treatment of the layers for a number of months, and it is to persons, whose poultry are so situated, that experiments re-

lating to the proper housing and management of their stock in winter are most valuable. It is with the view of aiding the farmer to properly house his fowls so as to make the conditions as natural as possible that the following diagrams are presented :—

A CHEAP AND EASILY CONSTRUCTED HOUSE.

Diagram No. 1.



The above plan, No. 1, represents a house and addition that can be added to the end or side of a barn facing south. A small portion "A" of the end of the barn is partitioned off for the roosting and laying room. The ceiling is made low, and under this low ceiling is the platform and roost so placed as to economize the animal heat of the fowls during the cold night, and keep them as comfortable as possible during that period. The roost should be a 2 x 4-inch scantling, broadside down, and placed 10 or 12 inches over a platform which should be two and a-half feet wide and eighteen inches from the ground. Under this platform should be the nests so arranged that by boarding the front of the platform they (the nests) will be kept dark. The partitions of the nests will support the platform. The object of keeping the nests dark is to offer no inducement to the hens to stay in or about them after the eggs are laid, and to keep the other hens from seeing the eggs. Egg eating is so prevented, and prevention is a great deal easier than the cure. After keeping themselves comparatively warm by scratching busily all day in the scratching room the layers require some warmth during the night, and in most poultry houses that is the very time they are coldest.

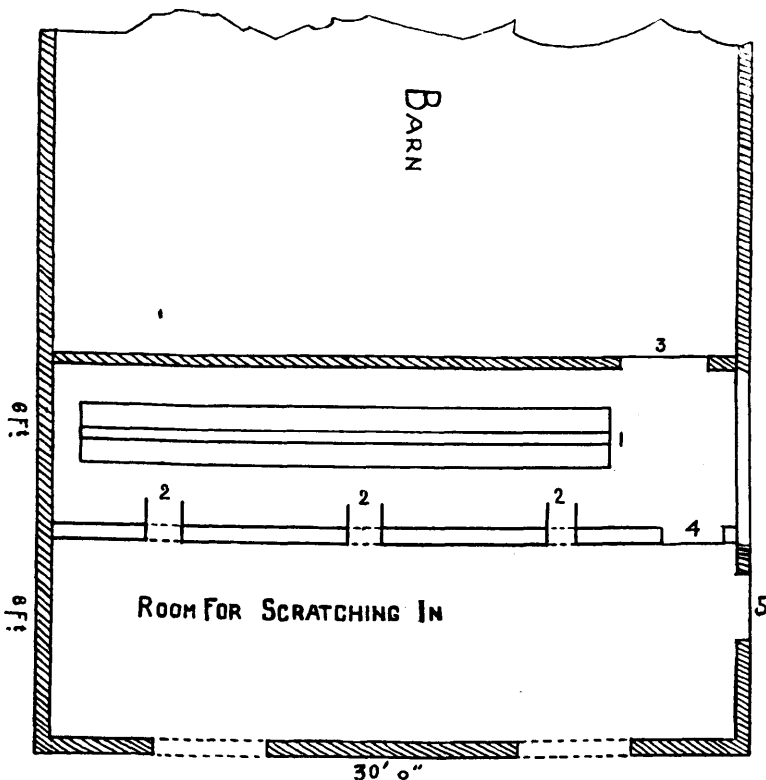
"B" is an addition that can cheaply be made to the barn, and should face the south. A slide admits the fowls from "A" to "B." On the floor of this scratching house "B" should be 1 to 1½ feet of sand, fine gravel, fine coal cinders,

Poultry and Eggs.

ashes, lime and grit in the shape of ground oyster shells, broken mortar or plaster, pieces of old crockery broken up, or any other substances calculated to make the conditions as like those of the outside run of the open season as possible. The floor may be of boards or earth, but it must be kept perfectly dry. A narrow trough 2 or 2½ inches wide should be attached to the wall, so as to permit of the proper feeding of soft food, if given. The object of this scratching house is to keep the layers busy all the day and as much as possible out of house "A," where they are only wanted to go to roost in and to lay. A fair sized window or windows should be in the south wall so as to admit as much sunlight as possible.

The houses can be made as large or small as the number of hens require, always allowing 4 feet square for each hen, at the least, in the scratching room, and 8 to 10 inches roosting room for hens of medium and small size.

PLAN No. 2.



The above plan No. 2 shows the end of the barn with the roosting and laying room, and scratching room attached. The explanation is as follows:—

1. Is the platform and roost with the nest boxes underneath. This platform need not run all the length of the room. Indeed, the room might be made smaller and warmer at night by making the platform into smaller lengths and running them crossways, or from north to south.

2. Are the slides to allow access to scratching room. In a smaller house one or two might do.

3 and 4. Are doors to get into the apartments.

5. Is a slide door to get in and out of the room for scratching, to clean up, &c. If it can be managed without, there need be no necessity for this door, as the fewer openings the less cold the premises are likely to be

Diagram No. 3.

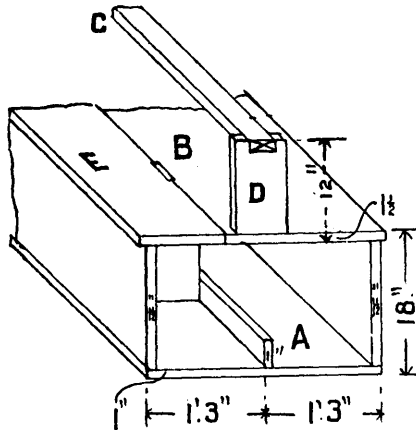


DIAGRAM SHEWING PERCH
AND NEST BOXES UNDER

The above diagram shows the darkened nests. "A" is the passage way to the nests under the platform "B." The 2 x 4-inch scantling roost is shown by "C." "D" shows the piece of wood with notch to support the roost. "E" is a portion of the platform hinged so as to lift up (as shown in diagram 4) to permit access to the nests.

Diagram No. 4.

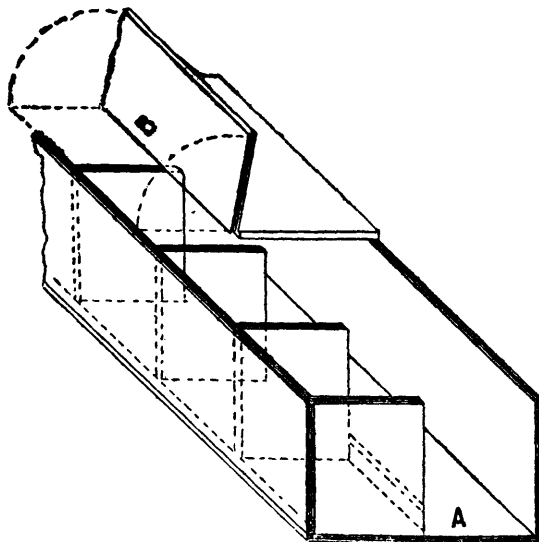


DIAGRAM
SHEWING NEST BOXES

The above diagram No. 4 shows the arrangement of the nests under the platform, as also the passage way "A" and the hinged board "B." The hinged board "B" lifts up so as to allow access to the nests.

Poultry and Eggs.

HOW TO MANAGE IN SPRING.

After the farmer has taken advantage of the high prices of the winter home market he can, on the return of warm spring weather, if he has the proper breed of fowls, allow them free range outside. After a short season of rest they will begin to lay again, and if non-sitters will continue to do so until the moulting period begins in the end of September, and which will continue for the next two and a-half or three months. But by this time his layers will have earned their rest, and his early hatched pullets ought to begin to lay. If he has non-sitters and does not use an incubator and brooder he will have to keep a certain number of one of the sitting breeds to hatch out his chickens. And he will require to reserve a certain number of his two-year old hens for breeding purposes. Full information on this part of the work will be found under the sub-head of "How to Breed." Having by proper care and management secured a large number of eggs as a spring supply, the farmer is in a position to take advantage of the best market offering. And that brings us to consider the features presented by

THE MOST PROLIFIC EGG LAYERS—WEIGHT AND COLOUR OF THE EGGS—THE BEST BREEDS FOR MARKET.

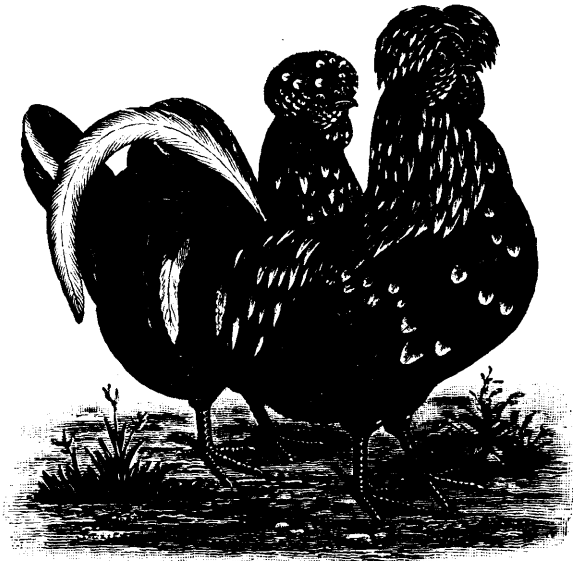
It has already been remarked that it is no more cost to the farmer to feed the hen which lays the large egg than it does the small egg layer. If the farmers kept large egg laying breeds of fowls, large eggs would be in abundant supply for the home or other market. The following will show the merits of the different breeds as egg producers, market, or general purpose fowls :—

LAYERS OF LARGE WHITE EGGS.



BLACK MINORCAS.

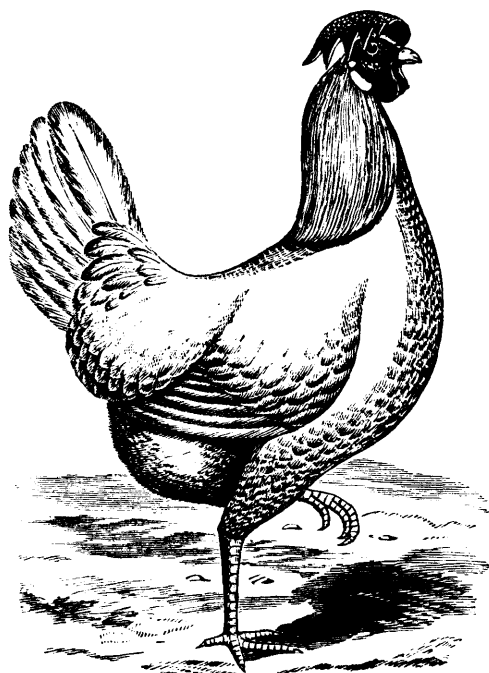
Black Minorcas.—One of the leading breeds of large white egg layers, perhaps the greatest layers of large eggs known. They are rapidly taking the place of the Black Spanish, as they are larger and hardier, the males making fair table fowls. They are good winter layers when properly housed and fed as all fowls should be. Fowls and chickens are hardy, the latter growing rapidly. Females lay 130 and 140 eggs, or more, per annum. Eggs frequently weigh 6, mostly all 7, to a pound. The standard weight of the cock must be 8 pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds; cockerel, 6½ pounds. The laying stock require to be kept busy in winter quarters and liberally supplied with egg shell making material. The females are non-sitters. The white variety are also prolific layers.



HOUDANS.

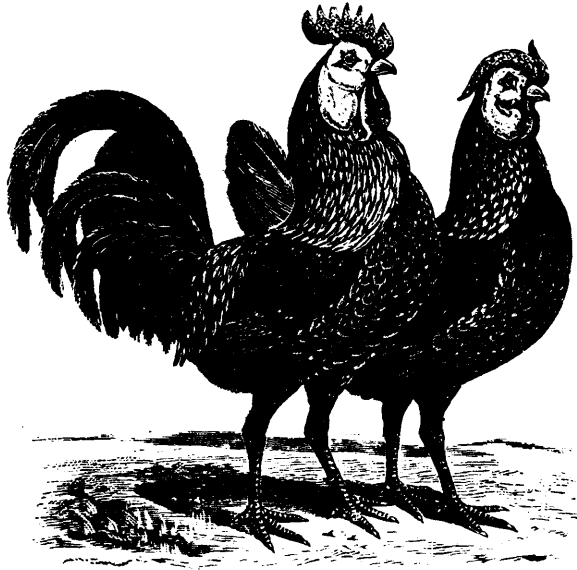
Houdans.—The females are layers of large white eggs. They do better when permitted extensive range. Chickens are hardy, grow rapidly and are great foragers, but owing to large crest on head are apt to fall easy prey to hawks, &c. They have the five toes of the Dorking. The cockerels are good for table use, the flesh being white and of superior quality. They make 1 pound per month in weight. Hens eggs weigh 2¼ ounces each, and a little more when fowls have unlimited run; per dozen, 1 pound 12 ounces to 1 pound 15 ounces. The standard calls for the following weights:—Cock, 7 pounds; hen, 6 pounds; cockerel, 6 pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. The females are non-sitters.

Poultry and Eggs.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

White Leghorns.—One of the best layers at all seasons of a large white egg. Some strains lay larger eggs than others. Are non-sitters, hardy, and mature rapidly. Will lay well in winter, in a moderately comfortable house. Chickens thrive well and feather quickly. Hens lay a white egg of large size. Pullets lay at five or six months, sooner if hatched early. The Brown and Black Leghorns are also great layers. They are good fowls for farmers when kept with a breed of sitters. Great flyers, like all the Spanish family. There is no standard weight for this breed. The eggs from hens of a large egg laying strain weigh $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces each ; per dozen, 1 pound 10 ounces to 1 pound 11 ounces. Like the Black Minorcas the layers require to be kept in activity and well supplied with lime to make shell.



BLACK SPANISH.

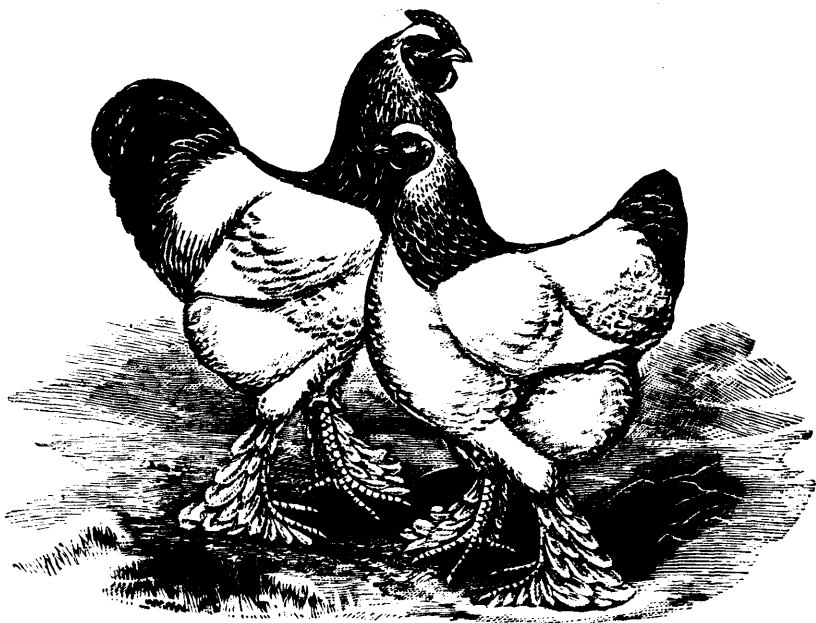
Black Spanish.—Another large white egg laying breed, which do better in the warmer parts of the country. The hens lay eggs about the same size and number as do those of the Minorca breeds. It is doubtful with the Black and White Minorcas in the field, if the Black Spanish will again be found in as great numbers as they have been. Yet they have many friends, as their eggs are large and are laid in great numbers.

Andalusians.—Another breed of the Spanish type, and as a breed of layers rivalling the Leghorns. They are likely to occupy a high position among poultry fanciers on account of their superior laying merits. They lay well in winter, when looked after, and are hardy, quick growing chickens. They do not breed true to colour or markings in every case ; but that is a matter of secondary importance to those who wish to keep them for their laying properties. Like the Black Spanish, they are not heavy weights, and in consequence are not so good for table use as the heavier breeds. Pullets lay when six months old. Hens lay large white eggs, the weights of which are $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces each, and 1 pound 11 ounces to 1 pound 13 ounces per dozen. When closely confined they require to be kept busy.

Poultry and Eggs.

The Polish and Hamburg Breeds.—One or two varieties of these breeds lay white eggs of fair size, but the fowls mentioned above will afford ample room for choice of a large white egg layer. We next come to

LAYERS OF DARK OR BROWN COLOURED EGGS.



LIGHT BRAHMAS.

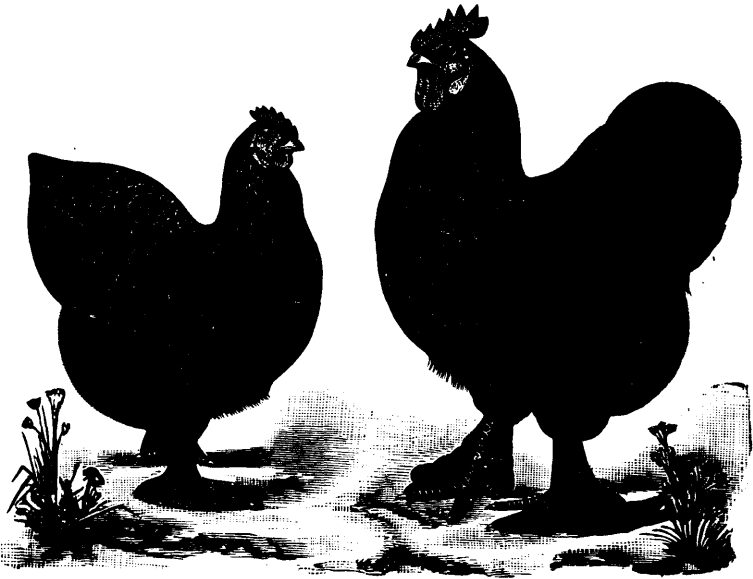
Light Brahmata.—Layers of large richly coloured eggs. They are a well known and old established breed, with many friends and admirers, and grow to a large size and heavy weight, but take time to do so. Have large frames, and a good deal of feed is required to put flesh on them. Are very hardy, both as chickens and fowls. Are quiet and bear confinement well. Females are fair layers of eggs of good size, but rather heavy for early sitters (when egg-shells are likely to be thin), and apt to be clumsy as mothers. After seven or eight months of age males make good table fowls. Pullets lay at seven months of age. The laying stock in winter quarters must be kept in exercise, and must not be overfed or they will become too fat to lay. Hens eggs weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each; per dozen, 1 pound 12 ounces to 1 pound 13 ounces. The weights demanded by the standard are cock, 12 pounds; hen, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cockerel, 10 pounds; pullet, 8 pounds. They are classified as Asiatics. The Dark Brahmata are a meritorious variety.



BUFF COCHINS.

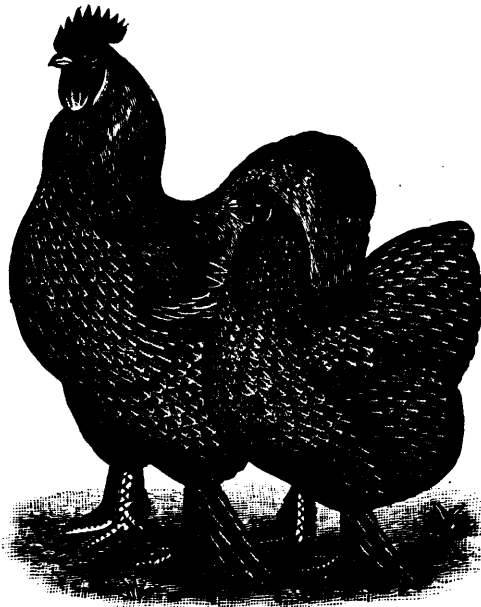
Buff Cochins.—Another of the Asiatic breeds with a large number of friends. Some strains lay much larger eggs than others. Like all the other breeds of this class, they require to be kept active when in close confinement. The eggs from the hens of some strains weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces each, but all are of a rich dark colour. The chickens are hardy and grow well, showing about the same development as those of the Light Brahmas. The standard weights are cock, 11 pounds; hen, $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cockerel, 9 pounds; pullet, 7 pounds. The other varieties of this breed are White, Black and Partridge Cochins, the characteristics of which are about the same as the Buff. The cockerels put on flesh at the rate of one pound per month after first month. Pullets lay at about seven months of age.

Poultry and Eggs.



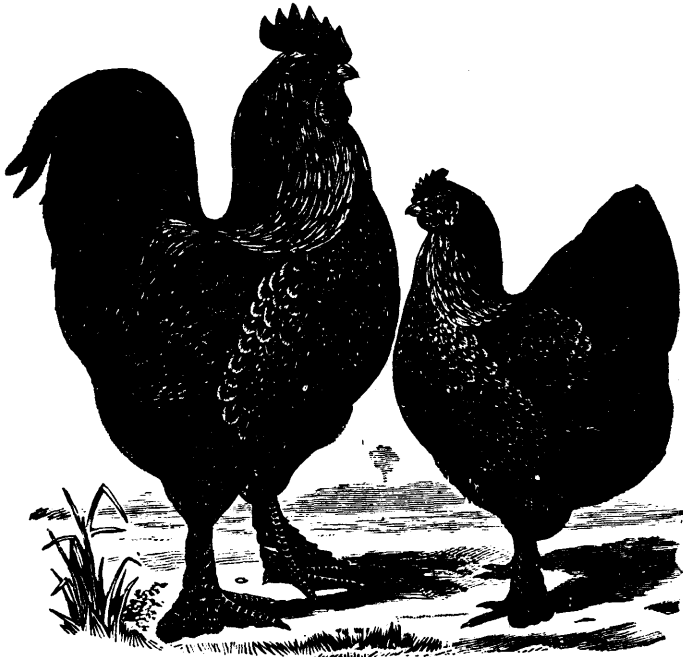
BLACK COCHINS.

Black Cochins.—Of the Asiatic class. Characteristics and weight very much the same as the Buff variety. Hens lay large eggs.



PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Partridge Cochins.—Another meritorious variety of the Asiatic breed. Weights about the same as the Buffs.

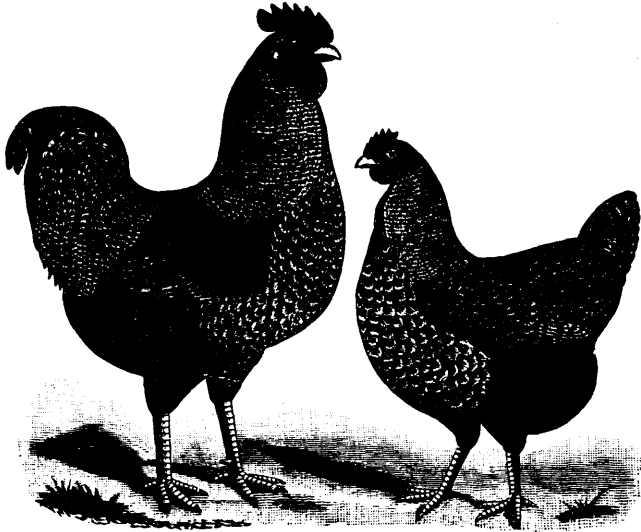


LANGSHANS.

Langshans.—Are a favourite breed of great merit, and are classed as Asiatics. The hens lay a large egg of rich brown colour, and many of them. Eggs laid by Langshan hens in the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm during last winter weighed seven to one pound. The cockerels put on flesh at the rate of one pound per month, and as their flesh is very white make good market chickens. Both fowls and chickens are very hardy. Standard weights are : cock, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ; hen, 7 pounds ; cockerel, 8 pounds ; pullet, 6 pounds. Some of the male birds grow to a large size, and weigh between 11 and 12 pounds.

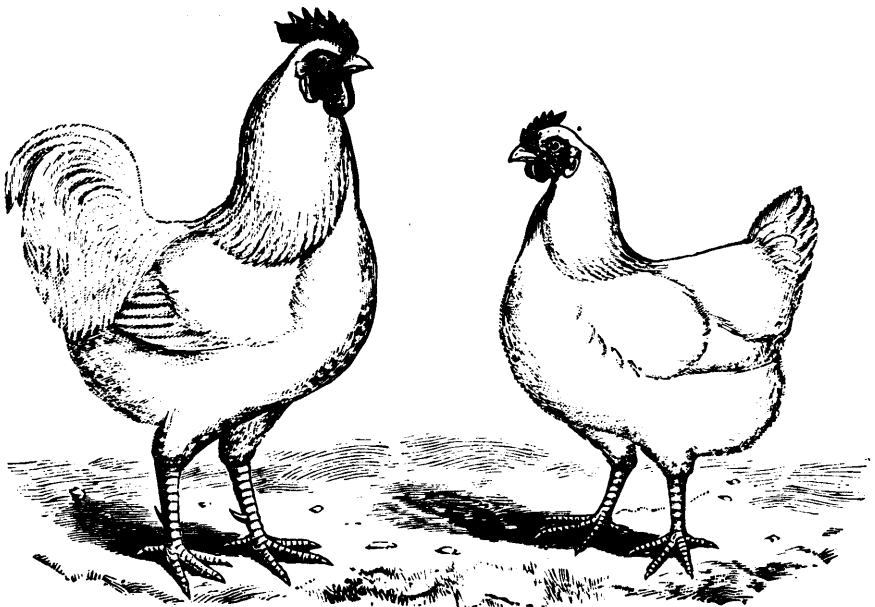
Poultry and Eggs.

BREEDS GOOD FOR EGGS AND MARKET.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

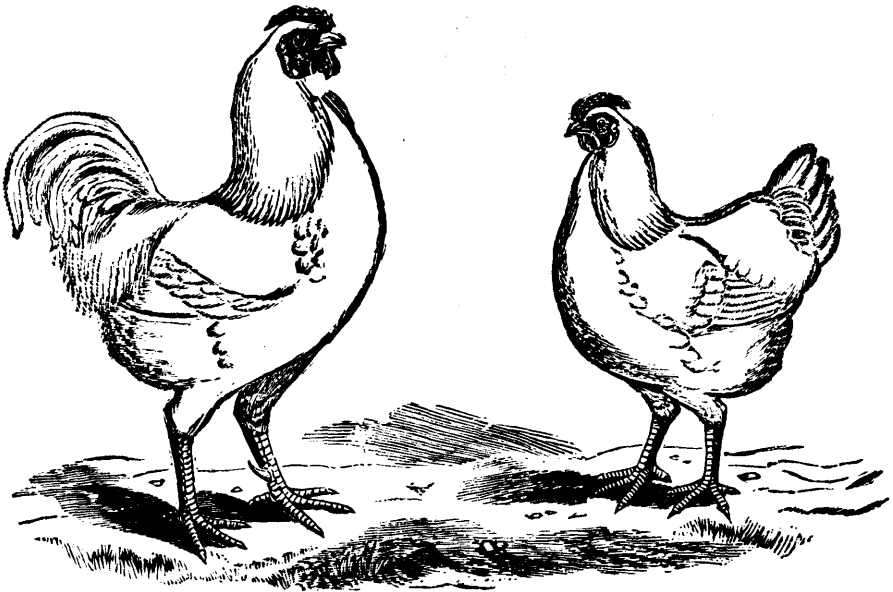
Barred Plymouth Rocks.—This breed is one of the most popular on the continent as an all round fowl for the farmer, and deservedly so. The females mature quickly and lay well in winter, with moderate protection and proper feeding. The eggs are not quite so large as those of the Minorca or Brahma, although of good marketable size for home and United States markets. Some strains lay larger eggs than others. The chickens are hardy and vigorous. The cockerels have put on more flesh per month, with the same rations, than any others tried at the Central Experimental Farm in six years. After the first month or six weeks the cockerels, with proper care and pushing, ought and will put on flesh at the rate of one pound and a quarter per month. A farmer ought, with a little trouble, to be able to put on the market Plymouth Rock cockerels weighing eight pounds per pair, or four pounds each, at the end of four months. What an improvement there would be in the weight and quality of the chickens sold on the markets of the cities if the majority of farmers bred Plymouth Rocks instead of the "scrubs" usually seen about the barnyards! There are three varieties of this popular breed, viz., the Barred, White and Buff. The latter is a new comer.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

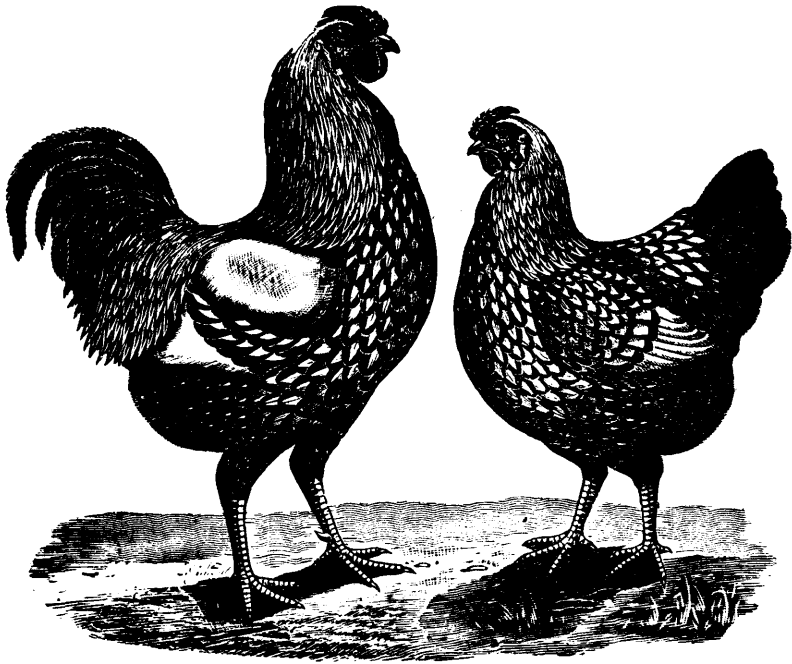
White Plymouth Rocks.—A later variety, but equally popular. All the good points of the latter are claimed for these new comers, with the addition of greater size and whiter appearance of flesh, owing to the absence of the dark pin feathers. They are hardy, rapid growers as chickens, and the pullets are excellent layers. At the Experimental Farm last summer (1893) a cockerel hatched on the 21st May weighed six pounds on the 21st September following. The pullets made large and handsome fowls by the middle of winter, and began to lay in six months. The standard calls for the following weights, viz., cock, 9½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds.

Poultry and Eggs.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

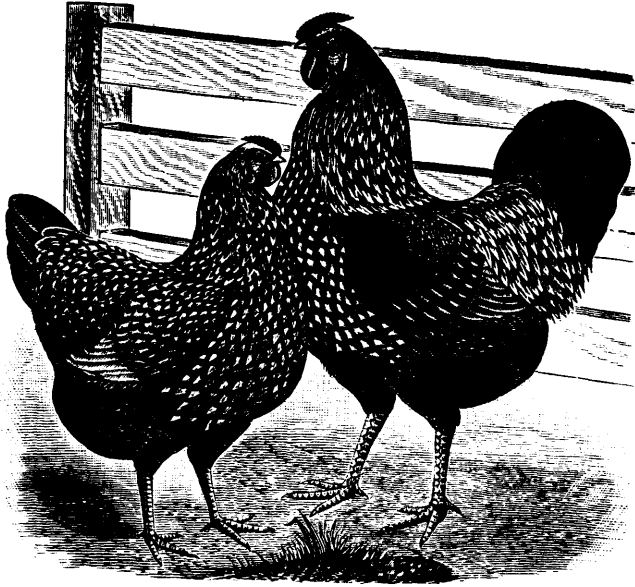
White Wyandottes.—A very promising variety of this popular breed. They have all the good points of the Silver Laced, with the advantage of dressing better for market on account of white pin feathers not showing so darkly as in the case of the Silver Laced or Golden varieties. The chicks are hardy and grow well. The pullets begin to lay at five and a-half to six months, and are good layers of a medium size egg. The cockerels mature early and make good market chickens. A cockerel hatched on 30th May, weighed on 2nd October following four pounds.



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

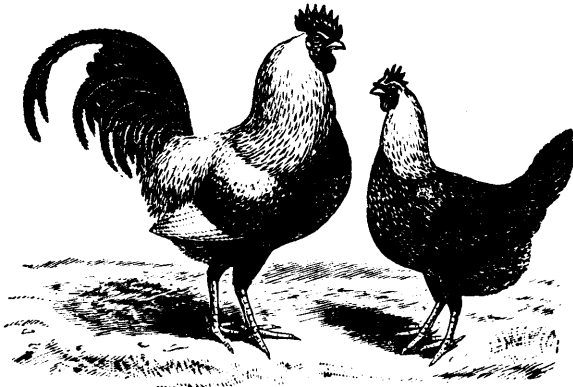
Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Another breed of American origin, and a good layer and market fowl. The cockerels make development of fourteen to sixteen ounces per month. The hens lay many eggs of fair size. Some strains, particularly where they have outside run, lay large eggs of rather dark shade. Their eggs are suitable for the home or United States markets.

Plourty and Eggs.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

The Golden Wyandottes.—Much the same points as two previous varieties. Some strains are of larger size than others.



DORKINGS.

Dorkings.—The Dorkings are, perhaps, one of the best known and appreciated breeds extant, on account of their superior table qualities. They are a breed that should be sought for by all who wish to put fowls of superior flesh properties on the market. There are three varieties in this country, viz., the Coloured, Silver Grey and White. All possess the same excellent qualities for table, and the females are fair layers of an egg of good size. Mr. Allan Bogue, the well known poultry breeder of London, Ontario, speaks very highly of them, and says they ought to be much more extensively bred for market. Mr. Haycock, of Messrs. Haycock & Kent, Kingston, also says the same. Mr. John Dickinson, of Barrie, wrote me in December last, "that with his sons he is breeding Dorkings

with great success, and that at date of letter (2nd Dec.) he had cockerels hatched in May last, which weighed $9\frac{3}{4}$ pounds." The cockerels of this breed will make early plump market chickens. The hens of the coloured variety at the Experimental Farm show the long, compact, heavy bodies so characteristic of the breed.

THE CHICKENS—THEIR PROPER CARE AND MANAGEMENT— TREATMENT AND FOOD BEST ADAPTED TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

It is necessary to begin with the sitting hens, for unless they do their important part well there can be no chickens, or few in comparison with what there ought to be. The sitter should be placed on a comfortable nest, and both sitter and nest should be well dusted with carbolic disinfecting powder. Three or four china eggs should be placed in the nest and the sitter allowed to remain on them for two or three days. The valuable eggs should then be given to her. The probability is that the disinfecting powder has meanwhile driven away any lice that may have been on the hen, and she will sit in comparative ease and quiet. Many sittings of valuable eggs are lost every season from lack of necessary attention to the sitter. When the sitter is not rid of lice she is apt to leave the nest for long periods, and sometimes will not return to it.

PROPER CARE OF CHICKENS.

As a rule few farmers push the young chicks with the proper food, and frequent feedings absolutely necessary to make them plump chickens for market. While the chickens are hatching out the sitters should not be disturbed. After being hatched they should be allowed to remain under the hen for eighteen or twenty-four hours, or until thoroughly "nest ripe." With the mothers they should then be placed in coops outside, on the grass and in the sunshine. If hatched before grass they must be kept in a comfortable temperature, and the floor of their coop, or pen, covered with sand and fine gravel. The dry boards will soon use the little ones up, literally put them off their legs. Previous to being put in the coop with her brood the hen should be allowed to eat and drink apart from the chicks, or she will greedily eat up the dainty food intended for the youngsters. It must be remembered that for two or three days or nights the careful mother will not leave her nest until the chicks are properly hatched and fit to come out. As a result she will be so hungry that she will voraciously eat and drink what is placed near her.

HOW THE CHICKS SHOULD BE FED.

The chickens require no food from coming out of the shell until they are taken off the nest eighteen or twenty-four hours afterwards. Their first food should be stale bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry, or dry bread crumbs, perhaps a very little of both. A little of this food should be given frequently so as to prevent them from becoming hungry. In a couple of days, or before, granulated oatmeal will be found excellent in making them strong on their legs. As the chicks get older they should be fed every two hours until they are fourteen days old, when whole wheat may be given to them, but sparingly at first. As further progress is made the rations should gradually be changed to a mash of shorts, cornmeal, bran, table scraps, ground meat or bone, or both, with all the wheat or ground corn they can eat for their last feed. It is important that the chicks should be sent to rest with their crops full. A critical portion of the chicken's life is the first five weeks, while it is getting its feathers. At this period all the resources of the system are drawn upon to supply the growing feathers

Poultry and Eggs.

besides flesh, bone, muscle, &c., and it is imperative that the chickens be fed on a generous diet. It must be remembered that a chicken stinted of food, or allowed to hunt for its living in the first part of its life, will never make a large fowl. To have poultry of large size for table use it is requisite that the chickens be pushed from the earliest period of their existence. If easily procured, milk, sweet, skimmed or sour, given as a drink, or mixed in the food, or left in open dishes to be taken when pleased, is one of the best incentives to vigorous growth known. If not milk, then pure water should be regularly furnished in shallow pans. The water should be kept from getting hot by exposure to the sun.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Turkeys.—The Bronze and Narragansett are the largest turkeys known. To improve his common turkey stock the farmer should get hold of a Bronze turkey cock, which should weigh from 28 to 32 pounds. It would be better for him to get the largest breed to begin with, if he desires to start under the most favourable auspices. The standard calls for the following weights of the breeds named :—Bronze turkey cock, 32 pounds ; hen, 22 pounds ; cockerel, 22 pounds ; pullet, 14 pounds.

Narragansett turkey cock, 32 pounds ; the others same as the Bronze.

Geese.—Of the five or six different breeds of geese the Toulouse and Embden are the best known, and the largest in size and heaviest in weight, as the following figures will show :—

TOULOUSE.

Toulouse Gander	25 lbs.	Young Gander	20 lbs.
Adult Goose	23 "	Young Goose	18 "

EMBDEN.

Emden Gander	25 lbs.	Young Gander	20 lbs.
Adult Goose	23 "	Young Goose	18 "

The other breeds of geese are African, Brown Chinese, White Chinese, Egyptian and Canada.

Ducks.—There are seven breeds of ducks that are comparatively well known, and of the number the Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen are the most popular. Of the three named the standard weights are :—

PEKIN.

Adult Drake	8 lbs.	Adult Duck	7 lbs.
Young Drake	7 "	Young Duck	6 "

AYLESBURY.

Adult Drake	9 lbs.	Adult Duck	8 lbs.
Young Drake	8 "	Young Duck	7 "

ROUEN.

Adult Drake	9 lbs.	Adult Duck	8 lbs.
Young Drake	8 "	Young Duck	7 "

The other breeds are Cayuga, Coloured Muscovy, Gray Call, White Call, Black East Indian and Crested White Ducks. The White and Coloured Muscovy drakes weigh one pound heavier than any of the others, but they are not so well suited to the farmers as either the Pekin or Aylesbury breeds.

BRITISH MARKET.

The requirements for this market are :—

1. Large eggs, if possible six or seven to one pound.
2. To be fresh, of good flavour and to be cleanly packed so as to arrive in good condition.

As to careful packing the shipper can attend to that, but it is the farmer only who can obtain the large eggs with the good flavour. The large eggs may be had by the farmers keeping and breeding the fowls which lay them, and the superior flavour can be secured by care in feeding. And more certain would the latter result be, if the farmer will take the trouble to have his eggs non-fertilized, which he can do by keeping his male birds away from the laying stock. His young birds will fatten quicker when kept by themselves. For breeding he can reserve the larger and most vigorous specimen to be mated at the proper time, with his selected female breeding stock. (See sub-head "How to breed.")

All particulars as to breeds which lay large eggs, the weight and colour of the eggs will be found on a preceding page. The following breeds, with proper management, will lay eggs in abundance suitable for shipment to the British market, viz. :—Black Minorcas, Andalusians, Black Spanish, Houdans, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans, and some strains of White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

LARGE EGGS LAID—THE BREEDS MENTIONED.

During the past winter eggs were obtained from Black Minorca hens in the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm, which weighed six to one pound all but three-quarters of an ounce. Eggs from the Andalusians were but a few ounces behind. A large number of eggs were laid by Light Brahmas and Langshans, which went seven to a pound. The eggs were not laid for a few days only, but production continued steadily from commencement of winter laying in December. And what was done in the Poultry Department of the Farm can be done by any farmer. He has only to follow the instructions given at length in another part of this paper.

MARKET POULTRY.

The Plymouth Rock, Dorking, Wyandottes and Houdan cockerels with proper care and pushing, as per instructions under head of "Care and management of chickens" will make development of one pound to one pound and a quarter per month. Bronze turkeys give better results in weight than the ordinary nondescripts kept on the farm. A Bronze turkey cock introduced into a flock of common females will result in better stock. Pekin ducks give the best results in flesh and eggs. All of the above mentioned give the greatest weights in the shortest time, of any other breeds, and as with eggs, large size and weight in poultry, is necessary to command a high price in the British market.

THE UNITED STATES MARKET.

Heretofore eggs of medium size, or from the ordinary barnyard fowls, have been found to answer the demand for this market, but lately large eggs are being more frequently sought for, particularly in the large cities.

BROWN EGGS PREFERRED.

Messrs. W. H. Rudd & Son, commission merchants and poultry breeders, of Boston, say that a large brown egg is wanted for their market, and will realize three cents per dozen more than the white ones.

Poultry and Eggs.

The fowls which lay eggs suitable for this market are Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, Wyandottes and some strains of Plymouth Rocks.

There can be no doubt that a large egg will find greater favour in this market, as it will in any other, and the increasing demand for selected eggs in the large eastern cities is drawing the attention of the breeders and farmers of the United States to the propagation of the large egg laying breeds rather than the others.

TURKEY SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

In poultry, turkeys have been shipped in the greatest number from Canada, principally to cities in the Eastern States. It has been the practice for a number of years to hold "Poultry Fairs" at Smith's Falls, Perth, Carleton Place and Almonte at which large numbers of turkeys have been purchased for shipment at prices ranging from ten to twelve cents per pound. Of these fairs Mr. C. D. Tylee, in an interesting report to the Commissioner of Agriculture for Quebec, Hon. Mr. Beaubien, and dated 3rd May, 1893, says:—

"At Smith's Falls these fairs last two days, and from 75 to 100 tons of turkeys, geese and fowls are sold. At the other places, the fair only lasts one day, and from 15 to 25 tons are sold. More turkeys are sold than of other kinds of poultry, and the price last fall was from ten to twelve cents a pound. The store-keepers and others in these villages said the farmers, or rather their wives or daughters, for the eggs and poultry in this part of the country are always looked upon as the perquisites of the women, made lots of money by these fairs; but when I went into the country and asked the farmers, they said that for the last few years it had not been a paying business. I could not find any one who used an incubator, or made a specialty of this branch of farming. The ordinary common turkey that will weigh from ten to fourteen pounds is the one most liked. And for chickens, when any special breed is raised, I found it was the Plymouth Rock. All agreed that to have large birds and good eggs it is absolutely necessary, no matter what breed is kept, to change the cock every year. The farmers who raise the most turkeys are those who live on the poorest farms. A good deal of this land is sandy, and in other places the rock is too near the surface to insure good paying crops. Most of the poultry bought at these fairs is shipped to Boston and the Eastern States, although for the past few years some local buyers are said to have done well by shipping to Winnipeg and British Columbia. The following are the directions for dressing as given on the bills announcing the fair.

"When dressing attend to the following rules:—

"Shut up your poultry twenty-four hours before killing, or until the crop is entirely empty. Poultry should be killed by bleeding in the neck; after dressing remove the head, draw the skin over the neck bone and tie it; hang in a cool place, but don't let freeze. Have your poultry well fattened. Entrails must be drawn at vent hole, cut as small as possible; leave heart, liver and gizzard. Unless entrails are entirely drawn the poultry will not be bought at any price, as a fine of \$5 would be imposed on the buyers in the American market. In dressing geese and ducks, you may scald them, as it removes the down much cleaner than if dry plucked, but don't scald your turkeys and chickens, as it reduces prices at least two cents a pound. Don't cut off the legs of poultry; you can cut off wings at first joint; be sure to remove all feathers, wing and tail included."

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION GIVEN.

The following summary of information given may be found useful for ready reference.

HOW TO SET A HEN.

Make a comfortable nest on floor or ground.

Place the sitter where other stock cannot annoy her.

Dust the sitter and nest with lice-destroying powder.

Put three or four imitation eggs in nest.

Allow hen to sit on these eggs for two days.

Then give her the valuable eggs.

Give a small hen nine eggs in spring.

A large hen may have eleven eggs, later in season thirteen. If possible choose a light sitter to put on early eggs.

TREATMENT OF A SITTING HEN.

Have food, drink and dust bath convenient.

In cold weather see that the sitter is not off nest more than seven to nine minutes.

In early spring Indian corn is the best food, as the crop can be quickly filled with it.

Do not disturb the sitter, particularly when the chicks are hatching out.

Choose hens that have proved reliable sitters and good mothers.

Should an egg be broken in nest, gently wash remaining ones in luke-warm water and return to nest.

TREATMENT OF CHICKENS.

After hatching leave them in the nest for twenty-four hours.

Take hen apart and feed her well and give water to drink, or she will eat all the chicken food.

On coming out of nest feed chicks on bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or give dry bread crumbs.

After a few days give chicks all they can eat, and as often as they will eat, of bread and milk, or bread crumbs.

After second day give milk or water in shallow pans for drink.

Be careful the chicks are not stinted of food or they will become stunted.

If chicks appear sick or drooping look for lice. Dust with insect powder carefully.

After two weeks feed wheat sparingly at first, afterwards all they can eat, particularly at night. Vary with crushed corn.

Remember that a chick stunted in first five weeks of its life will never make a plump fowl.

If the hen and chicks are placed in small coops the latter should be cleaned every day, or second day. As the early chicks grow large they should be removed from the younger ones, or the latter will be crowded and make no progress.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Bronze turkeys are the largest.

Pekin ducks are the best layers of their class.

Select your best laying hens for the winter pens.

See that the layers are regularly supplied with bone, oyster shells and grit.

Kill off the non-layers or they will eat the profit of the others.

Get out as many chickens as possible in time for the early grass.

With care the Spanish family will be found excellent winter layers

Poultry and Eggs.

Cut green bones, green stuff and exercise are the three great factors in winter laying.

Keep the layers, if possible, in a temperature where the drink water will not freeze.

With proper care the cockerels should be fit for market in three or four months ; and the pullets become layers in five or six months.

The laying stock should be supplied in winter with all the material necessary for making eggs.

Where the water is kept from freezing, it is of special advantage to the hens with large combs.

In cold poultry houses the food instead of going into eggs goes to keep up the animal heat.

Fowls divided into small colonies lay more eggs than when crowded together.

Keep no layer over two years, for it then moults so late that all future profit is eaten up before it commences to lay.

Intelligent and systematic management is as necessary in the poultry department as in every other line of business.

GENERAL INQUIRY FOR INFORMATION.

The inquiry for information as to the most suitable breeds of poultry, and best methods of management, is general from all parts of the country. It is practical demonstration that the farmers are becoming alive to the fact that their too long neglected poultry departments can be made a source of wealth to themselves and the country. It is hoped that the information conveyed in the foregoing pages will be an incentive to a beginning and a correct guide to success.

A. G. GILBERT,

Manager, Poultry Department, Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, September, 1894.