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In Sessional paper No. 10, Appendices, pages 25, 232 & 251 are incorrectly numbered pages 5, 22 & 1.

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OF THE

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SESSION 1886.

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### ERRATA FOR LIST OF 1885.

On page 11, Return No. 14, read 1883 instead of 1884. On page 50, Return No. 127, read *Not printed* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*. On page 53, Return No. 140, read *Printed for Sessional Papers only* instead of *Printed for Distribution only*.

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census of the Three Provisional Districts of the North-West Territories, 1884-85—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. M. Bowell—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan. Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 24th March, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886; presented 26th May, 1886. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 28th May, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Sir John A. Macdonald—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

5. Annual Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

5a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. Costigan. Twelfth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented 2nd June, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*



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**CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.**

- 6.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6a.** Report upon the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, and matters in connection therewith, in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.]**

- 7.** Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8a.** Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8b.** Detailed Report upon all claims to land and right to participate in the North-West Half-breed grant by settlers along the South Saskatchewan and vicinity west of Range 26, West 2nd Meridian, being the settlements commonly known as St. Louis de Langevin, St. Laurent or Batoche and Duck Lake. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by the Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.**

- 9.** Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 9a.** Synopsis of companies incorporated under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act of 1869 and 1877, from 7th May, 1869, to 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau .....*Not printed.*
- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10a.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1884.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

**CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.**

- 10b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 10c.** Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1885—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

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- 11.** Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 11a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1885..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 11b.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 11c.** Report of the second Hudson Bay Exploration, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 11d.** Charts showing the mean, monthly and annual temperatures of Hudson Bay region and eastern Canada, September, 1884, to October, 1885, by Andrew R. Gordon. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 12.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13a.** Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1884-85. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 14.** Abstract of Statements of Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 15.** Annual Report of the Ministers of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 15a.** Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of provincial legislation, 1867-84. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 16.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 17.** Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 18.** Accounts of the late Province of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 19.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the date and hour of departure from Toronto and arrival at Brockville of all trains on the Grand Trunk Railway carrying Her Majesty's mails, from 1st February to the 30th April, in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and in the present year up to the date of the Return; also the date and hour of departure from Brockville and Ottawa and of arrival at Ottawa and Brockville of all similar trains on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the two points last named during the same periods of time. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886—*Mr. Cameron (Middlesex)*..... *Not printed.*

- 19a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for copies of the Returns as required to be made under the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 and the Acts in amendment thereof of 1881 and 1884, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the fiscal year 1883-84, in each case separately; and 1st. The number of miles of main line of Grand Trunk, with statement of actual total cost of construction and equipment thereof. The separate cost per mile of construction thereof, without rolling stock. The total amount of capital account now standing against the said railway, including its equipment. 2nd. A statement in detail showing the several branches or side lines now owned by the said company, including the number of miles in each, with the amounts severally paid for each. How such amounts were paid; whether paid in cash or securities, and the statement and character thereof in detail. The amount for which each of such securities was sold, and the net amounts which were realized in each. 3rd. A statement in detail of any railway line or lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company or agreed to be worked by them on a percentage of earnings or other terms, with the length of each of such lines and the conditions in detail of the agreements in relation thereto. 4th. A statement in detail of any interest the Grand Trunk Railway may have in any other railway or railways, with the securities in detail that they may hold in relation thereto. 5th. A statement in detail of the net earnings of each of the railways mentioned in the four preceding clauses after the payment of working expenses for the past financial year of each of the said railways, with a statement in detail of the percentage that working expenses bear in each case to the gross earnings. 6th. Whether any and what amounts were paid by the Grand Trunk Company towards the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway; and the amount thereof, with the statement of the gross as well as the net earnings of the said railway for the past financial year of the said railway; and a statement of where these funds came from; also a statement as to where they appear in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Company's accounts or returns. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 19b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1885, for a list of the names, in detail, with the residence or business address of each of the several stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, on the first day of January, last. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*
- 20.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1884, for a statement showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal money paid, or grants of land given, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the construction or equipment of railways (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) since Confederation, with dates of such payments and names of the respective railways so aided. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing all grants of land made to Mr. Valin, M.P., in the North-West Territories, with the date of the Letters Patent therefor, the quantity, location, price and payments; also all grants so made either to Mr. Valin alone, or to others jointly with him. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 20b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing:
1. The total number of acres of grazing land placed under lease up to 1st March, 1886.
  2. The names of grazing land lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the date of the lease, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of lease, the number of cattle reported on each leasehold, the date when the leasehold was first stocked with cattle, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
  3. The names of grazing lands lessees who have not placed cattle upon their leaseholds, the number of acres in each leasehold, the location of the land covered by the same, the number of the lease, and the aggregate area covered by such leases.
  4. The total revenue derived from pasture land leases.—All Returns asked for to be brought down to 1st March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 20c.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy Governor in Council on the 19th day of May, 1885, respecting the North-West Coal and Navigation Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*
- 20d.** A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th March, 1886, respecting the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*
- 20e.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th May, 1886, for a list giving the names of all persons occupying, under annual leases, Government properties situated in the Seignior of Sorel. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*.....*Not printed.*
- 20f.** Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; North-West Central Railway Company; and Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*
- 21.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1883, for copies of all correspondence, reports, accounts and other papers relating to any claim made by D. B. Woodworth and others, for compensation for gravel, said to have been taken from claimants' land for use on the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; together with a copy of the evidence respecting such claim taken before the Board of Dominion Arbitrators, showing the amount claimed and the award, if any, made by said Arbitrators, and what sums have been paid thereunder. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 22.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1885, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, length of service, allowance granted him on retirement, cause of his superannuation, and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and, if so, whether by promotion or by new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, under the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 8, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1884, for copies of all correspondence, papers and telegrams between the Government or any member thereof, and any person or persons, relating to the superannuation of James Hearn, late Preventive Officer at Arichat, N.S.; and also all correspondence and telegrams relating to the appointment of his successor and the continuance of the latter in office. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*
- 22b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing:  
1st. The name of each person on the superannuation list on the first of January, A.D. 1886.  
2nd. The date at which each of such persons was superannuated. 3rd. The amount paid into the superannuation fund by each person now on the list. 4th. The total amount paid to each person now on the superannuation list up to the first of January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 23.** Statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1885, to date; in accordance with the Act 48 Victoria, chapter 41. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 24.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of fiscal years 1885-86; issued under the authority of 41 Victoria, chapter 7, section, 32, subsection 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—  
*Not printed.*
- 25.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1885, for a Return showing the expenses, in detail, with dates, incurred by the several members of the Govern-

- ment and any other person or persons in the service of the Government, sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf of the Government, from 28th January, 1884, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*
26. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of the Dominion, since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the claim made by the former Government for moneys expended by them in the construction and maintenance of piers and wharves, from 1st July, 1873, to January, 1883; also of all reports made to the Minister of Public Works, or any of his officials, since last Session upon such claims, together with all Orders in Council made thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 26a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, relative to repairs of the public wharf at Port Hastings, Inverness, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence and petitions on the subject of the cases of criminal libel against Saunders and Wood, tried in December, 1884, before a judicial functionary in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*
28. Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for a copy of the short-hand notes of the argument before the Privy Council in the late dispute between Manitoba and the Province of Ontario, as to the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario; also copy of the claim as presented by the Attorney-General of Ontario before the Privy Council; also a statement of the reasons given by the Attorney-General of Ontario for abandoning his claim to that part of the territory lying between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains; also a copy of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in reference to the arbitration and award, and also in reference to the decision of the Privy Council not already moved for or brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Rykert*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 28a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario in reference to proposed Imperial legislation to confirm the decision of the Queen in Council upon the west and north-west boundaries of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
29. Draft of the Revised Statutes of Canada, laid before Parliament on the 3rd February, 1885, with which have been incorporated the Acts passed in the Session held in the 48th and 49th years of Her Majesty's reign. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 29a. Return in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 1, section 14, Distribution of the Statutes of Canada during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*
30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return showing the names of all persons who tendered for the contract for carrying the mail from Calgary to Fort McLeod, the amount of each tender, to whom the contract was let, together with all papers and correspondence relating to said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 30a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return of the number of post offices established in the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts, with the cost and revenue of each office for each year respectively, since 1879. Presented to House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Cook*.....*Not printed.*

- 30b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all reports made by Inspector Sweetnam concerning alleged irregularities in connection with the management of Pickering post office, in the county of Ontario, and in particular of his report upon the investigation held by him at the village of Pickering in December, 1883; and copies of all correspondence between Inspector Sweetnam and the Post Office Department relating in any way to charges made against the management of said post office, and a copy of instructions to the inspector given upon such report. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 31.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return of the receipt and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of March, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright.*  
*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 32.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence and Minutes of Council relative to making Port Mulgrave, in the county of Guysboro', a sub-port of Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.*  
*Not printed.*
- 33.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1883, for a Return of the number of children's carriages imported into Canada each and every year from the 1st July, 1878, to the 1st July, 1882, with the amount of duty collected in each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*
- 34.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government, relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie, of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*.....*Not printed.*
- 34a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all papers, orders, letters, vouchers, correspondence or any other memoranda whatever in the possession or under the control of the Department of the Minister of Customs, or any of the members of the Government, or of any of the officials of the Government relating to, or in any way connected with, the alleged violations of the Customs laws by swearing to false invoices, or in any other mode, by one John Leander McKenzie, of Canning, King's county, Nova Scotia, and of the firm of Sheffield & McKenzie of the same place, with a copy of the decision of the Customs Department in such cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*.....*Not printed.*
- 35.** Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 35a.** Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reserva-

tion of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**35b.** Return of correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Department of the Interior, as required by Resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. Thos. White—

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**35c.** Articles of agreement entered into between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect and complete a combined passenger and freight building at North Bend; one at Chinaman's Rancho, and one at Pennie's, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia. Also between Wilson and McCrady and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to erect a ten-stall engine house on the station ground of the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bend, British Columbia. Also between Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Company and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, to supply iron piles, caps and points for the Canadian Pacific Railway Wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**35d.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North Shore Railway Company, and between the two companies concerning the prolongation of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the harbor of Quebec; of all contracts between the said two railway companies in reference to the same; of all Orders in Council passed in reference to the same; together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Government, and of the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, also in reference to the same, and in conformity with the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**35e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of any agreements or contracts entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company as lessees of the Northern and Pacific Junction line from Gravenhurst to Callander, providing for through rates and fares and proper traffic arrangements for freight and passengers over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as stipulated in the agreement of 12th April, 1884, under which the Government granted the subsidy of \$12,000 per mile for the construction of the railway from Gravenhurst to Callander. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**35f.** Copies of letters from James A. Dickey, Office of Government Inspecting Engineer, summit of the Selkirks, enclosing extracts from diary, as to weather reports, snow-slides, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—

*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

**36.** Return under Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of the Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling—

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

**36a.** Report of expenditure incurred on account of the Census of 1881, required by the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879." Also a report of all things done and expenditure made under the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. Carling.....

*Not printed.*

- 36b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the appointment of Angus McDonald, of Upper Washabuck, Victoria county, N.S., as census enumerator in 1881; also copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other person relative to the cancellation thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk.....Not printed.*
- 37.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1885, for a Return showing the number of persons who, on the 30th June, 1884, had deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of the following amounts:—Number having sums not exceeding \$100; number having sums between \$100 and \$300; number having sums between \$300 and \$500; number having sums between \$500 and \$1,000; and (if any) number having sums exceeding \$1,000, and the amount (if any) of the several sums exceeding \$1,000, and in each class giving the number of males and females depositing, also the Province in which the deposit was made, and the same information in all respects regarding depositors in the Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Fairbank.....Not printed.*
- 37a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount held by the Government, through the several savings banks and Post Office Savings Banks throughout the Dominion, on the 30th June last, giving the location of each savings bank or Post Office Savings Bank, and the sum held by the Government through each separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
- 38.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a statement showing :  
 1. The number of lots sold in the township of Viger, Témiscouata, belonging to the Indians, the amount of the sale and the name of the purchaser. 2. The payments made to the Department, to the agent, Mr. G. H. Deschêne, and to Mr. Antoine LeBel, showing in detail the date of such payments, when made and the amount of each payment. 3. A detailed statement of the amounts transmitted to the Department by Messrs. Deschêne and LeBel, out of all moneys received by them up to date, and the date of such transmission. 4. Copies of the report of Mr. Dingman, on the occasion of his visit to the Viger agency, in September, 1884. 5. Copies of correspondence with the Department in relation to the claims of Edouard Morin, and others, for lands purchased by them in the said Indian Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. De St. Georges.....Not printed.*
- 38a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of minutes of the councils held by the Six Nation Indian chiefs during the month of December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amounts of money paid to Chief Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by (otherwise known as Chief Jones) editor of "The Indian Newspaper," during the past four years, with a statement of the services rendered for such payments, and all correspondence and Orders in Council in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Somerville (Brant).....Not printed.*
- 38c.** Return (*in part*) to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Canada, relative to the presence of American Indians on Canadian soil, all communications from officers of the Mounted Police upon that subject, and all Orders in Council or Departmental instructions relating thereto, which have not already been published in the Annual Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior. Also an estimate of the increase or decrease of the Indian population of the North-West, based upon the numbers who were paid at the various treaties made in 1871, and subsequent years, and the number now paid; such information regarding the number of Indians who have adopted agricultural pursuits not hitherto printed, and copies of complaints (if any) from the Aborigines Protection Society, the bishops and clergy of the various missionary bodies in the North-West, and from others, regarding the treatment of the Indians of the North-West. Also an approximate estimate of the cost of food supplies furnished to these Indians since Treaty No. 1, in 1871. Presented to the Senate, 23rd March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Schultz.....Not printed.*



- 38d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for reports made by persons not in the service of the Government to whom samples of flour for the Indians in the North-West were submitted for inspection during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Bran)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38e.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing certain persons as inspectors or commissioners of Indian Affairs in the North-West in the year 1878, together with the report, if any, of said inspectors or commissioners. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 38f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing copies of all reports, communications, letters or other papers from any Government agent or other person, to any member of the Government or to any Department of the Government, since the first of April, 1882, referring to the insufficiency of the food, either as to quality or quantity, supplied by the Government to any Indians in the North-West Territories, or referring to the case of any North-West Indians who may have suffered or died from starvation. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 38g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or any official of the Indian Department, or the revising officer for West Elgin, and Mr. Beattie, Indian Agent for the Indian Reserve in the township of Orford, in regard to his duties or action in connection with the registration of Indian voters, or as to the qualification of any Indian. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 38h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing :  
1. A copy of all contracts with I. G. Baker & Co. for supplies agreed to be furnished by them to the Indians for the years 1884 and 1885. 2. A copy of all accounts for such supplies for said years by said I. G. Baker & Co. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 38i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of all statements and estimates made by the Department of Indian Affairs, of moneys due to Indians under the Robinson Treaty ; also of all correspondence and documents whatever in relation to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1886.—*Mr. Dawson*—  
*Not printed.*
- 39.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1885, for a statement of all sums entered in the Public Accounts of Canada as having been expended for railways, canals and navigation in British Columbia, the North-West Territories, Keewatin, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to the 1st January, 1885 ; also the superficies and population of each of the said divisions of Canada respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Vanasse*—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 40.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a Return of all moneys received by the Government as export duty levied on oak, pine and spruce logs since Confederation, up to 1st January, 1885, showing the amounts received from each shipping point where such duties were levied, giving in detail the amounts collected each year, and giving the names of each person from whom duties have been collected, and also the amounts he or she has paid each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 41.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1885, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council and correspondence, not already ordered, on the subject of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the License Act of 1883, and of the steps to be taken to review the same, and of the steps to be taken under the Act meanwhile, with copies of all letters or telegrams to the commissioners or inspectors giving them instructions as to their conduct or action, or information as to the intentions or action of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 41a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd March, 1885, for the number and title of all causes entered for argument upon the docket of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick *in banco*, the date of each entry thereof, the date of the argument of each cause, and the date when judgment was given in each cause, the Return to include all causes from 1st May, 1879, to 31st December, 1884, and to specify the causes in which questions arising under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 or the Liquor License Act of 1883 were involved, and the cities or counties in which said actions were brought or such questions were first raised. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 41b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a statement of the names of all cases in which judgment has been given by the Supreme Court of Canada, the reports of which have not yet been published, together with the respective dates on which such judgments were delivered. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Barker*.....*Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1886, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1884, to the 1st day of February, 1885, and from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 1st day of February, 1886, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—  
*Not printed.*
- 43.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of the report of the medical men appointed by the Government to enquire into the mental condition of Louis Riel, after his conviction. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1886.—*Mr. Coursol*—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43a.** Memorandum of Sir Alexander Campbell in the case of Louis Riel, convicted of treason and executed therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all commissions, letters, telegrams or instructions whatsoever, given, furnished or sent by the Government, by any minister or ministers, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to His Honor Mr. Justice Hugh Richardson, in relation to the trial of Louis Riel at Regina. Also copies of any instructions given to any person whomsoever on the staff of the court presided over by the said judge, and to the counsel representing the Government at the said trial. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the case of Her Majesty against Louis Riel, tried at Regina, including the jury list, the names of the jurors challenged and by whom they were challenged, the list of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the addresses of counsel and of the prisoner, the charge of the judge; the names of the judges or assistant judges who tried the case, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence; and, in short, of every document whatsoever relating to the trial, and also of the verdict and of the recommendation to the mercy of the court. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43d.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for: 1. A copy of the shorthand notes of the application to postpone the trial of Louis Riel for one month from the 21st July, 1886; the arguments of prisoner's counsel in favor of and the arguments of the Crown counsel against such postponement, and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. 2. The shorthand notes of that portion of Charles Nolin's cross-examination wherein Riel's counsel endeavored to establish Riel's insanity; Riel's protests against that line of defence and his desire to dispense with

- the services of his counsel; and the arguments of counsel and the observations and decisions or rulings of the judge thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43e.** Petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General:—Of A. B. Dunnet, and others, of Regina, N.W.T., and of A. G. Hamilton, and others, of Moosomin, N.W.T., severally praying that the sentence passed upon Louis Riel be not disturbed in any way; that the law be permitted to take its course, and that Executive clemency be refused. A communication signed by James Boddy, district secretary, on behalf of the Loyal Orange Association of West Toronto, urging the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Also a letter addressed to the Honorable the Privy Council, signed by Charles O'Hara, of Cranbourne, in the province of Quebec, laborer, setting forth the necessity of the carrying out of the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43f.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all petitions, communications and representations in favor of the commutation of the sentence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 43g.** The Queen *versus* Louis Riel, accused and convicted of the crime of high treason. Report of the trial at Regina; Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba; Appeal to the Privy Council, England; Petition for medical examination of the convict; List of petitions for commutation of sentence. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 43h.** Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 43i.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of all papers found in the council room of the insurgents, or elsewhere at Batoche, especially including: 1. The diary of Louis Riel. 2. The minute book and Orders in Council of the insurgent council. 3. The correspondence of Louis Riel. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 44.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, in compliance with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—  
*Not printed.*
- 44a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return showing the names and number of those who acted as police scouts during the North-West insurrection; also the names of those who have since applied for a land grant bounty for said services, the same as that given to the volunteers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*
- 45.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council in relation to the Half-breed prisoners in the North-West, passed during the three months next preceding the 16th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Desaulniers (Maskinongé)*—  
*Not printed.*
- 45a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of Half-breeds of the North-West Territories who proved their claims before the Commission at Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle Valley, Regina, Maple Creek, Calgary, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, Batoche, Duck Lake, Forks of Saskatchewan, Fort à la Corne, Cumberland House, Moose Jaw and Willow Branch, in the North-West Territories; also at Grand Rapids, in Keewatin, and Winnipeg and Griswold, in Manitoba, giving in each

- case the number of heads of families and minors; also the number of males and females; also copies of all the petitions filed in the Department of the Interior praying that grievances be redressed, with the names of such petitioners, distinguishing those who had their claims already settled in Manitoba and those who had not; also the number of Manitoba Half-breeds who proved their claims prior to the 20th of April last on the supplementary list, and those who have proved their claims since that date. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 45b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1883, for copies of all correspondence and memorials relating to the claims of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, and the neighboring districts in the North-West Territories, in respect of the lands they occupy, and to other matters affecting their condition. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 45c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all the depositions or other evidence submitted in favor of Half-breeds or Metis sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at Regina and in the Provincial Penitentiary of Manitoba; and also all depositions submitted on behalf of André Nault and Abraham Monteur, Metis prisoners confined at Regina and Battleford. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
46. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing, in detail, sums borrowed by way of temporary loan by the Government, on 1st March, 1886, from banks or other parties, in Canada or elsewhere. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
47. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th March, 1885, for copies of all memorials and papers presented to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the Canada Temperance Act by deputations, on Thursday, the 19th February last. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th March, 1886.—*Mr. Kranz*—*Not printed.*
- 47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid P. M. Barker, of Orangeville, returning officer under the Canada Temperance Act for the county of Dufferin, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of said Act on the 30th day of October, 1884, giving a detailed statement of his account and the amount paid him, giving each item separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount paid to P. R. Jarvis, Esq., of the city of Stratford, county of Perth, returning officer under the Temperance Act for the county of Perth, Ontario, for the vote taken under the provisions of the Act on the 18th day of June, 1885; a detailed statement of all monies paid to such returning officer, for what purpose, and to whom paid by him. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 47c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a Return showing the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors of all kinds are manufactured; the number of hands employed; the amount of capital invested, and wages paid to employees during the year ending 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*
- 47d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds manufactured in Canada during the year 1885; the amount of same exported, and the estimated value of same. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*
- 47e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for a statement showing the amount of liquor of all kinds imported into Canada during the year 1885, and duties collected for same. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed.*

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- 48.** The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1885, under the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 48a.** A Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1885, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act.") Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 49.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, in conformity with the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*
- 50.** Return of expenditure under appropriation of \$2,300,000 to defray expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories, from 1st July, 1885, to 15th March, 1886; and subsidiary statement, "Hudson Bay Company's Supplies." Presented to the House of Commons, 30th March, 1886, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 50a.** Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 51.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and representations received at, and sent from, the Department of Customs since the year A.D. 1880 to this day, on the subject of the Richibucto harbor, the Customs business done thereat, and in any way relating to the Customs service thereat, including all claims made for extra services by or on behalf of any preventive officer of the ports of Richibucto and Kingston. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Landry (Kent)*.....*Not printed.*
- 51a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Public Works relative to protection required to the north of Smith's Island to prevent the total destruction of Port Hood harbor, Inverness, N.S.; also a copy of the engineer's report thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
- 51b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of Bayfield or other persons and the Department of Public Works, in reference to the repairs to the harbor of Bayfield. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1886.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 52a & b.** A Supplementary Return and a final Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all documents forming the record in the cases of Her Majesty against the different parties tried in connection with the late rebellion, including the jury lists, the names of the jurors, the lists of the jurors empannelled, the motions and affidavits filed, the evidence, the incidents of the trial, the charges of the judge, the names of the judges who tried the different cases, the names of

the counsel for the prosecution and for the defence, the pleas entered, the verdicts and the sentences, and, in short, of every document whatever relating to the said trials. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*—

*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 52c.** Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain letters of a confidential character respecting the rebellion in the North-West Territories during the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—

*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 52d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing all sums of money paid to any member or members of this House or the Senate, on account of services rendered in connection with the North-West rebellion, giving the names, the services performed and the respective sums paid each, the date at which the services commenced and terminated; also all sums paid on account of travelling expenses, outfit or otherwise, giving each name, amount paid, what for, and date of payment, separately. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*. . . . . *Not printed.*

- 52e.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for a Return setting forth the total amount of the claims which have been already acknowledged by the Government for losses sustained by the Hudson Bay Company and private parties, arising out of the North-West rebellion, up to the 1st March, 1886, giving the names and amounts. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Alexander*—

*Not printed.*

- 52f.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of the commission or commissions, and instructions issued to the commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Power*—

*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 53.** The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copies of despatches and other papers with reference to the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse and steam fog-whistle from the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1886, by Hon. G. E. Foster. . . . . *Not printed.*

- 53a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the late superintendent of Scatterie fog-whistle, and any other person or persons, and any Order or Orders in Council relative to the dismissal or resignation of the said superintendent and the appointment of his successor. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk*. . . . . *Not printed.*

- 54.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of instructions or circulars issued to revising officers in regard to the performance of their duties under the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*. . . . . *Not printed.*

- 55.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Iberville, Montmagny and Quebec, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Saguenay and Terrebonne, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. Returns for the district of St. Francis; presented 2nd June, 1886. . . . . *Not printed.*

- 56.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1886, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.

*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1884, for a statement showing the amount of bonuses that have been granted for railway purposes by the townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Egremont, Glenelg, Normanby and the town of Durham; also for statement showing the amount expended by the Provincial Government in aid of railways within said townships. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Thompson (Haldimand)*.....*Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return of the expenditure made by the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company on their railway and bridge connecting the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railway, together with a statement of the amounts advanced by the Government to the said company, and the dates of such advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
59. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for copies of all petitions or memorials received by the Government, since the 1st January, 1882, from riparian owners on the Richelieu river, complaining that the piers constructed in the said river near the towns of St. John and Iberville by the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company raise the waters of the said river, and that their lands are consequently flooded, and praying for relief. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Béchard*.....*Not printed.*
60. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1885, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of the merchants and fishermen of Prince Edward Island for a refund of duties paid by them in the years 1871 and 1872, on fish exported to the United States. Also all instructions furnished to said commissioner, and all correspondence between the commissioner and the Government, or any of the Departments, relating to the said refund, or the evidence or report of the said commissioner. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1885, for a Return showing: 1st. The total number of timber licenses or permits to cut timber granted since 1st February, 1883, and the total area covered by such licenses or permits. 2nd. The total amount of bonuses or premiums paid on such licenses or permits. 3rd. The name and residence of each grantee of a timber license or permit; the number of the license or permit; the area covered by each; the date of application for the same; the bonus or premium per square mile paid upon each; whether the survey of each berth or area covered by license or permit was made by the Government previous to granting the same, for the purpose of obtaining information as to its value; and the information, if any, in the possession of the Government as to the quantity, quality and kind of timber upon each; also the location of each berth or limit; also the names of all assignees of such licenses, and the consideration expressed in the assignment. 4th. The Crown dues or stumpage charged or chargeable on each license or permit. 5th. Whether in each case where a license or permit was granted the berth was first put up at public auction after public notice inviting tenders was given, and was sold to the highest bidder, or whether granted upon application from the grantee without public competition being invited. 6th. Copies of all petitions, remonstrances, claims or communications sent or made to the Government respecting such timber licenses or permits; and copies of all correspondence had with the Government respecting such lands, licenses or timber, and the action of the Government thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th March, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of correspondence between the Indians of the Fort William Reserve, or anyone on their behalf, and the Indian Department, and between the Indian Department and Indian agent, whether by telegraph or otherwise, on the subject of the action taken under the existing timber licenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1886.—*Mr. Blake*.....*Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1886, showing the names of the persons who respectively owe the arrears of \$43,860.95, on account of cullers' fees, which appear to be according to the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1885, at page 23. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

- 61c.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th July, 1885, for copies of all memorials, letters or telegrams, addressed to the Department of the Interior or any member of the Privy Council, respecting the land and timber regulations affecting Dominion Lands in British Columbia. Presented to the Senate, 20th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes* ..... *Not printed.*
- 62.** Reports of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, Government Railways; the Dominion Government Agent in British Columbia; and the Engineer who personally directed the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1886 by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 62a.** Copies of telegraphic communications respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 63.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the report made F. N. Gisborne in February, 1885, on the application of the inhabitants of Bryer and Long Islands, Digby county, for telegraphic communication with the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Vail*..... *Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement, in detail, of the several assets forming the sum of \$72,791,837, stated by the Minister of Finance to be available in reduction of the gross debt of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 65.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of all memorials or papers relating to reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the British Government, the British Minister at Washington, or the Government of the United States, upon the subject of reciprocal trade relations with the United States; also copies of all reports, if any, made by agents of the Canadian Government upon the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Charlton*—  
*Not printed.*
- 66.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the rolling stock repaired at the Government workshops at Moncton for the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1885; also of the rolling stock of the said railway repaired at other workshops during the same period, the places where such repairs were made, and the amounts paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*—  
*Not printed.*
- 66a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return of the number of private or official cars built or purchased for the Intercolonial Railway since the year 1878, and the cost of each car. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1886.—  
*Mr. Weldon* ..... *Not printed.*
- 66b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind. Also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops of each kind. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886. — *Mr. Weldon* ..... *Not printed.*
- 66c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the cost and monies expended upon the railway station building in St. John, N.B., and of the furniture and fittings therein, the amount of the several contracts, names of contractors, and the place of manufacture of such furniture and fittings. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*..... *Not printed.*



- 66d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for copies of a report made by Mr. Joseph Simard, Dominion Arbitrator, under date of 16th October, 1883, recommending that a sum of money should be paid to George Lavoie, of the parish of Ste. Cécile du Bic, for damages caused to his property by the Intercolonial Railway, or fixing the amount of such damages. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier*—  
*Not printed.*
- 66e.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all documents addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways, praying, on the part of Jean Baptiste Plante, of St. Charles, that his claim for two horses killed on the Intercolonial Railway may be referred anew to the Dominion Arbitrators. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*
- 66f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1886, for copies of the award or report of the Dominion Arbitrators, with the evidence and papers connected therewith, in the matter of claims in connection with section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, on the part of the estate of the late John Bannon, Esq.; the late William Muirhead, Esq.; William Wilkinson, Esq., and the other claims investigated at the same time as those named above, and connected with the said report or award. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66g.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the quantity of stores purchased and taken into stock for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1885, specifying what stores and of what kind purchased under contract, and the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 66h.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1885, to 1st February, 1886, specifying the different sources of earnings and the amount (if any) in each month, credited from mechanical stores account to earnings. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 66i.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of men employed on the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Halifax and between St. John and Shediac, including the men employed at the different stations, specifying the number at each station and the men employed on the machine shops at Moncton; the number and names of men dismissed or discharged from the employment of the railway since 1st October last, and the several causes of such dismissal or discharges; also any reduction of wages payable to the employees or any of them since the first day of October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Weldon*.....*Not printed.*
- 67.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for copies of all Orders in Council passed for the granting of the subsidy authorized by the Acts 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and 48-49 Victoria, chapter 58, "for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route;" of all reports of engineers upon which said Orders in Council may be based, together with a statement of all monies paid in connection with the same, and of all persons to whom such payments may have been made. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
- 67a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia, in reference to the Short Line Railway in Nova Scotia, and legislation affecting the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 67b.** Report of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, submitting the reports of Messrs. Donken and Hyndman on Cape Breton surveys, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1886, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—

68. Copy of an agreement between the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited) and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, dated 4th March, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th April, 1886, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Not printed.*
69. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 15th April, 1886, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and any member of Parliament or others in relation to the investigation which took place last summer in regard to the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and the difficulties in the administration of the said institution. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. M. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1886, for a copy of a protest of the deputy warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Téléphore Ouimet, objecting to the evidence of Hector Demers, summoned as a witness on the 14th July, 1884, being taken before the commission of enquiry named to enquire into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary in 1884. Presented to the Senate, 30th March, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... *Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1886, for a Return showing the number of convicts in the Dominion penitentiaries for the years 1884-85, who were employed at work that competes with free labor; the kind of work employed at; the number employed at each kind of work; the number employed outside by contractors; and the amount received per day by the Government for each convict so employed; and where the goods so manufactured were disposed of. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
70. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of the several despatches from the Imperial Government in reference to the engineers' certificates of competency in the British mercantile marine. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing the amount of notes of the several banks of the Dominion in circulation on the 1st March last; the amount of Dominion notes in circulation and in the hands of the banks on the same date; and the amount of gold held by the Government and the banks for the redemption of Dominion and bank notes at the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1886.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of evidence taken, reports, memoranda or telegrams whatsoever, relating to or causing the dismissal of one Brenton H. Dodge, of Kentville, King's county, Nova Scotia, from the office of collector of the port of Kentville, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Moffat*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return showing seizures made at the port of Winnipeg, or any of its outports, by the Customs officers or officials, between 1st January, 1886, and the 11th March, 1886, in which fines were imposed, deposits forfeited, or goods sold after seizure; giving the names of the persons upon whom fines were imposed, who forfeited deposits, or whose goods were sold after seizure; giving the amount of each fine imposed, of each forfeit deposited, and of the amount obtained in each case in which goods were sold; and stating in detail the name, official position and salary of each officer to whom any part of the money so realized was paid, and the amount in each case thus paid to the said officer. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1886.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for copies of all the evidence, together with the judge's charge, and all other papers relating to the trial of Loison Mongrain for the murder of David L. Cowan, a

- policeman, late of the county of Carleton. Also all petitions, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the commutation of the death sentence of Loison Mongrain. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*..... *Not printed.*
75. Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of certain despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of other papers, with reference to the Aspy Bay affair. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
76. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 76a. Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all despatches from or correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the complaint of the Legislature or Government of Prince Edward Island that the terms of Union between that Island and the Dominion have not been carried out, or with respect to the mission of delegates to the Imperial Government from Prince Edward Island on the subject of such complaint. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1886.—*Mr. McIntyre*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of names, tonnage, number of men and armament of steamers or sailing vessels forming the present Marine Police Force of Canada, the extension of which is referred to in the Speech from the Throne. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*M. Mitchell*..... *Not printed.*
- 77a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of the numbers and names of United States fishing vessels frequenting the inshores of Canada for fishing and kindred purposes, during each of the several years that the Treaty of Washington has been in operation; also the kinds and estimated quantities of fish taken yearly by each American vessel, and the probable period of each fishing voyage or voyages. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*..... *Not printed.*
- 77b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a copy of the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Privy Council under date of 15th December, 1869. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all fishery regulations or official notices, and of instructions to fishery officers or other persons commanding the alleged Marine Police Force of Canada, under the Fishery Act of 1868, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens exercising privileges conceded by the Treaty of Washington in common with Canadian fishermen, the said copies to be accompanied by a description of the various instances and of the manner and effect of enforcing the said regulations or notices. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr. Mitchell*..... *Not printed.*
- 77d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia, or any person, and the Dominion Government, with regard to the deep-water fisheries on the coast of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Shakespeare*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 77e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for a Return giving the number of whitefish fry at the various fish hatcheries of the Dominion for distribution next

spring; also the number of pickerel and black bass; also the instructions that have been given for their distribution. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Go don—*  
*Not printed.*

- 77f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of all claims for fishing bounties by Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault, of Ste. Cécile, Bic, fishermen; of all affidavits or declarations in support of the said claims; of all correspondence in relation to such claims between the Department of Fisheries or any other Department of the Government and the said Louis Pinault and Michel Pinault or other persons; also of all reports of fishery overseers in relation to the said claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Langelier—*  
*Not printed.*
78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1885, for a Return of the names of the president, vice-president, directors (or provisional directors, as the case may be) and shareholders of the various railway companies for whose lines subsidies have been granted by the Parliament of Canada, and the amount of the stock held by each individual. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1886.—*Mr Lister—*  
*Not printed.*
- 78a. Papers, correspondence, etc., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; line of railway, Ingersoll to Chatham, Ontario; Northern and Western Railway Company; the Caraqueet Railway Company; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit Railway Company; Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company; Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; railway from New Glasgow to Montcalm, Quebec; railway from Hereford to Eaton, Quebec; railway from St. Félix to Lake St. Gabriel, Quebec; railway from Glenannan to Wingham, Ontario; railway from McCann Station to Joggins, Nova Scotia; railway from L'Assomption to L'Épiphanie, Quebec; Montreal and Western Railway Company; railway from St. Andrews to Lachute, Quebec; Canada Atlantic Railway Company; railway from Truro to Newport, Nova Scotia; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Cap Rouge and St. Lawrence Railway Company; Long Sault to Lake Témiscamingue; Gananoque to Delta; line of railway along Stewiacke Valley; Perth Station to Plaister Rock Island, New Brunswick; Fredericton to Prince William, New Brunswick; Newcastle to Douglastown, New Brunswick; point on Canadian Pacific Railway to Eganville, Ontario; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; and Albert Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin.....  
*Not printed*
- 78b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1886, for copies of all petitions from the Legislature of Nova Scotia or any member thereof, and the Dominion Government or any member thereof; and all Orders in Council of either Government, respecting the re-adjustment or increase of the money subsidy paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion Government to the Government of Nova Scotia, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Kirk—*  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
79. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th April, 1886, for a copy of the memorial of the North-West Council presented to the Government by Messrs. Wilson and Ross, members of said Council, and of any answer made to said memorial and of any correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories or other parties in reference thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1886.—*Mr. Watson—*  
*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for Return of names, rank and corps of the officers composing the Military Claims Commission, while at Winnipeg; stating also any subsequent changes in the personnel of the Commission, with reasons for the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow—*  
*Not printed.*
- 80a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department

- ment, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 80b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of the staff paymasters appointed, showing whether non-combatants or not, with rank and corps of such as were in the active militia; with rate of pay and length of services in all cases. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*
- 80c. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Militia and Defence and any official of the Militia Department, and any officers of volunteer corps, whether on active service or not, all officials of rifle associations, and other parties, in reference to the character of the ammunition made at the Quebec Cartridge Factory and supplied for use in the field, for practice, or at rifle matches; including reports of all tests of such ammunition made by any such officers or officials of rifle associations. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 80d. Statement of militia pensions, awarded by Order in Council, consequent upon the rebellion of 1885, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80e. Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1885, respecting regulations as to pensions and gratuities, rebellion, North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of instructions to Major Bell, Major-General Laurie, S. L. Bedson, and other non-combatants, employed during the North-West campaign, from the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, or the Adjutant-General of Militia, and of correspondence between the last-named authorities and such non-combatants. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all militia officers and non-combatants appointed as transport and supply officers, giving rank and corps of militia officers, with dates of appointment, rates of pay, by whom appointed, and on whose recommendation, and total payments to each to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of all horses, ponies, cattle, furs, waggons, carts and other property seized by the Mounted Police or Expeditionary Force, while on service in the North-West between 27th March and 1st August, with the disposition made of the same, the names of persons from whom such seizures were made, and the amounts (if any) paid, received, or now payable or receivable, on account of such property. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return stating name, rank and corps of all officers composing the staff of Major-General Middleton, and the capacity in which each served. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80j. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between one James Anderson and the Minister of Militia, Major-General Middleton, and any member of the Government, with respect to the purchasing of supplies, cost of transport and other expenditure incurred during the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 80k. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return of names of all persons employed as purchasing agents, showing when, by whom, and on whose recommendation appointed, rate of pay, and length of employment. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80l. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1886, for a Return showing names of all contractors from whom teams were engaged for transport, number of teams engaged from each, with rate of pay per day per team, and the total amount paid to each of such contractors. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80m. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government, or any members, officers or employees thereof, respecting the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the recent insurrection in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Amyot*—  
*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
81. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions, despatches and correspondence, reports to Council and Orders in Council touching upon and relating to the disallowance of railway charters in Manitoba, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Watson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
82. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1886, for a copy of the report of Mr. Justice Hensley upon the trial of Alexander Gillis, for murder, at Charlottetown, in January last, together with a copy of the report of the Minister of Justice recommending a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Gillis, and all telegrams and letters upon the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Isaac McLeod, Esq., Strathbone, Inverness, from the position of postmaster at that place, including the Post Office Inspector's report. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*
84. Copy of an agreement between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, dated 7th November, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1886, by Sir Hector Langevin—  
*Not printed.*
86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return giving :  
1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have arrived in Canada from the 20th day of August, 1885, to the 31st day of January, 1886, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived. 2. The number that have arrived direct from China. 3. The number that have arrived from other countries, specifying the countries. 4. The total amount of duty collected from such immigrants. 5. The number of Chinese that have entered as tourists, merchants, men of science or students. 6. Whether in either case (if any) certificates were presented from the Chinese Government endorsed by the chargé d'affaires, consul or consular agent, or other representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same was granted, or at the port or place of departure. 7. The cost to the Department of Customs, in consequence of the administration by that Department of the Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada. 8. Copies of all the correspondence (if any) between trades unions or other societies, corporate or incorporate, or persons and the Department of Customs, urging more strict supervision over Chinese immigration, together with complaints (if any) against any officer of Customs in connection with the administration of said Chinese Restriction Act. 9. The total number of Chinese persons that have left Canada during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1886.—*Mr. Gordon*....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

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87. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th March, 1886, for copies of: 1. All Orders in Council or Departmental Orders respecting the putting in operation "The Act respecting the Electoral Franchise." 2. All correspondence between the Government or any Department of it and said revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1886.—*Mr. Cameron (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
- 87a. Return (*in part*) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1886, for statements from all revising officers in regard to the arrangements made by them for the printing of the voters' lists in their respective electoral divisions, showing whether tenders were called for, for such printing, or written contracts entered into for its performance, with copies of such contracts; names of parties with whom agreements (written or verbal) were made for such printing, and number of times lists are to be printed; stating rates allowed, per name or otherwise, number of names on first list, whether first list is printed by polling sub-divisions or not, manner of making alterations and additions after first printing, and all other details of such arrangements, agreements and contracts for printing said lists. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
88. Memorandum as to whether it has come to the notice of the Government that American tow boats have been towing in British Columbia harbors and within the "three mile limit" in Dominion waters. Presented to the Senate, 19th May, 1886.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*
89. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of correspondence, not already brought down, between the Government and the captain or any of the crew of the Life-Saving Service at Port Rowan, province of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1886.—*Mr. Jackson*.....*Not printed.*
90. Correspondence, etc., in connection with the suit of *The Queen vs. the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company*. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1886, by *Hon. Thomas White*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th March, 1886, for a Return of particulars of any claim made by *John Heney*, of *Ottawa*, for a refund of tolls paid by him upon vessels or wood passing through the Government canals, together with copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government in relation to such claim, and copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said *John Heney*, or any other person, respecting such claims for refund. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st May, 1886.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF

CANADA,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1885.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,  
1886.





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**REPORT**

OF THE

**SECRETARY OF STATE**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

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*To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne,  
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor most respectfully to submit, for Your Excellency's information, and in order that the same may be laid before Parliament, the Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year 1885.

Accompanying the Report are the following Appendices, viz.:—

- A. Report of the Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.
- B. Report of the Queen's Printer for Canada.
- C. Report of the Chief Clerk in charge of the Stationery Branch of the Department.
- D. Report of the Keeper of the Records of Canada.
- E. Schedules of Returns to Addresses passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada during the Session of 1885, which have been received and prepared by the Department, and presented through the Secretary of State.

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F. Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., passed by the House of Commons during the Session of 1885, received and prepared by the Department, and presented through the Secretary of State.

G. Key to the above synopsis.

H. Addresses and Orders of previous Sessions, Returns to which were received and prepared by the Department, and presented through the Secretary of State, during the Session of 1885.

I. Table of Charters of Incorporation issued under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," during the year 1885.

J. Supplementary Letters Patent, issued under the said Act during the year 1885.

K. Statement showing the number of counties and cities in the several Provinces of the Dominion, in which elections have been held under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," during the year 1885, giving the total number of duly qualified electors and the number of votes polled for and against the Act in each county and city.

L. A list of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department on the 31st December, 1885, with the date of appointment, rank and salary, in each case.

The Report of the proceedings of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year 1885, required by sub-sec. 58 of "The Canada Civil Service Act, 1885," has been prepared and will be presented as a separate report.

From the appendices above enumerated, may be obtained a knowledge of the work of the Department, and of its several branches, during the past year.

The total number of letters, petitions, and other documents received by the Department during the year was 31,013, and the total number of letters sent during that period was 12,346, an increase over the last year of 12,425, and 7,265 respectively. Facts speak more eloquently than words; and the enormous increase in the volume of work during the preceding twelve months, in only one of the several branches of his Department, which the above figures disclose, is, the undersigned ventures to think, a sufficient justification for the very slight addition to the staff which the exigencies of the service have compelled him occasionally to recommend.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue of the Department was made up as follows:—

Fees on Charters of Incorporation.....	\$1,450 63
do Exemptions of Patents.....	67 78
do Commissions.....	851 50
do Supplementary Charters of Incorporation....	100 00
do Copies of Documents.....	265 55
do Registrations .....	3 00
do Passports.....	30 00
do Certificates of Legalization.....	13 00
do Searches.....	7 87
do Naturalization Papers.....	6 00
do Receipts sale of Statutes.....	613 34
Receipts from <i>Canada Gazette</i> , viz., for copies, subscriptions, and advertising.....	1,740 53
Stationery supplied.....	106,006 06
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$111,155 24</b>

The total expenditure was as follows:—

Salaries.....	\$47,455 16
Contingencies.....	10,988 91
Stationery .....	90,649 28
Printing <i>Canada Gazette</i> .....	3,817 64
Printing Statutes.....	8,553 68
Departmental printing and binding .....	68,730 34
Confidential printing.....	3,003 18
Other printing.....	50,245 02
Lithographing.....	4,131 97
Advertising in Newspapers .....	33,782 53
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$321,357 71</b>

Stock of Stationery on hand, 30th June, 1885..... \$27,947 51

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, January, 1886.

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**APPENDIX A.**  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,  
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1886.

The Honorable J. A. CHAPLEAU,  
Secretary of State of Canada, &c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the subjoined statement of the work executed under my superintendence in the Registrar's Branch of this Department during the year 1885.

It will be seen that the work of this branch of your Department is constantly on the increase. The documents engrossed and recorded during the year 1885 were over 500 in excess of the previous year, and the copies of documents, records, &c., furnished during the year, comprised nearly 1,500 pages more than last year.

In accordance with your suggestion, I have had, in addition, prepared a synopsis of charters of all companies incorporated from 7th May, 1869, to 31st December, 1885, under the "Canada Joint Stock Company Letters Patent Act, 1869," and "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," embodying the name of the company, the date of incorporation, amount of capital stock, with the number of shares and amount of each share, the names of the corporate members, and of the first or provisional directors of the company, with the objects or purposes for which incorporation was sought; also of the companies that have had Supplementary Letters Patent granted them within the same period, and under the provisions of the above Acts, with the purposes for which such Supplementary Letters Patent were granted. The usefulness and magnitude of this work, and the care necessary for its compilation, can only be thoroughly appreciated by a careful perusal of its contents. It has been separately printed to accompany this report.

I beg leave to refer to the annual statutory return to Parliament under 31 Vic., chap. 37, sec. 15, for full particulars of the Bonds registered in this branch since last return.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1885.

Documents.	Engrossed	Recorded.	Total.
Board of Trade Certificates.....	1	1	2
Bonds.....		141	141
Cancellations.....		11	11
Certificates of Naturalization.....	12	12	24
Charters.....	24	24	48
Commissions.....	335	335	670
Decrees of Courts.....		4	4
Exemplifications.....	10	10	20
Leases.....	8	8	16
Letters Patent, summoning to Senate.....		5	5
do granting an Annuity.....	1	1	2
Licenses.....	1	1	2
Pardons.....	1	1	2
Power of Attorney.....		1	1
Proclamations.....	46	50	96
Releases.....	2	3	5
Surrenders.....		108	108
Transfers.....		2	2
Warrants.....	54	54	108
Writs of Election.....		9	9
<i>Land Patents.</i>			
Indian Land Sales. {	310	310	620
Ordinance do } A quarterly return of these lands is sent to the Registrar of each City and County in the Province of Ontario, and to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Cities and Counties of the Province of Quebec in which Patents have been issued; a copy of the several Returns of Ontario is also sent to the Provincial Secretary.			
Special Grants.....	6	6	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,980</b>

There have also been copied during the year 5,433 pages of manuscript. The whole respectfully submitted.

L. A. CATELLIER,  
Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.

APPENDIX B.

The Honorable J. A. CHAPLEAU,  
 Secretary of State of Canada &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report respecting the services performed under my superintendence.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The cost of publication for the financial year ending 30th June last, was as follows:—

For Paper used .....	\$1,404 76
Printing and distribution.....	2,243 43
Translation .....	169 45
	<u>\$3,817 64</u>

The receipts for the same period were:—

For Advertisements and sales .....	\$1,264 65
Subscriptions.....	289 85
	<u>\$1,554 50</u>

On the first day of the current financial year the rates for advertising were increased, to assimilate them to charges made by the ordinary public journals. The receipts for the six months ending 31st December last were:—

For Subscriptions.....	\$274, 70
Advertisements and sales.....	922 87
	<u>\$1,197 57</u>

The cost of publication of Gazette for the six months ending 31st December, 1885, was:—

For Paper.....	\$ 847 22
Printing and distribution.....	1,146 85
Translation.....	24 80
	<u>\$2,018 87</u>

The number of copies issued in the last week in December was 1,390, of which 69 were sent to paying subscribers; the remainder to judges, the public departments, &c:—

THE STATUTES, &c.

The numbers of the several volumes of the Statutes passed in the Session of 1885 which were printed, were:—

English, Vol. 1.....	17,750	
do do 2.....	3,350	
		<u>21,100</u>
French, Vol 1.....	4,500	
do do 2.....	1,000	
		<u>5,500</u>
Making a total of.....		<u><u>26,600</u></u>

Of these, there were bound together for the use of members of the Government, of the two Houses of Parliament and of the judges, &c., 2,850 copies of the English edition, and 999 of the French, making 3,849 in all, leaving to be bound separately :

English, Vol. 1.....	14,900	
do do 2.....	150	
do do (in sheets, folded, &c.).....	350	
		<u>15,400</u>
French, Vol. 1.....	3,500	
do do .....	1	
		<u>3,501</u>
		<u><u>18,901</u></u>

Thus making 18,901 bound volumes, and 350 copies of Vol. 2 in sheets. I beg leave to refer to the Annual Statutory Return to Parliament, for particulars of the distribution.

The cost was :—

For Paper.....	\$3,028 97
Printing .....	1,387 48
Translation and revision of O. in C .....	161 25
Binding .....	3,387 28
Distribution.....	551 35
	<u>\$8,516 33</u>
Criminal Laws, supplementary collection.....	37 35
	<u><u>\$8,553 68</u></u>

It was found necessary to issue a small supplementary collection of the Criminal Laws, pending the preparation of the Consolidated Statutes.

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING, BINDING, &c.

For the cost of the printing, binding, lithography, &c., executed for the several Departments, I have the honor to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements.

The number of requisitions issued during the year 1884-85 were as follows:—

On the Printing Contractor.....	3,145
Binding do .....	1,730
Stationery Office.....	3,767
	<u>8,642</u>
Total .....	<u><u>8,642</u></u>

ADVERTISING.

The cost of advertising for the several Departments, accounts for which have been submitted to me for audit, will also be found appended.



In last year's report I referred to the fact of the expiry of the contracts for Departmental printing and binding, and for the supply of certain descriptions of printing paper provided for in the contracts of 1879.

Pending deliberations as to future contracts or other methods of procuring the execution of these services, temporary arrangements have been made for the printing and binding. For the paper, tenders have been secured from the leading makers in Canada for one year's supply, with the following results:—

Quadruple cap for *Gazette*, Messrs. Buntin, Boyd & Co., 550 reams (of 38 lbs.) have been obtained at 8 cts per lb.—\$1,672, or about the same price as before, but for a higher grade of paper.

Double royal for Statutes, Canada Paper Co., 641. 7. 0. reams (of 56 lbs.) obtained at 8 cts.—\$2,830.58.

Former five years' contract about 11½ cts. per lb.

And for Consolidated Statutes, from J. B. Rolland *et fils*, double royal has been obtained, 220 reams at \$4.16 per ream (of 52 lbs.) or 8 cts per lb.—\$917.28. Former contract about 11½ cts. per lb.

It is obvious, I think, that in all future contracts the plan of procuring paper by tenders for supplies of fixed quantities only, or for periods not exceeding one year, should be followed. It is that adopted in the United States, as well as in our own Stationery Office, and strongly recommended, if not already acted upon, by the Government of Great Britain.

In my special report of December, 1884, I ventured to suggest the above change. And in that and previous reports I also suggested assimilations to the prevalent practice, or proposed amendments of practice, in the working of the printing and stationery services in Great Britain as desirable, or at least worthy of careful consideration here.

1. There the supervision of the stationery and printing and binding are all confided to one bureau. Would not an amalgamation here be productive of greater economy and efficiency?

2. The Parliamentary and Departmental work is there being brought, with Parliamentary sanction, under one management and direction.

3. There the gratis distribution of Parliamentary and Departmental documents is very strictly limited, the sales at cost price through the Stationery Office, and the trade much encouraged.

And besides these wise economies, the gratis distribution of the Statutes is very much restricted. As far as I have been able to make out from the information at hand, it really amounts only, for the public general Statutes, to somewhat less than 3,000 copies, for say 40,000,000 of people, while to our 5,000,000 we send out between 15,000 and 20,000. The United States, with ten times our population, only distribute about 30,000. This great apparent waste is, I submit, worthy of very careful consideration, the more especially as the Consolidated Statutes, an expensive collection, is about to receive the consideration of Parliament, to be thereafter printed and given to the public.

Arrangements have been made to stereotype the work, so that repeated editions may be issued as required,—thus avoiding on the one hand the creation of a heavy and expensive stock to carry, and on the other, the trouble which has arisen out of the short edition of the last Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which have been, for some years, out of print, and only procurable at casual sales or second-hand book stores.

The whole respectfully submitted.

B. CHAMBERLIN,

*Queen's Printer.*

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1886.

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Years ending 30th June, 1884, and 30th June, 1885.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Stationery for same.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
<b>AT CONTRACT RATES.</b>				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Agriculture .....	3,907 96	5,789 20	1,034 67	1,843 68
Auditor-General .....	255 47	234 83	112 83	127 49
Clerk of Crown in Chancery .....	20 14	2 70	26 50	6 33
Customs .....	4,742 10	4,691 28	4,485 77	5,126 41
Finance .....	3,109 85	3,625 47	1,612 07	2,624 43
Fisheries .....		337 58		373 03
Governor General's Secretary .....	235 86	101 78	90 42	69 35
Inland Revenue .....	10,215 14	4,526 50	5,615 09	2,654 51
Indian Affairs .....	1,122 60	2,209 07	1,006 85	1,954 30
Interior .....	7,773 40	6,429 77	5,137 51	5,079 64
Justice .....	601 04	647 85	533 45	504 98
Library of Parliament .....	25 11	14 00	9 37	38 01
Marine and Fisheries .....	2,737 69	1,497 37	1,483 38	416 31
Marine .....		885 54		623 80
Militia and Defence .....	3,948 58	2,366 45	1,804 61	1,907 18
Post Office .....	23,746 06	26,093 47	22,168 42	22,576 41
Privy Council .....	724 80	564 46	106 68	71 13
do North-West Mounted Police .....		859 76		770 25
Public Works .....	2,121 73	2,666 71	1,417 18	1,228 21
Railways and Canals .....	1,186 82	2,239 67	802 63	923 37
Secretary of State .....	693 87	986 84	354 56	352 11
do Civil Service Board of Examiners .....	70 72	474 60	102 36	257 73
Supreme Court .....	1,856 73	1,467 66	1,589 82	743 48
Departments Generally .....	23 48	17 78	3 62	5 12
Total .....	\$ 69,119 15	\$ 68,730 34	\$ 49,297 79	\$ 50,277 31
<b>AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.</b>				
Agriculture .....		35 60		
Customs .....		158 50		
Finance .....	1,466 78	969 75		
Fisheries .....		11 50		
Inland Revenue .....	94 66	55 83		
Indian Affairs .....		14 25		
Interior .....	121 60	99 50		
Justice .....	337 30	27 48		
Marine and Fisheries .....	0 56			
Militia and Defence .....	127 50	918 75		
Post Office .....		45 30		
Railways and Canals .....	13 99	254 31		
Secretary of State .....		4 00		
do Civil Service Board of Examiners .....	98 33	408 41		
Total .....	\$ 2,258 72	\$ 3,003 18		

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Quarters, for the Years ending 30th June, 1884, and 30th June, 1885.

Quarter.	Printing and Binding.		Stationery for same.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884 85.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>AT CONTRACT RATES.</b>				
September Quarter .....	16,686 28	15,756 61	12,671 11	12,505 97
December do .....	16,832 58	21,940 19	15,992 09	13,323 65
March do .....	17,842 18	13,890 93	10,395 37	10,404 04
June do .....	17,758 11	17,142 61	10,239 22	14,043 65
Total .....	\$ 69,119 15	\$ 68,730 34	\$ 49,297 79	\$ 50,277 31
<b>AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.</b>				
September Quarter.....	192 34	906 59		
December do .....	1,085 95	480 46		
March do .....	761 70	993 03		
June do .....	218 73	623 10		
Total .....	\$ 2,258 72	\$ 3,003 18		

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the Three Months ending 30th September, 1884 and 1885.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Stationery for same.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
<b>AT CONTRACT RATES.</b>				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture .....	650 16	1,078 18	281 69	358 62
Auditor-General .....	82 81	23 25	30 89	17 26
Olerk of Crown in Chancery.....	2 70	.....	3 29	.....
Customs.....	1,694 06	564 48	1,783 23	563 99
Finance.....	1,434 67	984 87	740 12	208 21
Fisheries.....	65 77	50 69	109 97	35 87
Governor-General's Secretary .....	14 80	8 56	1 30	21 70
Inland Revenue .....	1,113 98	759 28	689 64	288 71
Indian Affairs .. ..	199 02	185 30	224 95	195 63
Interior .....	1,716 77	892 01	1,844 89	931 87
Justice.....	199 22	228 09	111 85	120 65
Library of Parliament .....	8 81	.....	22 22	.....
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,497 37	.....	343 31	.....
Marine.....	110 41	244 73	114 70	159 50
Militia and Defence .....	340 10	302 30	380 27	407 10
Post Office.....	4,217 86	2,421 01	4,454 98	2,961 36
Privy Council.....	364 58	9 61	17 66	2 64
Public Works .....	709 82	515 80	477 60	285 61
Railways and Canals .....	777 05	226 15	520 39	238 22
Secretary of State .....	152 54	318 18	65 51	225 61
do Civil Service Board of Examiners	183 86	.....	66 25	.....
Supreme Court .....	207 66	224 25	18 49	5 36
Departments Generally .....	3 59	7 70	2 77	3 69
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 15,747 51</b>	<b>\$ 9,042 22</b>	<b>\$ 12,305 97</b>	<b>\$ 7,031 60</b>
<b>AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES.</b>				
Inland Revenue .....	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Interior .....	.....	29 24	.....	.....
Justice .....	.....	12 20	.....	.....
Militia and Defence.....	435 50	7 00	.....	.....
Railways and Canals .....	254 31	.....	.....	.....
Secretary of State .....	4 00	.....	.....	.....
do Civil Service Board of Examiners	219 28	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 915 59</b>	<b>\$ 48 44</b>	.....	.....

STATEMENT of Accounts for Printing work, &c., done by others than the Contractors,  
but sent to this Office for Audit, for the Year ending 30th June, 1885.

Months.	Department.	Amount.
1884.		\$ cts.
July.....	Agriculture.....	3,656 14
do .....	Inland Revenue.....	75 00
do .....	Militia and Defence.....	865 56
August.....	Agriculture.....	691 02
do .....	Customs.....	35 70
do .....	Governor General.....	13 25
do .....	Indian Affairs.....	6 00
do .....	Post Office.....	143 05
September.....	Nil.....	
October.....	Agriculture.....	567 25
do .....	Indian Affairs.....	2 00
do .....	Interior.....	2 75
do .....	Marine.....	64 00
do .....	Post Office.....	19 00
November.....	Agriculture.....	6,753 39
do .....	Post Office.....	24 00
December.....	Agriculture.....	1,869 79
do .....	North-West Mounted Police.....	4 00
do .....	Post Office.....	712 65
1885.		
January.....	Agriculture.....	4,223 91
do .....	Fisheries.....	269 95
do .....	Post Office.....	201 30
February.....	Inland Revenue.....	52 83
do .....	Indian Affairs.....	2 25
do .....	Militia and Defence.....	499 73
do .....	Post Office.....	55 25
do .....	Privy Council.....	47 50
March.....	Agriculture.....	979 93
do .....	Audit Office—Election Account.....	62 01
April.....	Agriculture.....	7,148 82
do .....	Inland Revenue.....	73 00
do .....	Militia and Defence.....	88 21
do .....	Secretary of State.....	4,649 98
May.....	Agriculture.....	3,299 30
do .....	Inland Revenue.....	43 50
do .....	Indian Affairs.....	7 00
do .....	Interior.....	8,229 76
do .....	Mounted Police.....	7 68
do .....	Militia and Defence.....	219 25
do .....	Post Office.....	54 20
June.....	Agriculture.....	3,953 61
do .....	Interior.....	569 50
do .....	Mounted Police.....	2 00
	Total.....	\$ 50,245 02

STATEMENT of Accounts for Printing work done by other than the Contractors, but sent to this Office for Audit, for Three Months ending 30th September, 1885.

Months.	Department.	Amount.
1885.		\$ cts.
July.....	Agriculture.....	5,445 23
do.....	Finance.....	36 00
do.....	Interior.....	89 00
do.....	Post Office.....	3 50
do.....	Privy Council.....	22 50
do.....	Secretary of State.....	2,703 84
August.....	Agriculture.....	2,036 01
do.....	Interior.....	10 00
do.....	Fisheries.....	683 00
do.....	Post Office.....	28 00
September.....	North-West Mounted Police.....	20 50
do.....	Justice.....	11 20
do.....	Fisheries.....	102 89
do.....	Privy Council.....	6 55
	Total.....	\$ 11,178 22

Cost of Lithographic work, &c., Printing and Stamping, ordered through the Office  
of the Queen's Printer during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1885.

Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Agriculture .....	379 10
Auditor-General .....	12 00
Customs .....	139 00
Finance .....	463 75
Governor-General's Secretary .....	6 50
Inland Revenue .....	624 75
Indian Affairs .....	264 60
Interior .....	988 55
Justice .....	197 60
Library of Parliament .....	18 00
Marine and Fisheries .....	13 00
Marine .....	7 50
Militia and Defence .....	103 05
Post Office .....	507 62
Privy Council .....	1 50
Public Works .....	118 65
Railways and Canals .....	151 30
Secretary of State .....	135 50
Total .....	\$ 4,131 97

Cost of Lithographic work, &c., Printing and Stamping, ordered through the Office  
of the Queen's Printer for six months ending 31st December, 1885.

Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Agriculture .....	345 26
Auditor-General .....	3 00
Customs .....	3 00
Finance .....	260 09
Governor-General's Secretary .....	1 50
Inland Revenue .....	491 45
Indian Affairs .....	124 50
Interior .....	454 80
Justice .....	157 90
Marine .....	35 00
Militia and Defence .....	121 75
Post Office .....	78 50
Public Works .....	48 00
Railways and Canals .....	200 00
Secretary of State .....	50 05
Total .....	\$ 2,374 80

ADVERTISING in Newspapers receiving Government Patronage, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. E. Island.	N. W. Territories.	Outside of Canada.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	3,263 20	1,151 04	366 91	304 17	308 87	132 27	33 75	134 61	27 00	5,721 82
Finance.....	59 00	93 88	10 15	10 15						173 18
Governor General.....	182 20	25 00								207 20
Inland Revenue.....	268 34	309 91								639 39
Indian Affairs.....	1,663 33	561 77		24 74	23 50	12 90	18 68	784 75		3,861 71
Interior.....	131 14	162 06	103 65		729 53	66 79		613 16		2,288 68
Justice.....	30 45	253 48	30 10		1,225 33	56 90				517 23
Marine.....	149 07	154 72	27 83	91 88	56 72	80 11	6 95			786 48
Militia and Defence.....	628 13	612 85	208 16	185 17	13 30					1,416 29
Post Office.....	1,802 82	1,377 00	982 20	688 23	1,224 53	349 32	16 60	68 39	45 00	6,443 08
Privy Council.....	587 73	329 30	68 86	49 09	250 04			207 33		1,481 36
Public Works.....	3,700 10	2,586 23	788 65	966 89	331 16	69 72	51 42	69 63		8,563 80
Railways and Canals.....	129 07	84 00	180 18	11 20	14 55	7 40			22 00	448 41
Secretary of State.....	347 48	759 38	33 60	47 17	12 84	9 80	7 50	6 24		1,224 01
Total.....	12,942 06	8,360 62	2,831 14	2,454 73	4,266 76	804 21	131 90	1,914 11	94 00	33,782 53



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**APPENDIX C.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 12th February, 1886.

To the Honorable J. A. CHAPLEAU,  
Secretary of State of Canada, &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit for your information, a general statement of the accounts of and work performed in this Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS ROBERTSON,

*Acting Clerk of Stationery.*

**GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.**

Value of goods brought forward, 1st July, 1884.....	\$ 24,080 07	
do received from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....	105,890 82	
Profit on the year's business.....	1,262 27	
	\$131,233 16	
Goods issued to Departments.....	\$23,329 05	
do Outside Service.....	30,643 11	
do Queen's Printer, for Departments.....	45,728 10	
Books of Reference to Departments.....	2,913 81	
do to Outside Service.....	671 58	
Value of stock on hand, 30th June, 1885.....	27,947 51	
	\$131,233 16	

The above statement shows an increased expenditure for goods of \$223.79 and a decreased supply to the service of \$5,041.66 as compared with the year 1883-84; the increased expenditure is explained by the necessity of keeping the stock rather in excess, in value, of any former year to meet possible demands for an increase in the service, which for several preceding years has been very great; the decrease in the value of supplies delivered to the service is really the effect of a general reduction in prices; the quantities of stationery delivered to the Departments and Outside Service show no appreciable decrease, some lines show an increase; and to this reduction may also be attributed the increase of stock on hand; regarding the diminished profits the price has been calculated more closely to actual cost than heretofore, the closer calculation being made owing to the claim of some Departments that a percentage of the profit should be credited to them; the profit always appears to the credit of casual revenue.

The decrease in each division of the accounts is —

For the Departments.....	\$1,764 42	
Outside Service.....	1,550 06	
Queen's Printer for Departments.....	1,727 18	
	\$5,041 66	

This, considering the constant increase in the demands for several past years, shows economy in the general administration of the service.

Regarding the work of the office, 8,146 demands were received and executed, 3,572 packages by mail, and 130 cases, &c., by freight, were despatched to the Outside Service, and 2,077 letters, &c., mailed.

No branches having been added or alterations made in the Departments or in the manner of charging supplies, the comparative statement is of no value and is, therefore, omitted.

## GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for and Issue of Goods, in each Month of the Year ended 30th June, 1885, and for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1885.

	Goods Entered.		Goods Issued.
	Sterling.	Currency.	
1884.	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July .....	1,278 1 8	4,782 69	11,111 51
August.....	641 12 4	6,917 92	6,588 95
September .....	744 4 11	4,115 87	7,360 92
October .....	701 8 0	5,877 88	11,208 19
November .....	1,098 1 10	5,664 75	9,835 91
December .....	616 12 9	4,967 73	7,207 67
1885.			
January .....	414 16 4	5,070 17	10,581 48
February.....	174 9 5	5,930 14	8,034 87
March .....	803 7 5	6,938 11	8,809 97
April .....	911 17 2	4,134 49	9,529 14
May .....	797 4 11	4,438 58	6,619 97
June .....	625 1 2	4,056 01	6,215 72
Refunds .....			201 35
Paid in currency .....		62,891 34	
Paid in sterling .....	8,834 17 11	42,996 48	
Total expenditure .....		105,890 82	
Value of stock brought forward, 1st July, 1884.....		24,080 07	
Balance—Profit on year's business .....		1,262 27	
Total issue of goods .....			103,285 65
Value of stock carried forward, 30th June, 1885.....			27,917 51
		131,233 16	131,233 16
1885			
July .....	575 2 3	6,404 98	12,140 46
August .....	376 12 9	3,616 54	6,681 50
September .....	766 15 7	4,309 01	7,097 49
October .....	860 3 7	4,927 58	9,393 57
November .....	468 2 9	8,632 45	9,575 39
December .....	400 2 4	7,199 17	11,326 50
Paid in currency .....		35,089 71	
Paid in sterling .....	3,446 19 3	16,775 21	
Total Expenditure .....		51,864 92	
Total Issue.....			56,214 91

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts, exhibiting Details of Expenditure, for Goods Received, and Value of Goods Issued to the Civil Service, during the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Class of Goods.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Currency. \$ cts.	Departments.	
			Inside Service. \$ cts.	Outside Service. \$ cts.
To Book papers.....	1,181 5 5	612 05	1,806 65	.....
Foolscap do.....	2,314 5 8	1,843 00	.....	69 18
Double cap do.....	237 8 8	954 25	99 52	.....
Post folio do.....	537 8 11	97 50	1,263 85	3,870 96
Special do.....	164 17 4	135 15	1,390 65	.....
Printing do.....	414 11 4	9,412 23	.....	88 74
Loan do.....	256 1 10	122 33	258 28	.....
Clotting do.....	31 0 0	1,081 80	387 82	.....
Copying do.....	64 1 0	.....	996 61	2,400 45
Manilla do.....	19 8 4	3,857 07	617 90	.....
Cartridge do.....	71 6 4	.....	60 73	.....
Drawing do.....	6 7 0	406 15	.....	420 59
Tracing cloth and paper.....	224 15 1	26 50	.....	353 61
Cut 4to. and 8vo papers.....	389 1 9	17 63	.....	58 77
B. B. paper and envelopes.....	51 15 7	148 28	.....	382 10
Envelopes.....	34 6 3	15,891 70	.....	4 02
Parchment and buckram.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	64 26
Drawing instruments and materials.....	319 6 5	325 68	.....	310 30
Colors, India ink, &c.....	106 11 9	630 06	.....	8 55
Pens, steel and quill.....	343 13 6	1,057 10	.....	13 61
Pencils.....	167 10 8	1,174 14	.....	495 87
Penholders.....	24 0 0	239 34	.....	87 23
Sundries, A and B.....	60 19 3	607 00	860 54	.....
Cards, carboard, &c.....	69 9 1	380 51	1,930 01	1,834 91
Cheque books.....	9 5 10	282 00	214 25	.....
Copying material and presses.....	181 4 3	1,446 13	733 71	.....
Despatch boxes and bags.....	.....	399 74	1,471 31	4,107 00
Diaries, official and pocket.....	.....	77 42	2,413 90	1,614 53
Sundries, D.....	.....	3,788 18	2,463 03	7,822 50
Elastic bands.....	27 10 0	18 30	302 90	710 91
Sundries, E.....	1 8 0	.....	581 93	.....
Fasteners.....	83 7 2	943 21	1,819 40	.....



## APPENDIX D.

## THE RECORDS OF CANADA.

The Honourable J. A. CHAPLEAU,  
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—The study of history which has for a number of years past been pursued with ardour in our country and is daily growing in favor, has been directed almost exclusively to the origin and early days of Canada; and it may be asserted that events which preceded the capitulation of Montreal (1760) are more familiar to our historians and chroniclers than those which have occurred since, up to a comparative recent date.

The chief events of the latter period are recorded in our annals, but how many facts of less importance, and of a nature more nearly affecting us, are consigned to oblivion. And yet, in many cases, it is by means of such details, seemingly of mere local interest, that it becomes possible to ascertain the true character of political events affecting the whole country, to trace, step by step, the course of ideas, the development of the institutions, and the progress made. We do not possess the same resources afforded in other countries by the memoirs left by men of note of every period, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the evolutions of our political growth, we must seek, in a study of the lesser facts, for the light that will banish fiction and elucidate points that are obscure.

But even should that knowledge fail to be of such general utility, it would still claim attention, because it serves to rescue from oblivion a multitude of facts of interest to families, and to particular localities.

If that study has not heretofore been more exhaustive it was not that our historians lacked zeal in their researches or felt daunted by their formidable task. No; our historians have done credit to the country by their labours, and acquired a deserved reputation, but in spite of all their zeal and all their labours, the sources of information often failed them.

The causes of this were many, particularly the fact that it was impossible for them to consult our national archives, which are scattered here and there over the country. These archives have never been brought together, and hence there is no complete collection to be found.

I refer, of course, to the period which commences in 1760, for the "Archives of Canada under the Government of France" were collected, in the past century, under the auspices of the Government.

After Canada passed under the rule of England, there was reason to fear that the title deeds of the early inhabitants might be lost, and the Governor General, with the advice of His Council, resolved to appoint Commissions to collect the archives, the ancient registers, and old documents; and what was done in order to avert serious disturbances in the tenure of real property served, unwittingly perhaps, to preserve the material for history.

The work was easily accomplished at that time, when all the documents of interest were to be found in the offices of the Government and of the courts, and in the hands of the notaries, and yet it took nearly four years to complete it.

It was in December, 1787, under the Government of Lord Dorchester, that two Commissions were appointed "to enquire into the state and condition of the Ancient Records of the Province, and in what places they are deposited." In the following year, fresh and more ample instructions were given to the Commissioners, whose labours were continued until 1790.

Some extracts from the Minutes of the Council will give a better idea of the important work accomplished at that time.

## EXTRACTS

*From the Minutes of Council relating to the "Records of Canada while under the Government of France."*

THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1787.

"It is ORDERED by his Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that Messrs. Dun, Mabane, de Lery, and Grant, at Quebec, and the gentlemen of the Board at Montreal or any other three of them in each district, be a committee to inquire into the state and condition of the ancient Records of the Province, and in what places they are deposited, and to report thereupon to His Lordship with all convenient speed.

THURSDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1788.

"ORDERED by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, respecting the ancient records and papers in the public offices, that the committees charged to report their state and condition extend their inquiries to the nature of the contents of the several Books, the period each volume includes, its folios or pages, its blanks, its index, and external marks and distinctions, its actual condition or state of preservation, its authenticity, and to what office it appertained, and its present place of deposit; and to all such other inquiries as may occur to the committees to be pertinent, relative to all public papers prior to the conquest.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1790.

"His Lordship communicates to the board the result of the Order of the 27th December, 1787, respecting the condition of the ancient French Records, comprised in two Reports by Mr. Dunn, from the Committee charged to inspect those found in the District of Quebec, as well as the representation from Mr. de Belestre, chairman of the committee charged to inspect those found in the District of Montreal. ORDERED that the said reports and representation be entered in the minutes, and it is referred to a committee of the whole Council to report what may be necessary for the future disposition of the said records; His Lordship at the same time recommending it to the council, to consider what in particular may be more immediately expedient, as to such parcels thereof as appear to concern the ancient jurisdiction of Three Rivers, and to redeem those that relate to Montreal from their present dangerous condition.

MONDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1791.

"Read a further report respecting the French records at Montreal in execution of the order of the 27th December, 1787.

"His Lordship recommends to the consideration of the Council, what course may be expedient respecting the ancient records, in pursuance of the late Act or Ordinance for rendering these Archives useful and safe.

"ORDERED by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that the Clerk cause the several orders, together with so much of the reports and proceedings on this subject as may be necessary and useful for the information of the public, to be printed in both languages, and that a sufficient number of copies be transmitted to the several Sheriffs, to be by them distributed among the magistrates of their respective districts; and that it be referred to the Chief Justice, Messrs. Pownall, Grant, de Lery and Baby, to report what shall appear to them to be further necessary in pursuance of the said Act or Ordinance; and the same committee are charged to

superintend the selection from the reports and proceedings above directed to be published.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1791.

“Read a Report from the Committee charged with the course to be pursued respecting the French Archives;

“ORDERED by His Lordship, with the advice of the Council, that the said Committee be authorized, under the hand of their Chairman, to demand the removal of any of the ancient French Archives now in the District of Quebec to which the Act relates, passed in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled “An Act or Ordinance for better preservation and due distribution of the ancient French Records,” from any deposit in which they now are, to the Secretary's office, that they may be the more conveniently inspected by the said committee, and that they remain there, under the care of the Secretary of the Province until further report and order shall be made and taken respecting the same; and that the said committee have authority in interim, to adjust the mode of such removal, and what may be necessary to discharge the present keepers of the said Archives, to be removed, and to charge the Secretary with the safe custody of the same and for permitting such access to them by the present keepers thereof, as may be consistent with their duty and rights of office, until such conclusive orders respecting the permanent disposition of the said Archives shall be made, as by the Act or Ordinance aforementioned is authorized and directed; of which the said Secretary, the Clerks of the Common-Pleas of the District of Quebec, and all persons possessed of any of the said Archives are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.”

The above extracts give an idea of what was then done in relation to the Archives of the French régime. The committee for the district of Quebec reported on the 17th March, 1790, and the Montreal committee on the 10th November, 1790.

Two years earlier Jean Baptiste Badeaux, notary and clerk of the Court at Three Rivers, reported on the Archives filed in his office as follows: An *Etat des Notariats* on the 12th January, 1788, and an *Etat des registres publics*, on the 21st August, 1788.

Lastly the Committee of Council appointed on the 4th January, 1791, made its report comprising certain recommendations, on the 8th July, 1791; and on the 23rd of the same month that report was adopted by the Governor General (Lord Dorchester) in Council:

“His Lordship taking the said report and journal with the receipts accompanying the same, into consideration, was pleased with the advice of the Council to approve the course recommended by the Committee, and it is accordingly ORDERED, that the same be carried into execution.”

In addition to these decrees of the Governor in Council, and the reports of the several Commissions, must be noted the Ordinance of 1790 mentioned in the Minutes of the 4th and 28th January, 1791.

That Ordinance was never repealed. It became obsolete because its object had been accomplished; but it is still to be found in the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, to serve, no doubt, as a lesson and an example in the future.

That was what was done for the registers and papers of the French régime; and it was thus that at that period under the pressure of a social need, the very foundations of our historical edifice were saved from destruction; thus too was accomplished the collection together of our National Archives, a rich mine which has been worked by our historians and critics with such splendid results.

But for the century between the capitulation of Montreal and Confederation, the work was not carried out in a general and effectual manner, and so the concentration of the Archives is to day an arduous undertaking, replete with difficulties.

The necessity for rescuing from certain loss the documents and writings connected with that period, ever keenly felt by all students of our history, has been time and again brought to the attention of the public.

Men of enlightenment and historical societies have made attempts which have been partially, yet to a remarkable extent, successful; but these laudable efforts.

could not produce the desired results, and have not done so. Their aims were too restricted, and hence they were destined to accomplish nothing. Each individual, through local feeling, or other motives, desired to obtain for himself a portion of the national treasure, which can be made available only as a whole. In several instances there has not been exhibited that broadness of view, that enlightened emulation which would have led the combined efforts to a common end, and many a precious or rare document found its way into a private collection instead of enriching the national archives. How many precious treasures are thus lost, simply because they are isolated!

These remarks are made solely with a view to show what has been wanting to secure the collection and the preservation of our archives, and by no means at all to depreciate the zeal displayed and the labours accomplished by societies and individuals, who have unceasingly struggled with the indifference of former Governments without for a moment relaxing in their work. Their efforts are deserving of all praise. And as to this indifference of former Governments it is easily accounted for, and it may be said, as an excuse in their favor, that their energies were already overtaxed by more pressing wants. The country was still in its infancy; there was need of development, organization, creation, and there was hardly time to look after ancient registers and old documents. And when the Legislature had voted a sum, always a modest one, as a grant to one or two societies which busied themselves about these questions, it considered that enough had been done and gave its attention to more practical needs. In the meantime great numbers of the original records became dilapidated and useless through want of proper care and attention. These historical societies, and the patient scientists who devoted themselves to the search for, and the study of, old manuscripts, took in preference, as their field of labour, the first years of the colony's existence under the French *régime*, and no change took place in the chaotic condition in which the archives of Canada were found, as regards the period which dates from 1760.

This disregard has been general and without interruption from the commencement down to these latter years.

We have seen what was done in 1791 for the French archives. Well, less than six years after, in 1796, we find a petition, from the clerk of the court at Montreal, addressed to the Governor General, in which he draws a dismal picture of the condition of the registers and papers deposited in his office.

This condition of affairs changed some years back, and the apathy which reigned respecting these questions has disappeared. The Provincial Governments, notably that of Quebec, have begun to engage themselves in hunting up all matters connected with our history. Nothing but concerted action is now required to produce great results.

The older Provinces, rightly jealous of the rich historical materials which they possess, are labouring energetically to complete their archives; but there will be, of necessity, considerable gaps in their collections, which will remain always incomplete, because they are, so to speak, the one ranged against the other, without that bond between them and without that harmony which community of interests and the pursuit of a common object ought to establish. A great effort is being made, large sums are expended in order to discover and copy in England, in France and the United States, documents which run no risk of being lost. It is a laudable object and a praiseworthy work which ought to be supplemented by the collecting and saving from destruction the original documents which are dispersed throughout our own country, and not discoverable elsewhere. The losses in this class of papers are forever irreparable.

It is of urgent necessity to call upon all who are favourably disposed to assist in establishing the archives of Canada on a solid basis. All those who have at heart this work, all those interested ought to come to an understanding and adopt a common programme, dividing up the researches to be made, the work to be accomplished, to aid one another, to exchange catalogues, to mark out the collections which each would be called upon to form, and to have but one object, - the creation of a complete



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collection of the national archives. The most cordial concert should be established, everyone working for the general interest.

The present disjointed mode of operation produces confusion, and confusion in connection with archives means a perpetuation of gross darkness in a matter in which is required an immense amount of time and labour to produce light.

I will again beg leave to state, this year, that the Act of 1868 which established the Department and fixed the duties of the Secretary of State, enacts as follows:—

3. "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have charge of the State correspondence, to keep all State records and papers not specially transferred to other Departments."

So that by virtue of this law, the second of the duties inherent to the office of the Secretary of State is to keep all State records and papers.

Besides the provisions of the statute, the interests of the public should protect the archives in the office of the Secretary of State in their integrity. Collections of any kind are valuable only so far as they are complete. Among the thousands of documents which come in each year to swell the collection, there are a great number of importance, even at the present moment and which will become more so later on on account of the matters to which they refer. It will be sufficient to mention those which refer to the relations between the Provinces and the Federal Government, the correspondence with the Colonial Office, the trade relations with other countries, the cases of extradition,—to give an idea of the diversity of information which may be gathered and of the field of study which this deposit offers, and which is growing and becoming more rich year by year, in proportion as the country is developed and its operations are extended.

I thought it right, Sir, to offer these remarks for your consideration in order to draw your attention and that of the Government to the necessity which exists for giving a fresh and more vigorous impulse to the work undertaken—the creation of a collection of National Archives.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. AUDET,

*The Keeper of the Records of Canada.*

## APPENDIX E.

### SCHEDULE of Addresses of the Senate during the Session of 1885.

Subject.	Number voted.
Acts .....	1
Chinese Commission .....	1
Exports and Imports.....	1
Half-breeds .....	3
Indians.....	1
Lands .....	1
Liquors .....	1
Miscellaneous .....	1
Penitentiaries .....	1
Railways .....	8
Timber Regulations.....	1
Total .....	20
	20

### SCHEDULE of Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons during the Session ending the 20th July, 1885.

Subject.	Number voted.
Acts.....	2
Advertising .....	2
Bridges.....	1
Breakwaters and Piers .....	6
Boundaries. ....	5
Civil Service.....	1
Collisions.....	1
Canals .....	7
Chinese Question .....	1
Coal .....	3
Disallowance .....	1
Exhibitions.....	1
Extradition .....	2
Emigration.....	5
Elections .....	2
Finances.....	8
Fisheries .....	15
Factories .....	1
Government Officials.....	1
Harbours.....	6
High Commissioner.....	4
Imports and Exports.....	20
Insurance .....	1
Interior or Indian Affairs .....	30
Judges .....	3
Intoxicating Liquors.....	7
Lands .....	5
Licenses .....	7

Lighthouses.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	24
Manufactures.....	1
Militia.....	14
Penitentiaries.....	1
Postal Affairs.....	12
Ponds.....	1
Printing.....	2
Public Works.....	6
Provincial Accounts.....	3
Quarantine.....	1
Railways.....	76
Refunds.....	4
Rivers.....	1
Receipts and Expenditure.....	1
Rifle Associations.....	1
Tariffs.....	1
Timber.....	3
Treaties.....	1
Telegraphs.....	1
Superannuation.....	2
Trade.....	2
Travelling expenses.....	1
Vessels.....	9
Wharves.....	2
Wheat.....	2
Weirs.....	1
Total.....	<u>326</u>

APPENDIX F.

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS TO ADDRESSES, &c., PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SESSION OF 1885.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
		1885.				1885.	1885.
1	For detailed information of the present employés of the Immigration Office at Québec .....	Feb.	2-3 Mr. Landry .....	Agriculture .....	3 Feb.	19 Feb.	19
2	For all papers relating to the resignation of Captain L. Bolduc, after collision of "La Canadienne" and "Alliance" .....	do	do .....	Marine .....	3 do	14 do	16
3	For a return of the receipts and expenditure in detail chargeable to the Consolidated Fund for certain periods .....	do	2-3 Sir Richard Cartwright.	Finance .....	3 do	6 do	6
4	For a return in "Gazette" form of exports and imports for certain periods, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries .....	do	do .....	Customs .....	3 do	23 do	23
5	For a statement of money on deposit to the credit of Canada on 1st February, 1885, with name of bank, interest, &c. ....	do	do .....	Finance .....	3 do	6 do	6
6	For summary statement of goods imported for consumption, dutiable and free, in Canada, &c. ....	do	do .....	Customs .....	3 .....	.....	.....
7	For copies of complaint, &c., relating to Captain A. M. Dechéne in 1879 .....	do	2-3 Mr. Gasgrain .....	Marine .....	3 Feb.	19 Feb.	19
8	For copies of all documents, &c., re the supplying of wood to the lightskip at the Lower Traverse for 1883 and 1884 .....	do	do .....	do .....	3 do	26 do	26
9	For return of total number of timber licenses or permits to cut timber since 1st February, 1883, and for other details .....	do	2-3 Mr. Charlton .....	Interior .....	3 .....	.....	.....
10	For correspondence between Federal and Ontario and Imperial Governments re "British Medical Act" and "Dentists' Act" .....	do	3-4 Mr. Bergin .....	Secretary of State .....	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	26

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
		1885.			1885.	1885.	
11	For copies of all Orders in Council <i>re</i> shortest route between present terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a port of the Maritime Provinces .....	Feb.	3-4 Mr. Landry .....	Railways and Canals. ....	4 Feb.	4 March 10	March 10
12	For a return of all sugars imported from Jamaica to Halifax and Montreal for 1883.....	do	4-5 Mr. Vail .....	Customs .....	do	5 Feb. 21	Feb, 23
13	For all correspondence in relation to a more direct communication and extension of trade between Australian and Tasmanian Colonies and Canada .....	do	4-5 Mr. Mitchell .....	Finance .....	do	5 do 11	do 11
14	For detailed information of the loan recently issued in London .....	do	4-5 Sir Richard Cartwright..	do .....	do	5 do 14	do 16
15	For names of all newspapers in which the loan recently issued and those of 1874, '76, '78, '84 were advertised, and for how long.....	do	4-5 do .....	do .....	do	5 do 14	do 16
16	For the amount of loans by any banks or persons as appearing on 1st February, 1885, to the Dominion Government.....	do	4-5 do .....	do .....	do	5 do 13	do 13
17	For the number of operatives employed in factories in the Dominion in 1878 and 1884; amount of capital invested and wages paid .....	do	4-5 do .....	do .....	do	5 do 13	do 13
18	For all reports of Government engineers <i>re</i> the survey of the several proposed Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to the Atlantic, &c.....	do	4-5 Mr. Lesage .....	Railways and Canals. ....	do	5 March 10	March 10
19	For a statement of amounts collected for lands, timber, &c., within the bounds and limits of the western part of Ontario, as determined against the claim of the Dominion .....	do	4-5 Mr. Mackenzie .....	Interior .....	do	5 April 20	April 21
20	For a return of all Customs collected in Algona, during the six months ending 31st Dec, 1884.....	do	4-5 Mr. Dawson .....	Customs .....	do	5 do 13	do 13

21	For copy of all correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Shore, as to arrangements allowing the former to extend its railway to Quebec, &c.....	do	5-8	Mr. Laurier.....	do	7 Feb.	26 Feb.	26	
22	For copy of the resignation of Mr. Chief Justice Meredith as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, and of correspondence which followed.....	do	5-6	do	do	10 do	10 do	10	
23	For details under the Liquor License Act, 1883, of its operation in the year 1884....	do	5-6	Mr. Landerkin.....	do	7 June	19 June	19	
24	For a detailed return of all Rifle Associations in the Dominion.....	do	5-6	do	do	7 March	17 March	17	
24½	For all particulars, not already brought down, in respect to the office of High Commissioner.....	do	5-6	Mr. Blake.....	do	7 Feb.	10 Feb.	10	
25	For all documents relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to Canadian manufacturers of certain goods required by the Canadian Pacific Railway.....	do	5-6	do	do	9 March	17 March	17	
26	For maps of the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of the lands connected therewith.....	do	5-6	do	do	7 do	4 do	4	(Supplementy, 9th June 1885.)
27	For a statement of the various matters required to be returned under the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, for fiscal year 1883-84 and up to 31st Dec, 1884, as provided by the contract of the Canadian Pacific Railway.....	do	5-6	do	do	7	.....	.....	
28	For details of the emigration in Manitoba and the North-West.....	do	5-6	do	do	7	.....	.....	
29	For statement showing the date and rate at which \$10,000,000 of Canadian Pacific Railway stock was sold, and net amount received by the Company.....	do	5-6	do	do	7 March	7 March	7	
30	For papers throwing light on the reasons for the pending Bill touching applications by Local Governments for advances on debt account.....	do	5-6	do	do	7 Feb.	25 Feb.	25	
31	For payments under the Liquor License Act, 1883, and the names of persons who obtained a license under that Act.....	do	5-6	Mr. Cameron (Huron)...	do	18 June	19	.....	
32	For papers in the case of the submission to the Supreme Court of the competency of Parliament to pass the Liquor License Act, 1883.....	do	5-6	do	do	7 March	9 March	11	
33	For copy of report of the Major-General Commanding the Militia re charges against Lt.-Col. O'Malley.....	do	5-6	Mr. Casey.....	do	7 do	11 do	11	

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.	Presented.
		1885.			1885.	1885.	1885.	1885.
34	For sums expended on capital account; gross amount of debt, and a statement of debits and assets of the Dominion, from 1st July, 1884, to 1st Feb., 1885.....	Feb.	5-6 Sir R. Cartwright.....	Finance ..	7 Feb.	17 Feb.	17	
35	For return of the names, &c., of persons in the employ of the Government, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, during 1884.....	do	6-7 Mr. McMullen.....	Railways . . .	do	9 May	6 May	7
36	For a copy of the commission and names of the commissioners (details of payments, &c., up to 1st February, 1885), to report upon the Chinese question in British Columbia.....	do	6-7 Mr. McMullen.....	Auditor-General .....	.....	.....	March 17	Complete.
37	For detailed statement showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry for fiscal year, and up to 31st December last, amount of fines, &c.....	do	6-7 Mr. Blake.....	Customs.....	do	9 Feb.	27 do	2
38	For copies of all papers, not already brought down, respecting the grant or payment of any subsidies to railways other than the Canadian Pacific Railway, with details.....	do	6-7 do	Railways .....	do	9 Mar.	30 do	30
39	For papers, not already brought down, reference to the exercise or non-exercise of the power of disallowance, &c.....	do	6-7 do	Justice.....	do	9	.....	.....
40	For papers and details of payments in reference to the commission as to the condition of the industries of Canada. ....	do	6-7 do	Finance .....	do	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	11
41	For statements, in detail, relating to the Superannuation Fund since last return....	do	6-7 do	do .....	do	9 do	28 do	28
42	For copies of correspondence between the High Commissioner and the Government not already brought down.....	do	6-7 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	For a return of details of the Superannuation Fund.....	do	6-7 Mr. McMullen.....	Finance .....	Feb.	9 Mar.	19 Mar.	20

44 For copies of Orders in Council, not already brought down, relating to the disputed boundaries of Ontario.....

45 For copies of all papers relating to a building occupied by the engineer of the Trent Valley Canal at Fenelon Falls.....

46 For a detailed statement of dredges, tugs, dumping scows, built in the United States in 1883 and 1884, for the Dominion Government.....

47 For a return of the imports and exports of wheat, &c., of the various Provinces, from 1st July to 31st December, 1884.....

48 For copies of all papers relating to the duty on grain and coal, from January, 1884, up to the present time.....

49 For copy of the lease of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway to the Northern and North-West Railway.....

50 For detailed statement of all tolls of the Northern, the Hamilton and North-Western, and the Northern and Pacific Junction Railways.....

51 For copy of the report made in 1884 by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the Church Point and Trent Cove Piers.....

52 For a statement, in detail, of receipts from the sale of lands, timber, dues, as calculated by A. M. Burgess, in letter 4th May, 1883, and of the actual receipt in 1883 and 1884.....

53 For papers relating to the so-called fishery question, from July, 1867, up to time of signing the Washington Treaty.....

54 Return of all names, &c., of all Government officials in the North-West Territories, &c.

55 For a copy of memorial from the County Council, praying for a refund of bonuses paid by municipalities of that county in aid of railways which are now used for Dominion purposes, &c. (Co. Grey).....

56 For copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to improvements to the entrance into McIsaac's Pond, Inverness, N.S.....

57 For copies of all correspondence and regulations not already brought down, respecting timber for settlers fuel applicable to the neighborhood of Moosomin, N.W.T.....

do	6-7 Mr. Mills.....	Clerk Privy Council.....	do	9 June	18 June	18
do	6-7 Mr. Cockburn.....	{ Privy Council again Railway.....	{ April 17 } Feb. 19 }	Mar.	11 Mar.	12
do	6-7 Mr. Jackson.....	Public Works.....	do	9 Feb.	25 Feb.	26
do	6-7 Mr. Cameron (Middlesex).....	Customs.....	do	9 do	24 do	24
do	6-7 do do.....	do.....	do	9 do	13 do	13
do	6-7 Mr. Mulock.....	Railways.....	do	9 Mar.	13 Mar.	16
do	6-7 do.....	do.....	do	9 do	7 do	7
do	6-7 Mr. Vail.....	Public Works.....	do	9 Feb.	25 Feb.	26
do	6-7 Mr. Blake.....	Interior.....	do	9.....	.....	.....
do	6-7 Mr. Mulock.....	Fishery.....	do	9 April	17 April	17
do	9-10 Mr. McMullen.....	Interior.....	do	10.....	do	15
do	9-10 Mr. Landerkin.....	Finance.....	do	10 Feb.	13 Feb.	13
do	9-10 Mr. Cameron.....	Public Works.....	Feb.	10 do	25 Feb.	25
do	9-10 Mr. Blake.....	Interior.....	do	10 do	20 April	21



SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ret. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
58	For copies of departmental instructions and correspondence relating to appointment of sea lots to individuals desiring to place lobster traps in the open sea, off coast of Prince Edward Island.....	1885.				1885.	1885.
59	For statement showing the number of passenger trains, &c., run in the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883—1884.....	Feb. 9-10	Mr. Blake	Fisheries.....	Feb. 10	Feb. 23	Feb. 23
60	For statement showing the gross earnings, &c., of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for 1883 and 1884.....	do	do	Railways.....	do	March 24	March 26
61	Withdrawn, <i>see</i> Votes and Proceedings No 9, page 81.....	do	do	do	do	June 11	June 12
62	For a statement of work done, and expenditure in connection with improvements of Great Village River Company, Colchester, N.S.....	do	do	do	do	do	do
63	For all reports, &c., relating to the construction of a harbour of refuge at Port Stanley and Port Burwell.....	do	Mr. Robertson	Public Works.....	do	Feb. 25	Feb. 25
64	For all correspondence relating to arrangements to facilitate the winter crossing of mails and passengers to and from Prince Edward Island.....	do	Mr. Wilson	do	do	do	do
65	For a return of all certificates for liquor, issued by physicians in the County of Haldon, under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878.....	do	Mr. Kent	do	do	do	do
66	For statement of cases in which demands for extradition have been made, &c.....	do	Mr. McOranney	Inland Revenue.....	do	March 18	March 18
67	For a statement and plan of the grades and curves on the Canadian Pacific Railway.	do	Mr. Blake	Justice.....	do	April 29	May 1
68	For statement showing the present position of the transactions between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government, in respect of sales of town sites.....	do	do	Railways.....	do	March 4	March 4
		do	do	Interior.....	do	do	do

69	Relating to Neil McKay's contract for the construction of breakwater at Parrboro' Lighthouse Station, N.S.....	do	9-10	Mr. Robertson.....	do	10	Feb.	26	Feb.	26
70	Copies of Orders in Council, &c., in reference to the ownership of the Lands, &c., north and west of the Height of Land, since 1878, not already brought down....	do	9-10	Mr. Mills.....	do	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	For copies of all detailed reports made by the Engineers of the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.....	do	11-12	Mr. Paint.....	do	12	July	13	July	13
72	For copies of all reports, &c., relating to the construction of the Post Office, Inland Revenue and Custom House at St. Thomas.....	do	11-12	Mr. Wilson.....	do	12	Feb.	25	Feb.	25
73	For copies of all papers and accounts in relation to the School of Cavalry at Quebec, from 1st July, 1884, to 31st January 1885.....	do	12-12	do.....	do	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	For a return showing the amounts contributed to the Canada Central Railway, between Ottawa and Brockville, &c.....	do	12-13	Mr. Landarkin.....	do	13	May	26	May	26
75	For all papers not already brought down on the subject of the bounty on manufactures of iron.....	do	12-13	Mr. Blake.....	do	14	March	5	March	5
76	For a statement for the last fiscal year of the cost of the heating of public buildings ...	do	12-13	do.....	do	13	Feb.	28	Feb.	28
77	For copies of all papers relating to the adoption in Canada of Mr. Fawcett's system to encourage small savings.....	do	12-13	do.....	do	13	do	27	do	27
78	For papers relating to one Campbell, in connection with the robberies of the mails in Manitoba.....	do	12-13	do.....	do	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	For papers on the subject of modifications in the agreements with the Colonization Companies, and a statement of the present position of them.....	do	12-13	do.....	do	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	For papers relating to any application by any Railway Company elsewhere than in Manitoba and the North-West for aid.	do	12-13	do.....	do	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	For copies of all correspondence and petitions of Railway Companies in Manitoba and the North-West, other than the C.P.R., for grants of lands, &c.....	do	12-13	do.....	do	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	For various detailed statements as to the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	do	12-13	do.....	do	14	June	12	June	13

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
83	For a statement in detail of the present position of land grant and the land grant bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.	1885.			1885.	1885.	
84	For details of the proceedings and of the payments in connection with the Commissioners in the claims of the Intercolonial Railway.	Feb. 12-13	Mr. Blake	Interior	Feb. 14	April 20	April 21
85	For a statement of the receipts of the Post Office at St. Stephens, N.B., 1884, and of the value of the postage stamps sold there.	do	Mr. Burpee	Railways and Canals	do	.....	.....
86	For a return of the casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, from various causes, in 1884, &c.	do	Mr. Burpee (Sunbury)	Postmaster General	do	Feb. 19	Feb. 19
87	For a return of all claims presented for drawing back in materials used for shipbuilding for 1884, with details.	do	do	Railways and Canals	do	do	do
88	For full details as to the exportation of coal for 1884.	do	do	Customs	do	do	do
89	For a return of the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during each six months of 1884, &c.	do	do	do	do	do	do
90	For a statement of the revenue and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway accrued for the six months ending 31st December, 1884, &c.	do	do	Railways and Canals	do	March 20	March 21
91	For statement in detail of all militiamen of 1812, who received their pension during the last fiscal year, and the amount paid to each.	do	do	do	do	do	do
92	For copies of all papers relating to the charges against D. J. Hughes, County Judge of Elgin.	do	Mr. Bourassa	Militia	do	do	do
		do	Mr. Wilson	Secretary of State	do	do	do

93	For papers relating to the charges against Lieut.-Colonel O'Malley, of the 25th Battalion, Ontario.....	do	12-13	do	Militia .....	do	14	.....	.....	.....
94	For copies of all correspondence in relation to any alteration of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the North-West Territories and wooden bridges upon the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sudbury westward.	do	12-13	Mr. Foster .....	Interior .....	do	14	July 10	July 1b	.....
95	For details of all permits, &c., to cut timber in any part of the territory declared to be within the Province of Ontario.....	do	13-14	Mr. Edgar.....	Railways and Canals .....	do	14	do 4	do 13	.....
96	For detailed statement of the expenses incurred by any member of the Government sent to England or elsewhere from 28th January, 1884, to date.....	do	16-17	Mr. Mills .....	Interior .....	do	17	do 13	do 16	.....
97	For the nature of the mail service on the Canada Southern, between Essex Centre and Amherstburg, and the amount paid.	do	16-17	Mr. Somerville .....	Finance .....	do	17	.....	.....	.....
98	For all papers from the Port Credit Harbour Company, and as to state of repair of said Harbour.....	do	16-17	Mr. Wigle.....	Postmaster-General.....	do	17	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	.....
99	For statement of moneys paid to Henry J. Morgan for services for the Annual Register since 1882.....	do	16-17	Mr. Platt.....	Public Works.....	do	17	July 16	July 20	.....
100	For statement from the records of all the voting in counties and cities under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, with details.....	do	16-17	Mc. McCraney.....	Auditor-General.....	do	17	March 3	March 5	.....
101	For all details relating to a pamphlet entitled "The National Policy".....	do	16-17	Mr. Fisher.....	.....	do	17	do 11	do 11	.....
102	For total number of licenses and of all details connected therewith, to cut timber, &c., since 15th March, 1883, to 1st February, 1885, within the territory in dispute between Manitoba, Ontario and the Dominion.....	do	16-17	Mr. Charlton .....	Agriculture.....	do	17	.....	.....	.....
103	For all papers relating to the re-measurement and re-classification on Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway.....	do	16-17	do .....	Interior.....	do	17	.....	.....	.....
104	For details of payments to the C.P.R. on those portions of the railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg.....	do	16-17	Mr. Casey.....	Railways.....	do	17	March 21	March 21	.....
105	For copy of case submitted by the Government as to the validity of the award of damages to contractor for Section B, C.P.R.....	do	16-17	do .....	do .....	do	17	do 4	do 4	.....
106	.....	do	17-19	do .....	do .....	do	20	do 4	do 4	.....

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS TO ADDRESSES, &c., PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SESSION OF 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.	Presented.
107	For copy of separate report of Judge Clark on the claims for damages of contractors for Section B, C.P.R.	1885.						
108	For copy of the claim put in by the contractors for Section B on which the award to them of \$395,600 was based, &c.	Feb. 17-19	Mr. Casey	Railways	Feb. 20	1885. March 4	March 4	1885.
109	For a return of all certificates for liquor sold under sec. 99, clause 4 of the Scott Act, in Nova Scotia.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
110	For all correspondence re "Sawdust Law" in Nova Scotia.	do	Mr. Kirk	Inland Revenue	do	do	do	do
111	For return of all sums of money paid to A. F. Wood and J. A. Wilkinson in connection with valuations made on the Murray Canal.	do	Mr. Forbes	Marine and Fisheries	do	do	April 13	April 15
112	For details of payments to the several printing and publishing companies of the Dominion for 1884.	do	Mr. McMullen	Railways	do	do	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
113	For all papers in connection with any claim of Staff Commander Bolton against the Department of Marine and Fisheries.	do	do	Deputy Heads of Depts.	do	do	do	do
114	For all correspondence not already brought down relating to extradition.	do	Mr. Blake	Marine and Fisheries	do	do	March 18	March 18
115	For papers since January, 1884, on the cost of erecting breakwaters at New Harbour and Indian Harbour in Nova Scotia.	do	Mr. Kirk	Gov.-General's Secretary	do	do	April 23	April 23
116	For papers relating to the claim of J. B. Plante.	do	Mr. Kirk	Public Works	do	do	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
117	For return, showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports of wheat and flour.	do	Mr. Landry	Railways	do	do	March 11	March 12
118	For return of all claims for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export.	Feb. 17-19	Mr. Paterson (Brant)	Customs	Feb. 20	do	Feb. 24	Feb. 24
119	For papers between the Government and the C.P.R., on the subject of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West.	do	do	do	do	do	Mar. 3	Mar. 4
		do	do	Agriculture	do	do	June 22	June 22

120	For return of the number of islands leased in the River St. Lawrence, with details.....	do	17-19	Mr. Wood.....	Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs	do	20	Mar.	4	Mar.	4
121	For a statement of amounts paid to George and Andrew Holland for shorthand work	do	17-19	Mr. Auger.....	Auditor-General.....	do	20	do	16	do	16
122	For a list of all unsold Indian lands in the township of Toronto, in the County of Peel.....	do	17-19	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	do	do	20	do	3	do	5
123	For copies of all papers connected with the sale of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road.....	do	17-19	do	Finance.....	do	20	do	12	do	12
124	For a statement of all persons employed as Inspectors or Clerks of Works since 1873 to date.....	do	17-19	Sir Richard Cartwright..	Public Works.....	do	20	do	19	do	23
125	For a statement of subsidies on railways in Nova Scotia.....	do	17-19	Mr. McDougall.....	Railways ..	do	20	do	11	do	13
126	For details of all properties of the Dominion within the limits of the County of Richelieu.....	do	17-19	Mr. Massue .....	Interior.....	do	20	do	7	do	9
127	For all details relating to the appointment of J. H. Morgan as Forrestry Commissioner.....	do	17-19	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	do	do	20	April	20	April	21
128	For all correspondence with the Captain of the Life Saving Service at Port Rowan..	do	17-19	Mr. Jackson .....	Marine and Fisheries....	do	20	do	18	do	20
129	For all correspondence relating to the payment of wages to the laborers on the Cape Traverse Branch of the P.E. Railway.....	do	17-19	Mr. Hackett.....	Railways.....	do	20	Mar.	13	Mar.	13
130	For the assurance that the Grand Trunk Railway would set aside £1,000,000 to double track the line between Montreal and Toronto.....	do	17-19	Mr. Mitchell .....	do	do	20	do	16	do	16
131	For all correspondence with the Canada Shipping Co. on the Beaver Line as to the terms for through rates of freight over the intercolonial.....	do	17-19	Mr. Blake.....	do	do	20	do	10	do	10
132	For papers in connection with the proposed Trent Valley Canal.....	do	17-19	do	do	do	20	do	7	do	7
133	For a plan of the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Moody to English Bay, with an estimate of the cost.....	do	17-19	do	do	do	20	do	11	do	12
134	For statements regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway since Mr. Stephen's letter to the Minister of Railways and Canals.....	do	17-19	do	do	do	20	June	12	June	12
135	For all papers relating to the projected Short Line in Nova Scotia, and as to certain engagements with Norvin Green.....	do	17-19	do	do	do	20	May	6	May	7

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ret. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.	Presented.
136	For the position of the debt due by the North American Contracting Co. to the Canadian Pacific Railway, grades, curves and other details	1885			1885.	1885.		1885.
137	For details as to repairing the breakwater at Tracadie, N. S., from June 30, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1885	Feb. 17-19	Mr. Blake	Railways.	Feb. 20	{ May 20 July 13 July 13 }	21	}
138	For papers relating to the creating of the Forestry Commission, and the appointment of J. H. Morgan as Commissioner.	do	Mr. McIsaac	Public Works.	do	20 Feb.	28 Feb.	
139	For papers relating to the appointment of L. K. Jones as Secretary of the Intercolonial Railway Commission	do	Mr. Rykert	Interior	do	21 April	20 April	21
140	For particulars regarding rejected applications for timber licenses, not within the disputed territory since Feb. 1, 1883	do	do	Railways.	do	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	25
141	For particulars regarding rejected applications for timber licenses, within the disputed territory	do	Mr. Blake	Interior	do	25 April	20 April	20
142	For copies of the petition of Joseph Hickson, Esq, relative to the continuation of the pension of late Jno. Martin to his widow	do	do	do	do	25 do	20 do	20
143	For copies of regulations and orders re sale or management of agricultural lands, &c., since Feb. 26, 1884	do	Mr. Curran	Militia and Defence.	do	25 March	4 March	4
144	For particulars regarding grazing land leases	do	Mr. Charlton	Interior	do	26 April	20 April	21
145	For statement of sales, leases, &c., regarding coal lands, since April 23, 1883.	do	do	do	do	25 May	15 May	18
146	For return of expenses on account of High Commissioner, since creation of office to Jan. 1, 1885	do	do	do	do	25 do	30 do	30
147	For copies of correspondence, &c., re weighing and measuring potatoes and other roots in Prince Edward Island	do	Mr. McMullen	Auditor-General	do	25 do	20 do	21
		do	Mr. McDonald (King's)	Inland Revenue	do	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	27

148	For return of number of Canadian voyageurs sent to Egypt; names, &c.; and names of all officers of Canadian militia offering for service in Egypt.	do	23-25	Sir Richard Cartwright	{ Gov. General's Secretary Militia and Defence	{ Feb. 26 March 14 April 28	.....
149	For copies of correspondence relative to proposed canal from Gravenhurst Bay to Severn River.	do	23-25	Mr. Cockburn	Railways and Canals	Feb. 25	March 6
150	For particulars in regard to timber licenses in British Columbia, within 50 miles of Canadian Pacific Railway.	do	23-25	do	Interior	do	25 July 14
151	For comparative statement and other particulars in relation to the Intercolonial Railway, from the year 1874 to 1884, inclusive.	do	23-25	Mr. Blake	Railways and Canals	do	25 March 7
152	For certain particulars regarding elections which have taken place since 1878.	do	23-25	Mr. Blake	Clerk of Crown in Chancery	do	25 March 17
153	For copy of any commission or Order in Council on correspondence touching position or salary of the High Commissioner not already brought down.	do	23-25	do	Clerk of Privy Council	do	25 do 11
154	For information in relation to the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.	do	23-25	do	Railways and Canals	do	25 May 2
155	For particulars as to cost, &c., in connection with ocean mail service, and correspondence regarding landing of P. O. bags at Derry.	do	23-25	do	Postmaster-General	do	25 April 30
156	For copies of documents in regard to lease of the Tête du Pont barracks, Kingston.	do	23-25	Mr. Platt	Militia and Defence	do	25 Feb. 28
157	For copies of documents in connection with the leasing of the market battery, Kingston.	do	23-25	do	do	do	25 March 21
158	For correspondence, reports of engineers, &c., in reference to the construction of a breakwater at Salmon Point.	do	23-25	do	Public Works	do	25 do 10
159	For correspondence, &c., in reference to change of dimensions or location of the range lights, Weller's Bay.	do	23-25	do	Marine	do	25 do 11
160	For return of all moneys paid since 23rd January, 1883, in re boundary question (in detail).	do	23-25	Mr. Lister	Auditor-General	do	25 do 7
161	For copies of correspondence between Messrs. Taylor, M.P., and Wood, M.P., and the Government respecting claim by certain squatters in Qu'Appelle Valley.	do	23-25	do	Interior	do	.....
162	For copies of timber permits and documents relating thereto in territory declared to be within the Province of Ontario.	do	23-25	Mr. Mills	do	do	25 July 13
163	For particulars concerning all contested cases judged upon their merits in the Supreme Court for 12 months ending 1st Feb., inst.	do	23-25	Mr. Curran	Justice	do	25 March 7



Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ret. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Departments.	Date.	Received	Date.
164	For all records not yet brought down in the case submitted to Section B arbitrators.	Feb. 23-25	Mr. Casey	Railways and Canals	Feb. 25	1885.	1885.
165	For copies of Mr. Van Horne's report and others in relation to the C. P. R. in British Columbia.	do	Mr. Blake	do	do	25 March	11 March
166	For copies of correspondence, &c., in connection with arrangement with Halifax Steam Navigation Co.	do	do	Finance	do	25 April	17 April
167	For information regarding work done on O. P. R. near Lytton, B.C., on that portion for which Mr. Hugh J. Keefer has sub-contract.	do	do	Railways and Canals	do	do	17 do
168	For statement of casualties to passengers by accidents on Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884.	do	Mr. Mitchell	do	do	do	13 do
169	For statement of cost of C. P. R. from Winnipeg to point 615 miles west thereof.	do	Mr. Blake	do	do	25 June	11 June
170	For copies of accounts for provisions supplied to Hudson's Bay steamer "Neptunne," and tenders for same.	do	do	do	do	do	do
171	For copies of correspondence relating to construction of a wharf at Pointe aux Trembles.	Feb. 24-25	Mr. Blake	Marine	Feb. 25	April 4	April 10
172	For detailed list of stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway.	do	Mr. De St. Georges	Public Works	do	25 March	20 March
173	Copy of judgment of Supreme Court in Queen v. Robinson, so far as it relates to rights of Provincial Governments to control inland fisheries.	do	Mr. Mitchell	Railways and Canals	do	do	do
174	For copies of detailed returns as required by Unconsolidated Railway Act of 1879, and amendments, by G. T. R., for fiscal year 1883-84.	do	Mr. O'Brien	Justice	do	25 Feb.	28 Feb.
175	For return of all free passes over Intercolonial Railway, excepting employees in 1884.	do	Mr. Mitchell	Railways and Canals	do	25 May	2 May
		do	Mr. Gillmor	do	do	25 July	13 July

176	For particulars regarding squatters and occupants in township 3, ranges 23 and 24 west, &c.	do	24-26	Mr. Cameron (Huron).....	Interior .....	do	25	.....	.....
177	For copies of all Orders in Council making any changes in the contracts for printing since 1867.	do	25-26	Mr. Rykert.....	Clerk of the Privy Council.	do	26	.....	.....
178	For copies of correspondence relating to any proposal for the reduction of letter postage.	March	2-3	Mr. Charlton.....	Postmaster-General.....	Mar.	3	March	7 March 7
179	Copies of correspondence relating to representation of N.-W. Territories in Parliament and Local Governments in the Territories.	do	2-3	Mr. Cameron (Huron).....	Interior .....	do	3	July	10 July 14
180	For papers in relation to the subject of dispute between Deputy Minister Tilton and Staff Commissioner Boulton, R.N.	do	2-3	Mr. McMullen.....	Marine .....	do	3	March	18 March 18
181	For copies of correspondence regarding "The Dunning Light".	do	2-3	Mr. Jackson.....	do .....	do	3	April	27 April 27
182	For a return of the names of president, shareholders, &c., of railway companies which have received subsidies, and the amount received by each.	do	2-3	Mr. Lister .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	3	.....	.....
183	For statement of earnings and expenses, Eastern Extension Railway for each month, 1884.	do	2-3	Mr. Cameron (Inverness)	do .....	do	3	March	11 March 12
184	For particulars regarding Customs seizures at Winnipeg, for 1883-84-85, names, salaries, &c., of employees.	do	2-3	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	Customs .....	do	3	do	10 do 10
185	For particulars of cases in Supreme Court, New Brunswick, from May, 1879, to 3rd Dec, 1884, with special mention where C. T. A., 1878, and Liquor License Law were involved.	do	2-3	Mr. Foster.....	Justice .....	do	3	.....	.....
186	For copies of documents relating to Government's claim against Allan Steamship Co., for services by ss. Newfield, and statement, &c.	do	2-3	Mr. Forbes .....	Marine .....	do	3	March	18 March 18
187	For copies of reports of survey, by Vernon Smith, C.R., in relation to extension of C.P.R. to Canadian ports in the Atlantic	do	2-3	Mr. Lesage .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	3	May	7 May 8
188	Copies of petition and other documents in regard to the deepening Bras St. Nicolas, Montmagny Co.	do	2-3	Mr. Laurier.....	Public Works .....	do	3	March	13 March 13
189	For copies of all advertisements for tenders, specifications, tenders, &c., for fog-horns and street letter box fronts, for 1884, and other papers in relation thereto.	do	2-3	do .....	Marine .....	do	3	April	14 April 20
190	For particulars regarding coal for public buildings, at Ottawa, purchased in 1883-84.	do	2-3	Mr. Kirk.....	Public Works .....	do	1	March	16 March 16

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.	Presented.
191	For certain particulars regarding "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, and the Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	1885.			1885.	1885.	1885.	1885.
192	For return of all fish taken in bay and river of Miramichi and branches, for year ended 1st Feb., 1885, and detail as to weight, &c.....	March 2-3	Mr. Lister .....	Militia and Defence.....	March 3	March 12	March 13	
193	For return of amount of revenue from importation of wine and other liquors, and manufacture of same, during the last fiscal year.....	do	Mr. McMillan (Middlesex) .....	Fisheries.....	do	3 do	17 do	17
194	For copies of all documents relating to Canadian Pacific Railway wharf and freight shed, at Port Moody, B.C., and like papers as to bridge in railway, near Spuzzum, B.C.....	do	Mr. Bergin.....	Inland Revenue, and copy to Customs.	do	3-9 do	13 do	13
195	For copy of all memorials in re harbor of refuge, at Port Rowan, Ont., and copy of Richard Steaven's report on the same.	do	Mr. Blake.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	3 Apr.	23 Apr.	23
196	For copies of estimates by Canadian Pacific Railway and Government engineers, and other particulars of work on line from 100th to 120th mile west of Callendar, on 3rd Nov., 1884.....	do	Mr. Jackson.....	Public Works.....	do	3 do	2 March	7
197	For copies of estimates by Canadian Pacific Railway and Government engineers and other particulars of work on line from 120th to 200th mile west of Callendar, on 3rd Nov., 1884.....	do	Mr. Edgar .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	3 May	7 May	8
198	For copies of estimates, &c., on which Government engineer made progress estimates 28 and 29, eastern section, Western Division, C.P.R.....	do	do .....	do .....	do	3 do	7 do	8
		do	do .....	do .....	do	3 do	2 do	4

99	For copies of all applications, &c., from Canadian Pacific Railway to Government in relation to the change made by Government, between 7th April, 1884, and 16th May, 1884, in relation to rolling stock, Western Division.....	do	2-3	do	.....	do	.....	do	3	do	7	do	8
200	For statements in relation to the Canada Agricultural Insurance Co., and the present position of its affairs.....	March	2-3	Mr. Amyot.....	Finance.....	do	.....	do	3	March	24	March	26
201	For copies of correspondence since 1st Jan. last between Dominion and Quebec Governments, in relation to readjustment of Dominion subsidy to province.	do	2-3	do	.....	do	.....	do	3	.....	.....	Apr.	26
202	For correspondence in regard to Indian troubles, at Metlakatla, B.C. in 1884; also regarding commutation of sentence on murderer of Mrs. Gromans.....	do	2-3	Mr. Shakespeare.....	Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	do	.....	do	3	March	17	March	17
203	For particulars in regard to graduates of Royal Military College, Kingston.....	do	2-3	Mr. Blake.....	Militia and Defence.....	do	.....	do	3	do	13	do	13
204	For copies of correspondence between Dominion and Quebec, in regard to the working of the License Act.....	do	2-3	Mr. Bergeron.....	Inland Revenue.....	do	.....	do	3	do	13	do	13
205	For correspondence regarding the International Exhibition, at Antwerp, and copies of the existing tariff between Belgium and England.....	do	2-3	do	.....	Agriculture and copy to Finance.	do	do	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	For copies of correspondence since 1st Jan. 1884, in reference to withdrawal of gold from the Government.....	do	4-5	Sir Richard Cartwright.....	Finance.....	do	.....	do	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	For documents and information in relation to demand of town of Emerson for financial or other aid.....	do	9-10	Mr. Cameron (Huron).....	Interior.....	do	.....	do	10	Apr.	22	Apr.	23
208	For copies of shorthand notes of argument before Privy Council, and other information relating to the boundary dispute.....	do	9-10	Mr. Rykert.....	Justice.....	do	.....	do	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	For correspondence between Auditor-General and Department of Marine and Fisheries relative to an order of House Commons, March 28, 1884, for amount of rentals, rivers, etc., or relating to any inaccuracy of Department.....	do	9-10	Mr. McMullen.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	do	.....	do	10	May	27	May	28
210	For copies of memorials on papers presented by deputations on Thursday, February 19, 1885, relating to Canada Temperance Act, 1878.....	do	9-10	Mr. Kranz.....	Privy Council.....	do	.....	do	10	Dec.	3	.....	.....
211	For copies of papers and minutes of Council relative to making Port Mulgrave a sub-port of Port Hawkesbury.....	do	9-10	Mr. Kirk.....	Customs.....	do	.....	do	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

Synopsis of Returns to Addressors, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.	Presented.
212	For return showing attendance of W. Inglis Bradley, Ry. Department, since July 1, 1884, and particulars as to payments made to him.....	1885. March 11-12	Mr. Somerville (Brant)...		1885. March 12	1885. July 13	1885. July 13	1885.
213	For return, in detail, of amounts paid to parties injured in mounted police since 1878.....	do	do	Comptroller of N.W.M.P.	do	March 20	March 20	
214	Copies of all Orders in Council or departmental orders, and particulars as to claims, etc., in relation to S.E. ½ section 2, township 10, range 19, W.....	do	Mr. Cameron (Huron)....	Interior.....	do	May 16	May 18	
215	For return of free passes on reduced fare tickets over Intercolonial Railway, from January 1, 1884, to February 1, 1885.....	do	Mr. McMullen.....	Railways and Canals .....	do	July 13	July 13	
216	For statement of all returns ordered by the House relating to Canadian Pacific Railway, particulars of number granted and refused, cost of preparing same, etc.....	do	Mr. Hesson.....	do	do	do	do	
217	For all papers respecting the duty on wheat and flour.....	do	Mr. Paterson.....	Customs.....	do	do	do	
218	For all details of seizures made at each port of entry, in Nova Scotia, for the last fiscal year, and to 31st December, 1884.	do	Mr. Stairs.....	do	do	April 14	April 15	
219	For copies of all details in reference to the tenders and contracts for Indian supplies in the North-West for 1884.....	do	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	Superintendent General Indian Affairs .....	do	do	do	
220	For copies of petitions and correspondence re making Ridgeway a port of entry....	do	Mr. Casey.....	Customs.....	do	do	do	
221	For all offers for the construction of a line connecting the Ontario railway system at Gravenhurst with the Canadian Pacific Railway.....	do	Mr. Mulock.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	May 29	June 6	
222	For details of the contracts for the erection of wire fences on the Intercolonial Railway.....	do	Mr. Weidon.....	do	do	June 8	do 9	

223	For return of wharfrage from Digby, N.S., and the Metaghan River piers in the County of Digby, for 1884.....	March 12-13	Mr. Vail.....	Marine.....	March 14	April 13	April 13
224	For copies of report of Mr. Clovis Caron, fishery overseer for 1884.....	do	12-13 Mr. Blondeau.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	do	13 May 27	May 27
225	For copies of the report of Mr. Jules Gauvrau, fishery overseer for 1884.....	do	12-13 do .....	do .....	do	13 do 27	do 27
226	For copies of the report of the enquiry made by J. U. Gregory against Mr. Clovis Caron, fishery overseer .....	do	12-13 do .....	do .....	do	13 do 27	do 27
227	For all details of the porpoise fishery at St Anne la Pocatière, furnished to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by J. U. Gregory .....	do	12-13 do .....	do .....	do	13 do 27	do 27
228	For all papers since 1872, respecting the Windsor Branch Railway, and the suits against the same .....	do	12-13 Mr. Kinney.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	13 do 29	June 5
229	On the non-payment by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of amounts due to contractors, &c., engaged in its construction .....	do	12-13 Mr. Charlton .....	do .....	do	13 March 24	March 26
230	For copies of all judgments of Supreme Court up to date, reversing decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec, and the reasons therefor.....	do	12-13 Mr. Landry.....	Registrar of Supreme Court .....	do	16 } .....	July 16
231	For all details with reference to the making of a road on the Indian Reserve at Fort William, Ont .....	do	12-13 Mr. Blake .....	Indians Affairs .....	March 13	March 23	March 23
232	For all correspondence between Government and New Brunswick, with reference to the Northern and Western Railway since May, 1884, to January, 1885.....	do	12-13 Mr. Temple.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	13 June 8	June 9
233	For all details of properties and rooms leased by the Public Service in Ottawa.	do	12-13 Mr. Somerville .....	Public Works .....	do	13 March 21	March 23
234	For the details of the depositors in the Savings Banks (Post Office on others—Filed with 288 of 1885).....	do	12-13 Sir R. Cartwright.....	Postmaster-General.....	{ do 13 } { June 6 }	June 10	.....
235	For the names and addresses, and the amount of stock held by each of the shareholders in the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 16th February, 1885 .....	do	12-13 Mr. Blake .....	Railways and Canals .....	March 13	March 17	March 17
236	For copies of correspondence with the Government of British Columbia and Imperial Governments, in reference to the eastern boundary of that Province.....	do	12-13 Mr. Mills .....	Governor General's Sec. ....	do	13 .....	April 24
237	For copies of all correspondence between D. M. Fraser and Department of Agriculture, relative to pamphlet, "A Map to the Dominion of Canada," and particulars in reference thereto .....	do	12-13 Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) .....	Agriculture .....	do	13 .....	.....

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
238	For correspondence between Dominion and Quebec Governments relative to sum of \$960,000 reserved for extension of C. P. R. to Quebec .....	1885.			1885.	1885.	1885.
239	For return of duties collected on wheat and flour, cornmeal, corn, imports of Nova Scotia, between 30th June, 1884, and 31st December, 1884.....	March 12-13	Mr. Laurier.....	Railways and Canals.....	March 24	May 20	May 21
240	For documents relating to claim of Prince Edward Island Government for construction and maintenance of piers and wharves, from July, 1873, to January, 1883.....	do	Mr. Vail.....	Customs.....	do	March 18	March 18
241	For return of all animal charcoal imported into Dominion, and duties collected thereon, for last fiscal year ended 30th June, 1884.....	do	Mr. Davies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	For papers relating to scheme for immigration alluded to by Minister of Public Works in speech at Montreal, November, 1883.....	do	Mr. Stairs.....	Customs.....	March 13	April 25	April 27
243	For copies of tenders and particulars in supplying fog whistles and lighthouses in Bay of Fundy and south shore of Nova Scotia with coal.....	do	Mr. Blake.....	Agriculture.....	do	.....	.....
244	For copy of report of the Superintendent of Burlington Bay Canal of soundings during summer of 1884, &c.....	do	Mr. Robertson (Shelburne)	Marine and Fisheries.....	do	April 24	April 24
245	For return from all official assignees in district of Montreal under Bankruptcy Act, 1869, amendments, list of estate, and details concerning estates of which they were assignees.....	do	Mr. Robertson (Hamilton)	Railways and Canals.....	do	.....	.....
246	For detailed list of all unsold Indian Lands in the Township of Trafalgar, Halton County.....	do	Mr. Mitchell.....	Agriculture.....	do	March 26	March 26
		do	Mr. McCraney.....	Indian Affairs.....	do	do	do

247	For statement of tenders and amounts of tenders, amounts of deposits and endorsements of cheques, bank, &c., Quebec drilled	do	12-13	Mr. Landry (Montmagny)	Militia ..	do	7-17	do	24	do	26
248	For papers, not already ordered, on effect of decision of Supreme Court as to License Act, 1883, steps to review same, instructions to commissioners meanwhile, &c.	do	12-13	Mr. Blake.	{ Justice. Privy Council Inland Revenue	do	13 17 23	do	do	do	do
249	For particulars in regard to members of active militia authorized to perform annual drill for 1884-85, estimates and amount paid for such drill	do	12-13	r. Malock	Militia ..	do	13	do	do	do	do
250	For particulars as to hardware purchased at Halifax by Department of Marine and Fisheries, from 1st July, 1876, to 31st December, 1884	do	12-13	Mr. Forbes	Marine and Fisheries	do	13	June	2	June	5
251	For papers relating to seizure of schooner "Lion," of Port of Barrington, N.S., in December, 1883	do	12-13	Mr. Robertson (helburne)	Customs	do	13	March	26	March	26
252	For return and particulars as to licenses, by Department Marine and Fisheries, to fish on non-tidal waters in New Brunswick	do	12-13	Mr. Weldon	Marine and Fisheries	do	13	May	27	May	27
253	For return of quantity of coal carried by Intercolonial Railway, from Spring Hill mine, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884, and certain particulars in regard thereto	do	12-13	Mr. McMullen	Railways and Canals	do	13	July	13	July	13
254	For a return in detail of the number of petitions presented during the present session for no change in the C. T. Act, 1878	do	12-13	Mr. F. Ester	Transferred to Clerk of Commons	do	14	do	do	do	do
255	Copy of all papers re application by the County Council of County of Simcoe, for refund of certain bonuses	do	16-17	Mr. Cook	Secretary of State	do	18	April	13	April	15
256	For return with details of all property owned by Government in New Brunswick, for military purposes, or leased, &c.	do	18-19	Mr. Weldon	Militia and copy to Interior	do	19	March	26	March	26
257	For copies of petition and correspondence from County Council of Elgin, for relief to Ontario municipalities in regard to railway bonuses	do	13-19	Mr. Wilson	Privy Council	do	24	April	1	April	7
258	For all papers as to the improvement of the North Saskatchewan River	do	23-24	Mr. McCallum	Public Works	do	2	do	27	do	27
259	For return of all sums paid to Judge Clark from 1879 to date	do	23-24	Sir R. Cartwright	Auditor-General	do	21	do	do	do	13
260	For a return of all moneys paid to J. E. Collins	do	23-24	Mr. McMullen	Public Works	do	24	do	do	do	7
261	For all papers in relation to the destruction of fish in Manitoba and the North-West.	do	23-24	Mr. Hesjou	Marine and Fisheries	do	2	do	do	do	do



SYNOPSIS of Returns of Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Dated.
		1885.				1885.	1885.
262	For all papers relating to the public reserves in British Columbia, and to foreshore rights of the Dominion.....	March 23-24	Mr. Baker.....	Interior.....	March 24	July 10	July 14
263	For copy of the record in the matter of Gosselin vs. The Queen.....	do	Mr. Amyot.....	Registrar Supreme Court.....	do	March 31	do 7
264	For all correspondence as to the appointment of a joint commission for surveying the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska.....	do	Mr. Gordon.....	Council.....	do	April 13	April 13
265	For return of orders of Railway Department regarding sale of limited return tickets &c.....	do	Mr. Weldon.....	Railways.....	do	May 2	May 4
266	For copies of papers in reference to Post-mastership at Charlton P. O.....	do	Mr. Blake.....	Postmaster General.....	do	do	do
267	For particulars regarding mail trains on the Grand Trunk Railway.....	do	Mr. Cameron.....	Railways.....	do	do	do
268	For return showing number of persons who had deposited in P. O. Savings Bank on 30th June, 1884 (234 of 1885 herewith)....	do	Mr. Fairbanks.....	Postmaster-General.....	do	do	do
269	For copies of documents in re George Goodwin's contracts in respect of Trent Valley Canal.....	do	Mr. Blake.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	do	do
270	For correspondence regarding suspension of Rules in Penitentiary of British Columbia.....	do	Mr. Shakespeare.....	Justice.....	do	do	do
271	For copies of all correspondence relating to commercial relations and commercial treaty between Canada and France.....	do	Mr. Amyot.....	Finance.....	do	do	do
272	For copy of report of commission re claims of Paines Edward Island merchants and fishermen for refund of certain duties.....	do	Mr. Mills.....	Customs, and copy to Marine and Fisheries.....	do	do	do
273	For copies of correspondence regarding repairs, &c., to steamer "Sir James Douglas," since 1st January, 1883.....	do	Mr. Blake (Victoria).....	Marine and Fisheries.....	do	do	do

274	For correspondence with Government of British Columbia in reference to Indian Affairs of that Province since December, 1882 .....	April	1-2 Mr. Mills .....	Indian Affairs.....	April	2	27
275	For return of all printing outside regular contract for Departmental printing, from 1st January, 1872, to 1st January, 1878..	do	1-2 Mr. White .....	{ Auditor-General..... Letters to Deputy Heads, .....	do	2	27
276	For correspondence and reports re adoption of Roger's Fish Ladder.....	do	1-2 Mr. Robertsor (Sheilburne) .....	Marine .....	do	2	27
277	For names of all persons, &c., to whom round net fishing licenses were granted in 1884, in Lake Erie, under the supervision of Wm Prosser .....	do	8-9 Mr. Lister.....	do .....	do	15	15
278	For all papers relative to the purchase of tug barges in Red River, and as to the tug "Sir Hector" .....	do	8-9 Mr. Watson .....	Public Works.....	do	15	23
279	For papers showing the date of completion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Calgary, with details .....	do	8-1 do .....	Railways .....	do	11	12
280	For all papers concerning the appointment of Mr. Hector Fabre as Canadian agent in Paris, and for his reports.....	do	8-9 Mr Bergeron .....	Council and Secretary of State.....	do	15	9
281	For statement of all sums entered in the Public Accounts as expended for railways, &c., in certain Provinces.....	do	8-9 Mr Vanasse .....	R'ys. and Public Works .....	do	15	15
282	For details of all the hardware and railway supplies purchased in Halifax from 1878 to 1881 for the Intercolonial, or any Government works.....	do	27-28 Mr. Forbes .....	Railways and Canals.....	do	29	29
283	For a return showing the postal revenue at Victoria, B.C., from all sources, from 1st July, 1883, to 28th February, 1885.....	do	27-29 Mr. Baker .....	Postmaster-General.....	do	29	6
284	For full details of all officers of the Civil Service in British Columbia.....	do	27-29 do .....	Deputy Heads of Departments.....	do	30	30
285	For a detailed statement of the earnings and working of the Intercolonial Railway for year ending 30th June, 1884 .....	do	27-28 Mr Davies .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	29	9
286	For copies of all memorials, &c., from the Cities of St. John and Portland, relating to the interruption of traffic by the railway-crossing on Mill Street, &c.....	do	27-29 Mr Weldon .....	do .....	do	30	5
287	For copies of all correspondence between the Indians of the Fort William Reserve and the Indian Department on the action taken under the existing timber licenses.	do	27-29 Mr. Blake.....	Indian Affairs .....	do	29	29

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses, &c., presented to the House of Commons, Session of 1885—Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.		
				Department.	Date.	Received.	Date	Presented
288	For correspondence in reference to the new lighthouse at Quaco.....	1885. April 27-29	Mr. Weldon.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	1885. April 29	1885. May 18	May 18	1885.
289	For copies of all correspondence with the Department of Customs on the subject of the Richibucto Harbor.....	do	Mr. Landry.....	Customs.....	do	do	do	do
290	For papers relating to the dismissal of Brenton H. Dodge as collector.....	do	Mr. Moffatt.....	do	do	do	do	do
291	For all papers relating to the violation of the Customs Laws by J. L. McKenzie.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
292	For details of duties levied on oak, pine, &c., since Confederation, up to January, 1885.....	do	Mr. Edgar.....	do	do	do	do	do
293	For all correspondence, not already brought down, relative to the route of the Murray Canal, &c.....	do	Mr. Cockburn.....	Railways and Canals.....	do	do	do	do
294	For details as to the amounts due to the Supervisor of Cutlers at Quebec for cutting and measuring.....	do	Mr. De St. Georges.....	Inland Revenue.....	do	do	do	do
295	For all papers respecting the appointment of the agent of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co., and relating to difficulties with the settlers.....	do	Mr. Blake.....	Interior.....	do	do	do	do
296	For copy of instructions to health officers and of quarantine regulations issued to officers of the ports in New Brunswick.....	do	Mr. Weldon.....	Marine and Fisheries and Agriculture.....	do	do	do	do
297	For statements of bounties in 1883 and 1884 on fish caught in Bras d'Or Lakes.....	do	Mr. McDougall.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	do	do	do	do
298	For total cost of laying the telegraph cable across the Straits of Juan de Fuca, with other details.....	do	do	Public Works.....	do	do	do	do
299	For all payments during 1882-83 and 1883-84, for the Dominion Annual Register to any one except H. J. Morgan.....	do	Mr. Baker (Victoria).....	Auditor General.....	do	do	do	do
300	For papers relating to Nelson & Son's assignment of school books to James Campbell & Sons.....	April 27-29	Mr. McCraney.....	do	do	do	do	do
		do	Mr. Wallace.....	Customs.....	do	do	do	do

301	For copies of the memorials in reference to the bonuses granted to railways declared to be for the general advantage of Canada .....	do	27-29	Mr. Watson .....	Privy Council, Clerk .....	do	29	do	8	do	8
302	For copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of J. E. Starr as fishery overseer .....	do	27-29	Mr. Blake .....	Marine and Fisheries .....	do	29	do	27	do	27
303	For particulars as to the stockholders of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Co. ....	do	27-29	do .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	For details of seizures at the port of Winnipeg, between 1883 and 1885 .....	do	27-29	Mr. Paterson .....	Customs .....	do	29	May	8	May	8
305	For all papers relating to the dismissal of George E. Cherrier from the Indian Agency, at Caughnawaga .....	do	27-29	Mr. Bain .....	Indian Affairs .....	do	29	June	22	June	22
306	For all sums paid to the Allan Line, from 1878 to 1885, for assisted passages .....	do	27-29	Mr. Blake .....	Agriculture, Finance .....	do	30	.....	do	do	15
307	For full particulars of industrial schools for the instruction of Indian and Half-breed youth established in Manitoba and the North-West .....	do	27-29	Mr. Kirk .....	Interior, Indian Affairs .....	do	29	.....	do	do	30
308	For details of the lots sold in the township of Viger belonging to the Indians, and of the payment to Messrs. Deschênes & LeBel, &c .....	do	27-29	Mr. De St. Georges .....	Indian Affairs .....	do	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
309	For all details regarding the management of Bird Island Light, Victoria, N.S. ....	do	27-29	Mr. Campbell (Victoria) .....	Marine and Fisheries .....	do	29	June	1	June	5
310	For copies of correspondence between O. X. Lugin and the Secretary of State, relative to an appeal to the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Scott Act .....	do	27-29	Mr. Barpee .....	Justice .....	do	30	May	2	May	2
311	For all correspondence in connection with the seizure of school books, entered by Thomas Neilson & Son .....	do	27-29	Mr. Rykert .....	Customs .....	do	29	do	22	do	23
312	For all correspondence in connection with the entry of school books at an undervaluation, by A. & W. Mackinlay .....	do	27-29	do .....	do .....	do	29	do	22	do	23
313	For all papers relative to permission to catch fish in Lake Simcoe .....	do	27-29	Mr. Munlock .....	Marine and Fisheries .....	do	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	For all papers respecting the claim of John D. Robertson, for compensation for taking his land for the Intercolonial Railway .....	do	27-27	Mr. Mills .....	Railways .....	do	29	May	23	do	22
315	For all correspondence on the subject of the building of a foot and carriage bridge in the River St. John .....	do	27-29	Mr. Landry .....	Council .....	May	2	May	8	May	9
316	For details relative to the tariff in force in British Columbia and in Manitoba at time of Union .....	do	27-29	Mr. Watson .....	Customs and Finance .....	April	29	do	19	do	23

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS TO ADDRESSES, &c., PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SESSION OF 1885--Continued.

Ref. No.	Subject.	Date of Address and Receipt.	Mover.	Department referred to and Date.		Return.	
				Department.	Date.	Received	Date.
		1885.			1885.	1885.	
317	For copies of papers upon the subject of establishing Indian schools in British Columbia .....	April 27-29	Mr. Baker .....	Indian Affairs .....	April 29	1885.	July 11
318	For all correspondence relative to purchase of Indian Resery lands in British Columbia .....	do	do .....	do .....	do	29 June	25 June
319	For copy of report of J. Simard on the claims of George Lavoie .....	do	Mr. Langelier .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	29 May	11 May
320	For copies of papers in the cases against Saunders and Wood, for Criminal Libel, in the North-West Territories .....	do	Mr. Blake .....	Justice .....	do	29 Sept.	25 .....
321	For all copies not already brought down touching the surrender or definition of the claims of Canada upon railway lands in British Columbia .....	do	do .....	Interior .....	do	29 July	13 July
322	For papers relating to the volunteer companies in Military District No. 9 .....	do	Mr. Campbell .....	Militia and Defence .....	do	29 .....	.....
323	For details and for all correspondence with Lt.-Colonel Bingham relating to Argyll Highlanders, Military District No. 9 .....	do	do .....	do .....	do	29 .....	.....
324	For papers relating to reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.	do	Mr. Charlton .....	Finance and Governor-General's Secretary .....	do	29 .....	.....
325	For details of weirs for 1884 in the County of Charlotte, N.B. ....	do	Mr. Gillmour .....	Marine and Fisheries .....	do	29 .....	.....
326	For copies of offers and details for the construction of a railway to connect the C. P. R. with the Ontario railway system near Gravenhurst or Beaverton .....	do	Mr. Mulock .....	Railways and Canals .....	do	29 May	29 June

## APPENDIX G.

KEY to Synopsis of Returns presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1885.

Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Alliance—Ship.....	Mr. Landry .....	2.
Acts—Dentist.....	Mr. Bergin.....	10.
do Medical.....	Mr. Bergin.....	10.
do Liquor License .....	Mr. Landerkin.....	23.
do do .....	Mr. Cameron (Huron) .....	31.
do do .....	do .....	32.
do Consolidated Railway, 1879.....	Mr. Blake .....	27.
do Disallowance of.....	do .....	39.
Australia.....	Mr. Mitchell .....	13.
Advertisements.....	Sir R. Cartwright.....	15.
Algoma .....	Mr. Dawson.....	20.
Alaska.....	Mr. Gordon.....	264.
Associations, Rifle.....	Mr. Landerkin.....	24.
Advances.....	Mr. Blake.....	30.
Assets .....	Sir R. Cartwright.....	34.
Aid .....	Mr. Blake .....	80.
do .....	Mr. Cameron (Huron).....	207.
Agricultural Lands.....	Mr. Charlton.....	143.
Arbitrators.....	Mr Casey.....	164.
Allan Line.....	Mr. Forbes.....	186.
do .....	Mr. Blake .....	306.
Animal Charcoal .....	Mr. Stairs .....	41.
Assignees.....	Mr. Mitchell.....	245.
Active Militia.....	Mr. Mulock .....	249.
Assisted Passages.....	Mr. Blake .....	306.
Argyle Highlanders.....	Mr. Campbell .....	323.
Annual Register, Dominion .....	Mr. McCraney .....	100, 299.

KEY to Synopsis of Returns presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1885—*Continued.*

Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Boldac, Capt. L.....	Mr. Landry.....	2.
Banks.....	Sir R. Cartwright.....	5, 16, 234.
do.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	
do.....	Mr. Fairbank.....	268.
Boundaries.....	Mr. Mills.....	44.
do.....	Mr. Lister.....	160.
do.....	Mr. Rykert.....	208.
Boundaries, Eastern, of British Columbia	Mr. Mills.....	236.
do do.....	Mr. Gordon.....	264.
Burgess, A. M. ....	Mr. Blake.....	52.
Bonuses.....	Mr. Landerkin.....	55.
do.....	Mr. Cook.....	255.
do.....	Mr. Wilson.....	257.
do.....	Mr. Watson.....	301.
Breakwaters.....	Mr. Robertson.....	69.
do.....	Mr. Kirk.....	115.
do.....	Mr. McIsaac.....	137.
do.....	Mr. Platt.....	158.
Buildings.....	Mr. Wilson.....	72.
do.....	Mr. Blake.....	76.
Brockville.....	Mr. Landerkin.....	74.
Bounties.....	Mr. Blake.....	75.
do.....	Mr. McDougall.....	297.
Bridges.....	Mr. Edgar.....	95.
do.....	Mr. Blake.....	194.
do.....	Mr. Landry (Kent).....	315.
Bolton, Staff Commander.....	Mr. McMullen.....	113, 180.
Beaver Lime.....	Mr. Blake.....	131.
Bags, Post Office.....	do.....	155.
Barracks—Tête du Pont.....	Mr. Platt.....	156.

KEY to Synopsis of Returns presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1884—*Continued.*

Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Bras St. Nicholas.....	Mr. Laurier.....	188.
Batteries, "A," "B" and "C".....	Mr. Lister.....	191.
Bradley, W. Inglis.....	Mr. Somerville (Brant).....	212.
Bay of Fundy.....	Mr. Robertson (Shelburne).....	243.
Bras d'Or Lakes.....	Mr. McDougall.....	297.
Bird Island Light.....	Mr. Campbell.....	309.
Bingham, Lieut.-Colonel.....	do.....	323.
Beaverton.....	Mr. Mulock.....	326.
Collisions, "La Canadienne" and "Alliance".....	Mr. Landry.....	2.
Calgary.....	Mr. Watson.....	279.
Civil Service in British Columbia.....	Mr. Baker.....	284.
Consolidated Fund.....	Sir R. Cartwright.....	3.
Complaints (A. M. Dechéne).....	Mr. Casgrain.....	7.
do (D. J. Hughes).....	Mr. Wilson.....	92.
do (Lieut.-Col. O'Malley).....	do.....	93.
Charlinch P. O.....	Mr. Blake.....	266.
Capital.....	Sir R. Cartwright.....	17, 34.
Customs Collections.....	Mr. Dawson.....	20.
Collections.....	do.....	20.
Contract, Canadian Pacific Railway.....	Mr. Blake.....	27.
do do.....	Mr. Robertson.....	69.
do Printing.....	Mr. Rykert.....	177.
do do.....	Mr. White.....	275.
Chinese Commission.....	Mr. McMullen.....	36.
Commissions.....	do.....	36.
do.....	Mr. Blake.....	40.
do.....	Mr. Burpee.....	81.
do.....	Mr. Rykert.....	139.
Cherrier, Geo. E.....	Mr. Bain.....	305.
Canals.....	Mr. Cockburn.....	45, 149, 293.
do.....	Mr. McMullen.....	111.



KEY to Synopsis of Returns presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1884—*Continued.*

Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Canals.....	Mr. Blake.....	132, 269.
do .....	Mr. Laurier.....	188.
do .....	Mr. Robertson (Hamilton).....	244.
Canal .....	Mr. Cameron.....	48.
do .....	Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) .....	88.
do .....	Mr. Charlton.....	145.
do .....	Mr. Kirk.....	190.
do .....	Mr. McMullen.....	253.
Church Point.....	Mr. Vail.....	51.
County Councils.....	Mr. Landerkin.....	55.
do .....	Mr. Wilson.....	257.
do .....	Mr. Cook.....	255.
Certificates .....	Mr. McCraney.....	65.
do .....	Mr. Kirk.....	109.
Charlotte County.....	Mr. Gillmor.....	325.
Canada Temperance Act.....	Mr. McCraney.....	65.
do do .....	Mr. Fisher.....	101.
do do .....	Mr. Kirk.....	109.
do do .....	Mr. Foster.....	186, 254.
do do .....	Mr. Kranz.....	210.
do do .....	Mr. Burpee.....	310.
Culling and Measuring.....	Mr. De St. George.....	294.
Curves.....	Mr. Blake.....	67, 136.
Customs Laws.....	Mr. Moffatt.....	291.
Cavalry .....	Mr. Wilson.....	73.
Customs Houses.....	Mr. Paint.....	72.
Campbell.....	Mr. Blake.....	78.
Colonization Companies.....	Mr. Campbell (Victoria).....	309.
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Saunders & Wood .....	Mr. Blake.....	320.
Surrenders.....	do .....	321.
Timber Licenses .....	Mr. Charlton.....	9, 103.
do .....	Mr. Cockburn .....	150.
do .....	Mr. Mills .....	162.
do .....	Mr. Blake.....	287.
Trade between Australia and Canada.....	Mr. Mitchell .....	13.
do United States and Canada.....	Mr. Charlton.....	324.
Tasmania .....	Mr. Mitchell .....	13.
Timber .....	Mr. Mackenzie .....	19.
do .....	Mr. Blake.....	52, 57.
do .....	Mr. Mills .....	162.



KEY to Synopsis of Returns presented to the House of Commons during the Session of 1885—*Continued.*

Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Trent Valley.....	Mr. Cockburn.....	45.
do .....	Mr. Blake.....	132, 269.
Tugs.....	Mr. Jackson .....	46.
do .....	Mr. Watson.....	278.
Tolls .....	Mr. Mulock .....	50.
Trent Cove .....	Mr. Vail .....	51.
Trains.....	Mr. Blake.....	59.
do .....	Mr. Burpee (Sunbury).....	86.
Town Sites.....	Mr. Blake.....	68.
Trestles .....	Mr. Edgar .....	95.
Territory, Disputed .....	Mr. Mills.....	96.
Travelling Expenses (England).....	Mr. Somerville.....	97.
Toronto, Township of.....	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	122.
Tracadie, N.S.....	Mr. McIsaac.....	137.
Tête du Pont Barracks .....	Mr. Platt .....	156.
Taylor, M.P.....	Mr. Lister.....	161.
Tenders .....	Mr. Blake.....	170.
do .....	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	219.
do .....	Mr. Landry.....	247.
Tilton, J.....	Mr. McMullen.....	180.
Tariffs.....	Mr. Bergeron.....	205.
do .....	Mr. Watson.....	316.
Trip to the Dominion of Canada.....	Mr. Robertson (Shelburne).....	237.
Tickets, Return (limited).....	Mr. Weldon .....	265.
Treaties, Canada and France .....	Mr. Amyot .....	271.
Telegraph Cable.....	Mr. Baker (Victoria).....	298.
Township of Viger .....	Mr. De St. Georges .....	308.
United States.....	Mr. Jackson.....	46.
Valuations.....	Mr. McMullen .....	111.
Van Horne, Mr. ....	Mr. Blake.....	165.
Volunteer Companies.....	Mr. Campbell .....	322.

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Subject.	Mover.	Reference Number.
Wood .....	Mr. Casgrain.....	8.
Wages.....	Sir R. Cartwright .....	17.
do .....	Mr. Hackett.....	129.
Western Port of Ontario .....	Mr. Mackenzie.....	19.
Wheat.....	Mr. Cameron (Middlesex).....	47.
do .....	Mr. Paterson (Brant).....	217.
Washington Treaty.....	Mr. Mulock .....	53.
Winter Crossing.....	Mr. Kent.....	64.
Wood, A. F. ...	Mr. McMullen.....	111.
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Weller's Bay.....	Mr. Platt.....	159.
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Wharves .....	Mr. De St. Georges.....	171.
do .....	Mr. Davies.....	240.
Wine.....	Mr. Bergin .....	193.
Wire Fences.....	Mr. Weldon.....	222.
Weirs .....	Mr. Gillmor.....	325.
Youth, Indian and Half-breed.....	Mr. Kirk.....	307.

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**APPENDIX H.**


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ADDRESSES and Orders of the previous Session to which Returns were presented in the Session of 1885.

Subject.	Number presented.
Canals .....	2
Disallowance .....	1
Dry Docks .....	1
Half-breeds .....	1
Lands .....	1
Miscellaneous .....	2
Masters and Mates .....	1
North-West Council .....	1
Postal Affairs .....	3
Provincial Subsidies .....	2
Public Works .....	1
Railways .....	2
Saw Mills .....	1
Timber Licenses .....	2
Vessels .....	3
	<hr/>
Total .....	<u>24</u>

## APPENDIX I.

TABLE of Charters of Incorporation issued under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877," during the Year, 1885.

Name.	Capital Stock.	Number of Shares.	Amount of each share.
	\$		\$
St. Onge Gold Mining Company (Limited) .....	90,000	900	100
The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Company (Limited) .....	50,000	500	100
Producers' Oil Refining Company.....	50,000	1,000	50
The Farm Implement Company (Limited).....	150,000	1,500	100
The Owen Sound and North-West Milling and Manufacturing Company (Limited).....	10,000	100	100
The Canadian Granite Company (Limited).....	50,000	500	100
Heap's Patent Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Company (Limited) .....	18,000	360	50
The Herald Company .....	80,000	800	100
The Metallic Roofing Company of Canada (Limited).....	7,500	15	500
The Buckingham Pulp Company (Limited).....	50,000	500	100
The Standard Drain Pipe Company of St. John's, P.Q. (Limited).....	30,000	300	100
The Importers' and Traders' Company of Canada (Limited).....	25,000	250	100
The Algoma Navigation Company (Limited).....	60,000	600	100
Medicine Hat Coal and Mining Company (Limited).....	200,000	2,000	100
Electro Mechanical Clock Company.....	100,000	1,000	100
The Anglo-French Steamship Company (Limited).....	45,000	450	100
The Griffin Pulverizer Company .....	50,000	500	100
The Gilbert Brothers' Engineering Company (Limited).....	60,000	600	100
The Campbell Barrel Hoop Machine Company of Canada (Limited).....	30,000	1,000	30
The Ottawa Paving and Roofing Company.....	50,000	500	100
The Cobourg Woollen Company.....	150,000	1,500	100
The Edwardsburg Starch Company (Limited).....	250,000	5,000	50
The Upp, Clark Company (Limited).....	200,000	2,000	100
The Union Ranching Company of Canada .....	250,000	5,000	50
The Ottawa Telephone Company (Limited).....	25,000	1,000	25

**APPENDIX J.****SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS PATENT.**

The Sincennes-McNaughton Line—Decreasing the Capital Stock from 2,000 shares of \$100 each to 1,000 shares of \$50 each.

The International Wrecking and Transportation Company—Increasing the Capital Stock to \$100,000, being an addition of \$50,000 to original Capital, such increase being divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 each.

The Ayr American Plow Company (Limited)—Decreasing the Capital Stock from \$100,000 to \$50,000, by reducing the shares of the Stock from \$100 each to \$50 each.

## APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the Counties and Cities in the several Provinces of the Dominion in which Elections have been held under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," during the Year 1885.

	Votes for the Petition.	Votes against.	Aggregate No. of Voters on Roll.
Brome, P.Q.....	1,224	739	3,431
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	2,047	2,011	5,989
Kent, Ont.....	4,368	1,975	12,982
Missisquoi, P.Q.....	1,142	1,167	3,604
Lanark, Ont.....	2,433	2,027	4,784
Carleton, Ont.....	2,440	1,747	7,513
Guelph, Ont.....	694	526	1,550
Drummond, P.Q.....	1,190	170	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	4,465	1,546	10,500
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.....	6,050	3,863	16,934
Elgin, Ont.....	3,335	1,479	8,398
St. Thomas, Ont.....	754	743	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	4,516	3,086	11,920
Chicotimi, P.Q.....	1,157	529	3,443
Frontenac, Ont.....	1,334	693	5,084
Kingston, Ont.....	785	842	1,686
Middlesex, Ont.....	5,745	2,370	17,012
Perth, Ont.....	3,368	3,536	12,029
Lincoln, Ont.....	2,060	1,490	5,544
Guysboro', N.S.....	463	31	1,930
Ontario, Ont.....	3,413	2,061	11,719
Hastings, Ont.....	2,369	2,376	9,316
Haldimand, Ont.....	1,755	2,063	.....
St. Catharines, Ont.....	478	1,066	2,575
Victoria, Ont.....	2,467	1,502	8,316
Peterborough, Ont.....	1,915	1,507	6,620
Fredericton, N.B. (for repeal).....	285	298	.....
Argenteuil, P.Q.....	526	601	.....
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1,335	3,131	5,996

## APPENDIX L.

LIST of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department of the Secretary of State, on the 31st December, 1885, with date of First Appointment, Rank and Salary in each case.

Name.	Rank.	Date of First Appointment	Salary.
			\$
Powell, Grant.....	Under-Secretary of State.....	May 1, 1839	3,200
Morgan, Henry James.....	Chief Clerk.....	Nov. 19, 1863	2,300
Colson, Frederick.....	Second Class Clerk.....	Jan. 20, 1885	1,200
Emond, Gustave.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1880	1,100
Pulford, Ernest George.....	Third Class Clerk.....	do 2, 1878	900
Sanson, Charles Baskerville.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1879	800
Harrison, Edward.....	do.....	July 30, 1882	700
Labelle, Léonce Crebassa.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1885	600
Taché, Louis Henri.....	Private Secretary and Temporary Clerk.....	Aug. 1, 1882	600
<i>Registry Branch.</i>			
Catellier, Ludger Aimé.....	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk.....	Aug. 13, 1859	2,350
Audet, Alphonse.....	Keeper of the Records and Chief Clerk.....	Feb. 11, 1879	2,100
Brousseau, Elzéar.....	First Class Clerk.....	do 1, 1864	1,650
Storr, Ira Wm.....	Second Class Clerk.....	Oct. 20, 1873	1,100
Burns, John.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Feb. 7, 1873	1,000
Learoyd, Arthur Gilpin.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1873	1,000
Ollins, George.....	do.....	Mar. 21, 1874	900
Medlow, Charles.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1879	800
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1878	750
McDonald, Donald D.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1878	750
DeVillemure, Cajetan L.....	do.....	do 6, 1884	400
<i>Queen's Printer's Branch.</i>			
Chamberlin, Brown.....	Queen's Printer and Chief Clerk.....	June 7, 1870	2,400
Gliddon, William.....	First Class Clerk.....	Oct. 1, 1871	1,400
Mousseau, Albert Olivier.....	Second Class Clerk.....	May 1, 1880	1,150
Potvin, Auguste.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Dec. 7, 1869	1,000
Grison, Louis Armand.....	do.....	July 1, 1876	850
Larochele, Norbert.....	do.....	June 1, 1882	700
Andrews, George.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1884	450
<i>Stationery Branch.</i>			
Young, James.....	Chief Clerk.....	Sept. 18, 1869	1,950
Roxborough, Thomas.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Dec. 1, 1869	1,000
Robertson, Thomas.....	do.....	July 1, 1871	1,000
Walsh, William.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1876	850
Gouldthrite, Frank Slocum.....	do.....		700

LIST of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department of the Secretary of State,  
on the 31st December, 1885, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Date of First Appointment.	Salary.
<i>Temporary Clerks.</i>			\$
Beaulieu, Arthur .....	Temporary Clerk, at per diem allowance. ....	Sept., 1881	
Roy, Henri .....	do do .....	May, 1881	
Giard, Louis .....	do do .....	June, 1885	
Drouin, Alphonse.....	do do .....	April, 1885	
Matton, Albert Onésime.....	do do .....	Dec., 1885	
Verge, J. A.....	do do .....	do 1885	
<i>Messengers.</i>			
Hughes, John.....	Messenger. ....	June 1, 1870	500
O'Keefe, Thomas.....	do .....	do 1, 1866	500
Allen, Harry.....	do .....	do 1, 1874	500
Foran, John.....	do .....	July 1, 1883	360
Elie, Alfred.....	do .....	Jan. 15, 1884	330
Beahen, Denis.....	do .....	Dec. 1, 1885	300
Ricard, E.....	Temporary Messenger, at per diem allowance	Dec. 1885	



REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR  
1885.

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1885.

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*To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1885.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The operations of the Department for the first nine months of the year were carried on under the able and experienced direction of my predecessor, the Hon. J. H. Pope, I having had the honour to be sworn in as the Minister of Agriculture on 26th September last.

The legislation affecting this Department during the last Session consisted of chap. 3, 48-49 Vic, intituled "An Act for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and District of Kewatin"; and also chap. 70, 48-49 Vic., intituled "An Act respecting contagious or infectious diseases of Animals"; such Act consisting of a re-arrangement, with slight amendments, of the Act 42 Vic., cap. 23.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department during the year 1885:—

Month.	Received.	Sent
January .....	24,556	9,252
February .....	32,919	4,105
March.....	6,573	4,760
April.....	4,142	4,414
May.....	3,349	3,239
June.....	3,049	3,647
July.....	3,570	5,670
August.....	3,872	3,434
September.....	3,753	3,876
October.....	3,650	5,422
November .....	3,417	5,021
December.....	3,904	5,235
Total ... ..	96,764	58,075

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1885 inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letter Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,749
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,361	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,938	4,474	85,850
1881	35,572	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150
1883	57,048	45,674	7,391	206,898
1884	62,932	49,471	7,726	166,596
1885	96,764	58,075	8,538	105,036

## II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

## AGRICULTURE.

A vote was passed during the Session of 1885 of \$20,000, as an aid towards establishing an experimental farm, and in order to give effect to this vote, I have thought it important to obtain full preliminary information, in addition to the valuable particulars which were elicited by a select committee in the Session of 1884, of which Mr. Gigault was the chairman. With this object I requested Professor William Saunders, of London, Ont., to visit as many of the more important Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Farms and Experimental Stations in Canada and the United States, as might be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as respects the various methods of working, and also of ascertaining as far as possible what benefits they are conferring, either directly or indirectly, on practical agriculture, including stock-raising, dairying, &c.; also what benefits they are conferring on horticulture, especially with regard to the production of fruits, and incidentally with respect to forestry.

Mr. Saunders, accordingly, made such visits, and he has reported to me at length the results of his careful and intelligent observations, which I have the honour to submit to your Excellency as an appendix to my report herewith.

Great benefits to the Dominion at large may be expected to arise from the establishment of an Experimental Farm, and also, so soon as it can be done with convenience, from an extension in the form of Experimental Farm Stations, in the Eastern Provinces, and also in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. I believe that the cost of an Experimental Farm would be moderate, when compared with its very great importance in relation to the agricultural, horticultural and forest interests of Canada. The same remark may also be applied to such Experimental Farm Stations in the Provinces, so soon as it may be found possible to establish them. The very great value of such establishments to other countries is no longer a question of doubt; the fact of such advantage having been demonstrated.

## CATTLE TRADE.

There was a decrease during 1885 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe, as compared with last year.

The total numbers imported during 1885 through the Point Lévis Quarantine, were as follow:—

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Swine.
For Canada .....	284	199	35
For United States.....	1,072	56	2
Totals.....	1,356	255	37

As compared with 1884, this shows a decrease in cattle of 251, in sheep 218, and an increase in swine of 11.

## IMPORTATION.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22
1883.....	2,132	623	41
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37

The above numbers of pure-bred cattle imported during the last four years, have already created an improvement in our herds, as is evidenced by the higher value now realized by shippers.

During the early part of last season, it was anticipated that the low markets for stock in the west would materially reduce importation, but the revival subsequently of business led to a demand for improved stock, and the import trade somewhat recovered. The large number of American importations which are quarantined at Point Lévis show that the St. Lawrence route and the Canadian quarantine system are appreciated by western U. S. cattle men. No contagious disease manifested itself in quarantine, and all animals were discharged perfectly sound.

## POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

It is satisfactory to state, that owing to the precautions at the Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, out of the large number of cattle arriving there during 1885, only three deaths occurred, and these were from ordinary causes; and among the sheep only one death occurred, and that from ordinary disease.

## ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, 135 pure-bred cattle and 69 swine were admitted from the United States for breeding purposes, all of which, after going through the length of time required, were forwarded to their owners.

There were 2 deaths and 10 births in this quarantine during the year. The value of the thoroughbreds which entered the Dominion *via* Point Edward was \$71,000, and the value of the swine \$1,850. The demand for the best classes of the latter is increasing. Prof. Andrew Smith, the veterinary inspector for Ontario, pronounces the stock of that Province exceedingly healthy and free from disease.

## MARITIME PROVINCES CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The veterinary inspector at St. John reports no importations of cattle from Europe during the past year.



The veterinary inspector at Halifax reports the importation into that Province of seven Holstein cattle from the continent of Europe, all healthy.

NORTH WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The veterinary inspector at Fort McLeod, Mr. J. L. Poett, reports the importation of cattle into the Alberta District not as large as last year. After a most careful and thorough examination, no contagious nor infectious diseases were found to exist amongst them. The inspector at Emerson reports the number of cattle entering Manitoba at that point subjected to inspection or quarantine, owing to their passing through infected districts, was 1,263. He reports the importation of a number of valuable pedigreed cows from the United States, which were quarantined, and which proved to be entirely free from disease; these are valuable additions to the stock already existing in Manitoba and the North West. Only two deaths occurred in this quarantine station, and those were calves, at their birth.

EXPORTATION.

The export trade of cattle from Canada has increased very largely since the year 1874, and this is specially observable, commencing from the period of 1878, under the protective measures for preserving the health of the animals of Canada, set on foot by my immediate predecessor (the Honorable J. H. Pope), as will appear from the following compilation, made from the Customs Returns, from 1874 to 1885, inclusive:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,619	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,860,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	203,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,013	335,207	1,264,811

With reference to the above figures, it may be observed that the statements which have been hitherto published in this report were of the inspections for the calendar years, and represented the exports to the United Kingdom. I think it is better, however, that the figures representing the total trade should be given.

Although there was a large increase in the numbers of cattle exported, no disease was discovered by the inspectors, and Canada still maintains its position for immunity from disease. Breeders must bear in mind that, to maintain their position in the market, none but the best qualities of stock should be exported. A steady improvement is taking place by the use of thoroughbred bulls, but the progress in this direction does not keep pace with the demand. Canadian cattle are not, as a rule, shipped fat, and they seldom reach the home markets in such condition as to bring the highest price. Store cattle find a ready sale at fair prices in the British markets, as English and Scotch farmers alike find them profitable to put up and fatten on their rich pastures.

The improvements for the transit of cattle are now so perfected that there is very little risk in shipping animals from Canada, as compared with the early days of the cattle trade.

The cattle export trade is assuming dimensions that promise to make it one of the chief items of foreign trade, and through it farmers, insurance, railroad and steamship companies are all benefitted.

#### RANCHES.

Satisfactory reports have been received from the ranches in the district of Alberta, established at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and the practicability of that district for successful cattle breeding has been fully demonstrated. A report on this subject, by Dr. McEachran, will be found in the appendices, in which he gives numerous details connected with cattle ranches. The number of cattle reported on ranches in that district is 46,936, and of sheep, 9,694. The breeding of the latter has been introduced into the Calgary district with prospects of success, and, as will be seen in the report of Mr. A. Begg in the appendices, the wool was in demand by eastern buyers. Previous to last year, it was questionable whether sheep farming would succeed in Alberta, but it now seems to be well established there. The mortality on the ranches, taking an average for the past three years, may be set down, according to Dr. McEachran, at 5 per cent., a very low range of mortality.

Horse-breeding is also being entered upon in that district, the grassy slopes and meadows of which afford every facility for this enterprise.

#### SHEEP SCAB.

This disease, which at the date of my last report, existed to a serious extent in the district of Montreal, I am happy to be able to state, has now been so far eradicated, that it is hoped, with ordinary precautions, it will be entirely stamped out during the coming year.

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In the County of Chambly, systematic farm to farm visitation was undertaken, and a thorough inspection made of the flocks on each farm. All sheep affected with disease were driven to quarantine, and those badly affected were slaughtered, the owners being indemnified to the extent of one-third of the value. The sheep, not badly affected, were treated for the disease, under the direction of an Inspector, and, when thoroughly cured, were returned to their owners; the owners, however, were required to cleanse, and thoroughly disinfect their sheep-pens, and yards, before the animals were returned to them. The number of sheep in Chambly County was ascertained to be 7,230, of which 613 were diseased; 39 were slaughtered; 574 were treated in quarantine, and the rest were treated by their owners. As soon as the farmers of Chambly discovered the benefits they would derive from this system of quarantine, they gave their hearty co-operation to the Inspector. The county was declared free from disease, and all restrictions, consequently, were removed in December last.

In the County of Laprairie, the same state of affairs was found to exist, and it was found necessary to declare it infected, in April last. The same course was adopted as in Chambly, with the desired result. The number of sheep in the County was 6,826—diseased, 203; number killed, 40; number treated in quarantine, 179, and treated by owners, 524. The treatment having proved effective, restrictions were removed in December last.

The County of Napierville, was also declared infected, but in a less degree than the above mentioned counties, and as the farmers there undertook to carry out all instructions, the establishment of a quarantine station in it was not deemed necessary. The sheep were not allowed to be removed from the county, except on a permit from the Inspector. The disease being eradicated, restriction was removed in December last.

In the County of Terrebonne, a similar state of affairs necessitated a quarantine, the same precautions being carried out in it as in the other infected counties. Owing to the extent of this county, the Inspectors have not yet completed their work. The number of sheep in this county was 11,075; the number diseased, 5,509, the least affected being under treatment of the owners, who were furnished with all the disinfectants necessary. No slaughtering was carried out in this county, as the farmers manifested the utmost desire to thoroughly treat the sheep on the farms, and carry out all the Inspectors' directions. Precautions in this county will be continued in the spring, and it is hoped, with every prospect of reducing the disease.

In November last Dr. McEachran reported sheep scab as having been discovered in the County of Yamaska, and investigation showed that it prevailed there to an extent unprecedented in any county previously inspected. This fact was

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attributed to the existence of a common where the sheep from a number of parishes are turned out to graze during the summer season. It was consequently declared in December last, an infected district, and as the farmers have shown a disposition to adopt any measure the Department may suggest, the same results may be anticipated, as in the counties previously treated for the same disease.

#### HOG CHOLERA.

Swine fever or hog cholera was reported to the Department during the past summer as existing in the counties of Essex and Brant. Instructions were immediately given to Professor Andrew Smith, the chief veterinary inspector for Ontario, to make an investigation, and to take such steps as would be most effective in eradicating the disease. He found it prevailing to such an extent, in Essex county, that it was necessary to declare 143 farms, in that district, infected, and the remedial measures enforced being carried out, restricted the further progress of the disease.

The Department received also information that there was a disease amongst hogs at Huntingdon, and an investigation, through Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary inspector for Quebec, was ordered, with a view of taking the necessary precaution to arrest its progress. When the Inspector visited that county, 72 animals had already died from the disease. In consequence it was at once declared infected. The preventive measures taken had the effect of completely stopping the disease, and after being fully satisfied that all danger of infection was over, restrictions were removed in October last. I have no doubt that the prompt measures taken prevented the disease from spreading through the Province. The owners of the diseased animals showed the utmost willingness to aid the Inspector in every way.

#### PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The Pictou cattle disease which, for the last two years, has undergone the most rigid treatment, under instructions from my Department, I am happy to say may be considered as almost completely exterminated.

Only 19 cases have occurred during the past year, confined to eleven places. Farmers and stock owners in that district have heartily co-operated with the inspector, and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the measures employed under the regulations.

For all practical purposes the Pictou cattle disease may be considered so nearly exterminated, that the residents of the district where it prevailed can themselves carry out the measures which have been adopted to get rid of it, should any isolated cases make their appearance.

The services of Mr. Caswell, the guardian in charge of the Pictou district, have now ceased, and I am pleased to state that his duties were well and ably performed.

#### ARCHIVES.

I have to report the work of collecting historical archives during the past year is progressing favourably. In addition to the work in the Record Office, London, Eng., many important documents have also been copied in Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, the possession of which has proved of great importance, even enabling questions of succession, &c., to be answered. The number of volumes on the shelves now amounts to upwards of 7,000.

#### ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Dominion of Canada was successfully represented at the International Exhibition which was held at Antwerp, in 1885, commencing in May and lasting until November. This exhibition was visited by very large numbers from Germany and other parts of the continent, in addition to visitors from Belgium and the United Kingdom, to all of whom it was of importance that the products and industries of Canada should be well represented in immigration interests. Canada was successful in obtaining thirteen Gold Medals, twenty-nine Silver Medals, thirty-two Bronze Medals, and thirty Honourable Mentions. The cost of representation at this exhibition was \$39,717.40.

#### COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Vary extensive preparations have been made throughout the whole of the Dominion to have Canada adequately represented at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, commencing in London, England, in May next, and lasting until November. This exhibition is to be held under a Royal Commission, the first which has been issued since 1882, and His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has been appointed President by Her Majesty. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada in London, has been appointed by the Queen a member of the Royal Commission. He has also been appointed by Order in Council the sole Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. He will be assisted by Lord Lorne, and Viscount Monck, in the capacity of Honorary Commissioners. All members of the Privy Council of Canada, who may visit London during the exhibition, are also appointed Honorary Commissioners, as has been the Honourable Hector Fabre, of Paris, late Senator of Canada.

A very large space of 54,000 square feet was in the first place allotted to Canada, by command of His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Commission; but it has been found necessary to supplement even this large space by an

addition of 7,000 square feet, in view of the large numbers of exhibits offered from all parts of the Dominion. The exhibits made by Canada are intended to mark the progress she has made in Agriculture and Horticulture, in Industrial and Fine Arts, in the Manufacturing Industries, in the newest improvements in Manufacturing Machinery and Implements, in Public Works by Models and Designs; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the Fisheries, in Forest and Mineral Wealth, and also in Shipping. There is reason to believe that this exhibition will be by far the most extensive and thoroughly representative ever made by Canada.

This exhibition is carried out in the terms of the Order in Council of date 12th December, 1884, under which the Department defrays the cost of freight to London, that of the installation of exhibits, and the return of such as may not be sold. The amount of expenditure on account of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition during the last year was \$34,536.02.

#### DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition held at London, Ont., last autumn, was successful both as regarded agricultural industry, arts and commerce. The amount voted by Parliament was paid over to the treasurer of the Dominion Committee.

#### PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The remarks made by my predecessor in the report of last year respecting the proportions the phosphate trade would assume have been realized, the total amount shipped from Montreal during the last year being 24,876 tons, as against 20,461 of the year previous, these figures being furnished by Mr. Henshaw, of Montreal, through whom consignments of this article are made. In addition to the amount forwarded to Europe, I am informed there is a large quantity left over at the mines ready for next season's shipment, and everything points to a still larger production in 1886. During the past two years, owing to the attention that has been given to it, the product of Canadian mines has increased in favour with manufacturers of superphosphates. I would particularly call attention to the use of this native product as a fertilizer to be used by our farming population. It is an established fact that wheat contains about  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. of phosphoric acid, or about sixteen pounds to each ton, and when the total shipments of wheat from this country are taken into consideration, the amount of phosphoric acid taken from Canadian soil and sent away in the wheat can easily be estimated. This loss to the soil requires the most powerful fertilizers to replace or compensate for it, and the only fertilizer known of a sufficiently high grade to effect this is phosphate of lime, when converted into superphosphate. Diversity of opinion prevails respecting the beneficial result to the soil by the application of the mate-

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rial in a raw pulverized state. The experience of agriculturists in the Southern States, where this fertilizer is largely used, both in the raw and prepared conditions, is largely in favour of the latter form for immediate returns, and that when the raw substance is used, it should be in combination with some other fertilizer of pronounced condition and fertility. From experiments made in the States referred to, the following deductions may be inferred:—for prompt and immediate results superphosphates, and for slow and continued results, ground phosphates are respectively valuable.

Attention was called in last year's report to the fact that no definite action had yet been taken in Canada for the manufacture of the prepared fertilizer. Steps, however, have now been taken which may lead to the establishment of that industry. These are the opening of a manufactory in this vicinity for crushing, grinding, and pulverizing the raw material, and a bolting apparatus is affixed to the machinery, by which the pulverized article comes out in a fineness equal to flour, the capacity of the machinery being equal to the production of fifty tons, per day, of ten hours. Blowers are also affixed by use of which extraneous matter is separated from the phosphate. I am informed that already arrangements have been made along the southern shore of Lake Erie to take the whole product of this factory, and it is to be hoped that before long our agriculturists will see the necessity of retaining in our own country this material, so valuable for renewing lands worn out by perpetual cropping.

A report on phosphate as an agricultural fertilizer containing valuable information respecting that material, will be found as an appendix.

## III.—PATENTS.

During the past year, the proceedings under the Patent Act have been of less extent than during the year 1884, but the decrease has occurred in business coming from the United States, and not from Canada.

On reference to the following comparative statement, it will be seen what the different transactions of the office have been in each year since 1855:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office from the Year 1855 to 1886, inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$ cts.
1855.....	99	92	.....	92	.....	32	1,911 30
1856.....	120	108	.....	108	.....	52	2,370 50
1857.....	128	115	.....	115	.....	54	2,406 76
1858.....	116	98	.....	98	.....	35	2,105 00
1859.....	142	112	.....	112	.....	26	2,479 75
1860.....	170	150	.....	150	.....	47	2,644 07
1861.....	160	142	.....	142	.....	56	3,012 70
1862.....	180	160	.....	160	.....	72	3,650 90
1863.....	207	156	.....	156	.....	78	3,759 90
1864.....	170	145	.....	145	.....	74	3,267 95
1865.....	184	162	.....	162	.....	70	3,618 76
1866.....	274	263	.....	263	.....	126	6,132 78
1867.....	369	218	.....	218	.....	193	8,110 00
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052 00
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214 14
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540 07
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097 00
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578 65
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530 69
1885.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21

\* There were no caveats until 1869.

During the year 1880, there were 1,144 patents granted, on which fees for the first period of 5 years were paid prior to their issue. During the past year, 940 of these patents expired and 184 were kept in force by the payment of further fees.

This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remain in force for more than 5 years from the date\* of their issue.



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Two decisions, under the 23th section of the Patent Act of 1872, have been given since the last Report was issued, the first being that of *The Toronto Telephone Manufacturing Company vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada*, a case of dispute raised against the existence of Patent No. 7,789, granted the 22nd August, 1877, to Alexander Graham Bell, and owned by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, for alleged forfeiture on the ground of non-manufacturing and of importing, in the terms of the above recited section and Act. It was decided, after trial, that this patent had become null and void. The second was that of *The Telephone Manufacturing Company of Toronto vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada*, a case of dispute raised against the existence of three patents granted to Thomas Alva Edison, and owned by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, namely, No. 8,026, issued the 17th October, 1877, No. 9,922, issued the 1st May, 1879, and No. 9,923, issued the 1st May, 1879, for alleged forfeiture on the ground of non-manufacturing and importing in the terms of the said section of said Act. The decision upon this trial was against the disputants, and the patents were declared not to have become null and void under the provisions of the clause mentioned.

These two decisions have been printed for circulation, which, together with the former one of *Barter vs. Smith*, in 1877, will be found useful in pointing out to holders of patents the obligations they are under to carry on, in Canada, the manufacture of patented articles within the first two years, and not to import them after one year from the date of their patents, unless such delay is extended by the Commissioner of Patents in accordance with the two provisions of the said 23th section.

Many patentees in the past year, as well as in previous years, have represented, that for reasons beyond their control, they were unable to comply with the law compelling them to commence to manufacture within the specified period. A short extension of time was given, in cases where the reasons seemed satisfactory.

Some patentees were allowed to import their patented articles after the first year that their patents had expired, but this permission was granted to a very limited extent, and generally to enable them to import these articles, with a view of creating a demand, so that afterwards they could be manufactured in Canada.

The Patentees and holders of certificates of the last ten years resided in the following countries:—

Countries.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Canada.....	523	575	533	454	479	492	558	538	612	607	610
England.....	44	51	46	33	51	50	69	103	116	94	85
United States.....	748	737	756	772	695	843	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,498
France.....	3	8	2	1	2	5	15	9	12	9	7
Germany.....	2	3	5	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	11
Other Countries.....	2	9	10	3	6	11	12	26	8	21	22
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,233</b>

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces of the Dominion as follow:—

Provinces.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Ontario.....	348	380	340	315	308	334	361	351	385	389	397
Quebec.....	136	152	132	102	134	124	143	129	165	151	150
New Brunswick.....	24	19	22	16	16	15	19	26	21	26	16
Nova Scotia.....	14	21	34	17	16	18	23	25	26	24	23
Prince Edward Island.....			2	3	2		2	2	7	2	7
Manitoba.....		1			2	1	4	4	6	12	13
British Columbia.....	1	2	3	1	1		6	1	2	3	4
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>610</b>

#### DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office fees.

Year's.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.....	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	165 22	63,257 47
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	50 75	62,176 23

Statement of the number of patents issued under the system in force in Canada since 1869, of granting patents on which the fees are paid for periods of five, ten or fifteen years, at the option of the patentees, and also of patents on which certificates of the payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents.

Years.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869 .....	204				
1870 .....	556				
1871 .....	509				
1872 .....	624	19	28		
1873 .....	873	47	96	4	4
1874 .....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875 .....	1,173	33	60	35	21
1876 .....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877 .....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878 .....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879 .....	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880 .....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881 .....	1,350	23	137	138	32
1882 .....	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883 .....	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884 .....	2,357	15	84	146	21
1885 .....	2,116	15	102	193	21

The staff has been fully occupied during the past year, performing the many duties devolving on them, and transacting the various proceedings pertaining to the office. Care has been taken that all applications and documents presented to the office were conformable to law. Although all patents are issued at the applicant's risk, their validity being open to question in the courts of law, every endeavour is made to see that the description and claims point out with distinctness what the various alleged new and useful inventions really consist in.

In the granting of patents, the office and applicants have been largely assisted by the various patent solicitors, both in Canada and in other countries, whose employment by inventors to prepare their papers, enables the whole scope of their inventions to be properly defined. This is of the utmost importance to patentees when their applications are scrutinized for the purpose of purchase by manufacturers, or when patents are brought before the courts in cases of litigation.

By the 40th section of the Patent Act, it is the duty of the Commissioner to refuse the grant of a patent when the alleged invention is found to be not patentable either in respect to novelty, public use or previous patenting.

Several applications have been objected to for the above reasons, and when the applicants could not show cause that the objection should be removed, the grant was finally refused.

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The public have been given every possible information relating to patents, either when application was made in the office personally or through correspondence.

No delay, that could be avoided, has taken place in the various transactions of the office, and all work has been promptly performed.

#### MODEL ROOMS.

In last year's report, it was stated that the cases were over-crowded with models, and as it was found difficult for examiners and other persons interested in patents to make searches, 15 additional large cases were put in the model rooms, sufficient space being made for them by the removal of some smaller ones and by placing the other cases closer together. By these means the shelf accommodation has been largely increased and the models are now easier of access.

Besides their utility to the staff in the discharge of their duties, the model rooms are of great service to inventors and to the public generally, who come there to make themselves acquainted with the state of the art or arts in which they may be interested.

Although but 5,000 visitors have entered their names in the visitors' book, at least four times that number visited the rooms during last year.

#### PATENT RECORD.

The Record continues to be printed in a satisfactory manner by the publishers, the Burland Lithographic Company, of Montreal.

It is found that the diagrams improve yearly, in consequence of better card board drawings being furnished to the Office by applicants for patents, thus enabling the publishers to produce clearer representations of the patented articles.

The publication of the claims and diagrams is of the utmost importance to all persons interested in patents, as all subscribers to the Record can see from month to month what patents are granted without reference to the office. It is distributed in Canada, England, and other European countries, as well as in the United States, and seems to be eagerly sought for by persons concerned in patents, both on this and the European continent.

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND  
TIMBER MARKS.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1885, inclusive :

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$    cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	2 1	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	947 00
1873.....	418	549	124	38	95	95	30	30	69	96	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,768 25
1877.....	1190	1236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,871 25
1879.....	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1178	1286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.....	1186	1186	281	129	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885.....	1542	1542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 828 during the year 1885. Out of this number there were 555 registrations of copyrights, besides 125 certificates; 24 of interim copyrights, besides 6 certificates; 3 of temporary copyrights, with 1 certificate; 209 registrations of trade marks; 48 of industrial designs; and 16 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 54. The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 1,542 letters received, and 1,542 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$6,898.98.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1885.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy-rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign-ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	411 20	33 45	20 00	.....	5 00	.....	469 65
February.....	450 00	37 50	20 00	8 00	6 00	.....	521 50
March.....	459 95	41 50	30 00	5 00	2 00	.....	538 45
April.....	389 80	35 00	20 00	.....	1 00	8 50	454 30
May.....	775 00	75 50	15 00	2 00	4 00	22 50	894 00
June.....	420 00	74 50	15 00	.....	7 00	2 50	519 00
July.....	476 00	94 48	20 00	2 00	4 00	4 50	600 98
August.....	361 00	40 48	55 00	.....	16 00	4 50	476 98
September.....	315 00	64 50	45 00	4 00	8 00	1 00	437 50
October.....	645 00	62 41	30 00	10 00	11 00	4 45	762 86
November.....	485 80	53 50	21 96	2 00	2 00	1 00	566 26
December.....	570 00	71 50	.....	6 00	3 00	7 00	657 50
Grand Total.....	5,758 75	684 32	291 96	39 00	69 00	55 95	6,898 98

V.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1877 to 1885, inclusive, are given:—

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Via the St. Lawrence.....	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,035
Via Suspension Bridge.....	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179	63,119	27,511
Via Inland Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,045	15,627	*10,533
Maritime Province Ports (6,463), including Portland (1,349), Boston (896), and New York (985) direct.....	2,749	2,498	3,955	2,309	3,836	18,426	14,721	12,130	9,693
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	13,927	9,000	9,000	8,023
	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911	131,405	72,795
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods.....	11,753	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301
Total.....	35,285	40,032	61,052	85,050	117,016	193,150	206,898	166,596	105,096

\* It may be explained that this item of 10,533 is composed as follows:—from United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 7,245; American arrivals at various agencies, 1,343; arrivals at Prescott, 530; Port Arthur, 1,415.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1885, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1854	53,180
1855	21,274
1856	22,439
1857	32,097
1858	12,810
1859	8,778
1860	10,150
1861	19,923
1862	22,176
1863	19,419
1864	19,147
1865	21,355
1866	28,648
1867	30,757
1868	34,309
1869	43,114
1870	44,475
1871	37,020
1872	34,743
1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901
1877	7,743
1878	10,295
1879	17,251
1880	24,997
1881	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966
1884	31,529
1885	17,035

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last seven years, and who were reported by the Agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was as follow :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
At Quebec.....	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084	25,490	15,104
Suspension Bridge.....	7,585	5,770	5,466	5,779	7,247	8,019	4,412
Halifax, N.S.....	3,430	2,265	948	1,441	7,484	6,187	5,092
St. John, N.B.....		90	36	564	29	1,035	1,085
Portland, Me.....		124	348	4,369	} 4,455	3,245	2,619
Montreal <i>via</i> Boston and New York.....				8,424			
Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, viz.: Emerson (3,189), Gretna (4,056) <i>via</i> Port Arthur (1,415).....	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,535	21,019	12,657	8,660
British Columbia.....				12,862	9,000	9,000	8,023
<i>From United States.</i>							
At Algoma.....					6,185		
Coaticooke.....				900	479	553	
Ottawa.....			291	215	} 1,538	1,386	1,343
Toronto.....			171	1,269			
Kingston.....			56	70			
London.....			185	464	} 876	1,031	530
Prescott.....							
North of Lake Superior.....					4,260		
	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,627	68,633	46,868
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301
<b>Total Settlers.....</b>	<b>40,492</b>	<b>38,505</b>	<b>47,991</b>	<b>112,458</b>	<b>133,624</b>	<b>103,824</b>	<b>79,169</b>

\* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1885 was 21,946, ascertained as follows :—Reported at Emerson, 8,298; Gretna, 8,120; Port Arthur, 5,528. The nationalities were as follow :—From Europe, 3,831; from Canada, 9,455; from United States, 8,660. Of the total number, 21,946, deduct those reported to have gone out *via* Emerson and Gretna, 14,708, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, 7,240. We may safely add to the above 500, as coming in across the frontier, west of Gretna.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents, may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises, as in previous years, from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported, although not counted in summing up the year's operations. The figures above are those given by the Agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was a decrease this year in arrivals at Quebec of 14,499; there was also a decrease at the Suspension Bridge of 35,229; but there has been a general falling off in emigration from Great Britain and Europe to all other countries as well as to Canada.



The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1885, inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Custom Houses, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere: -

Years.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>via</i> Customs.)	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>via</i> Customs.)
1866.....	41,704	10,091	.....
1867.....	47,212	14,666	.....
1868.....	58,683	12,765	.....
1869.....	57,207	18,630	.....
1870.....	44,313	24,708	.....
1871.....	37,949	27,773	.....
1872.....	52,608	36,578	.....
*1873.....	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874.....	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875.....	9,214	19,243	27,352
1876.....	10,916	14,499	25,633
1877.....	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878.....	11,226	18,372	29,507
1879.....	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880.....	47,112	27,644	38,595
1881.....	69,925	32,587	47,991
1882.....	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883.....	72,274	98,637	132,624
1884.....	62,772	68,633	103,824
1885.....	25,927	46,868	79,169

\*Prior to this date Customs Returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the Port of Quebec are as follow, from 1878 to 1885, as reported at that Port:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
English.....	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	23,881	21,897	18,638	10,511
Irish.....	1,042	1,543	3,182	5,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,187
Scotch.....	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099
Germans.....	238	349	307	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	510
Scandinavians.....	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279	4,763	3,451	1,489
French and Belgians.....	155	149	27	104	50	306	150	104
Other origins.....	154	33	3	45	*30	.....	35	.....
Icelanders.....	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	38	93
Mennonites.....	323	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians.....	.....	200	70	22	270	56	322	50
Jews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Austrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	18
Bosnians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total.....	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,288	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,030

\*Austrians.

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the Port of Quebec for the same years, were as follow:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farmers.....	283	340	589	310	3,286	3,295	2,669	1,061
Labourers.....	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449
Mechanics.....	897	923	903	330	1,420	1,872	1,911	886
Clerks and traders.....	26	12	54	12	17	29	18	26
Professional men.....								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>21,352</b>	<b>19,449</b>	<b>13,792</b>	<b>7,422</b>

The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals, during the last five years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Earl of Shaftesbury.....			35		33
Miss Bilborough.....	97	70	189		
Miss Macpherson.....	98	204	197	172	187
Mr. Middlemore.....	61	74	125	148	20
Miss Rye.....	117	121	159	169	128
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....	39			226	53
Children's Home, London.....		39			
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....	35	44			
Industrial School, Liverpool.....					4
South Dublin Union.....	37	82			
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....	44		42	77	
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool.....		80	190	192	178
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....					
Mrs. Birt.....	70	120	108	220	82
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.....				263	358
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamil- ton.....		41			82
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea.....					
Mulligan Union.....					
Ballyshanan Union.....					
Old Castle Union.....	9				
Cardinal Manning, Dublin.....	88	72	62		
Miss Kennedy, Dublin.....					
Carrick Shannon Union.....	8				
Boys' Agricultural School, London.....	6				
Friends' Mission, Dublin.....	6				
Protestant Orphans Society, Dublin.....					3
Mr. Meredith, London.....	12				
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham.....		2			
Rev. Mr. Wood, London.....		11			
Mrs. Cadle, of Kent.....		18			
Lord A. Douglas.....		40		35	15
Tralee Convent.....		13			
Dr. Barnardo, London.....		56	173	266	400
Mohill Union, Leitrim.....		10			
Prescott Board Guardians, Liverpool.....				28	45
Boys' Refuge, London.....					40
Boys' Home, Southwark, London.....				52	96
Cardinal Manning.....				56	48
Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London....				50	
Redhill Reformatory.....					7
Feltham Reformatory.....					25
Mr. Whitewill, Bristol.....					14
Waifs and Strays Association, London.....					7
D. Shea, Birkdale.....					6
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,746</b>

The immigrants by sea arrived only by steamers, sailing vessels being no longer used for immigrant transport. The average time of the Allan mail steamers from Liverpool was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  days, and from Londonderry,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and from Belfast,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 15 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  days; Bristol Line from Bristol,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  days.

The immigration of 1885, although marked by diminution of numbers as compared with previous years, was still relatively large. The immigrants who came were of a good class. Those who sought for land or improved farms found them, and all those who came to seek for work, were employed, the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants not having been satisfied. The breaking out of disturbances in the North-West, of which the most exaggerated and sensational reports were published, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, had a very serious effect in hindering the immigration movement. And this was particularly the case as these disturbances took place just at the time the booking season for immigrants was about to begin, and lasted during the whole of the active or spring season. The effect thus produced was disastrous to the immigration interests of Canada, as a whole, and was not by any means confined to those of the North-West. A further cause of hinderance to immigration to Canada arose from a war of rates in the United States transportation interests, making during the greater part of the season, a much cheaper emigrant rate from Liverpool to Chicago than it was possible to obtain by the Canadian routes. The general prevailing inactivity of industries and commerce on both sides of the Atlantic, also exercised a depressing influence on the activity of the emigration to this Continent. The position of Canada, however, was well maintained in comparison with the United States, a fact which is proved by the large number of immigrants coming to Canada from the United States as evidenced by entries of settlers' goods at the Custom Houses.

The report of the High Commissioner and those of the agents acting under his directions published in the appendices herewith, afford a clear view of what may be called the European emigration markets, from which the Dominion of Canada draws its annual supplies.

It is proper to report formally that the services of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, have been most valuable in directing and guiding the immigration operations relating to Canada during the past year. I also concur with him in his appreciation of the value of the services of his able staff of assistants, the Dominion agents in the United Kingdom.

The later correspondence leads me to take a hopeful view of the prospects of immigration to Canada during the year 1886. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean in the early summer of 1886, cannot fail to be

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an important stimulus in attracting immigration to the vast fertile areas of the Canadian North-West and to the great undeveloped resources of the Pacific seaboard Province of the Dominion, British Columbia.

Although the immigration to Manitoba and the North-West Territories was not nearly as large as it was confidently believed it would be, before the disturbing causes to which I have referred came into operation, it was marked by a hopeful feature, viz., the commencement of colonies of Germans, Scandinavians, Icelanders, and Hungarians on nominal reserves, which although not exclusive of any other entries, have been yet found sufficient to furnish centres for infant colonies of the nationalities referred to, and which there is reason to believe, will be greatly strengthened during the coming season, the population of mixed European races being thus promoted.

The number of immigrants who came to Canada under the assisted or cheapened passage arrangement was very small in relation to the total number of immigrants, and was confined to the classes of female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, and families of agricultural labourers. It is, perhaps, better to explain more particularly in relation to this kind of passage that the immigrant pays the whole of it himself at the rate advertised, the arrangement being that under an agreement between the Department and the steamship companies a cheaper ticket is furnished, and this ticket can only be obtained by the formality of a specified declaration of the immigrant himself, as to his calling and where he has worked, supported by a certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion.

The total number of those who availed themselves of this cheapened ticket during the calendar year was 6,694 adults and 1,125 children, making in all 7,819, out of a total immigration of 79,169, and the net cost (out of a total of \$310,271.67 for immigration) after deducting commissions, which are included in the item as it appears in the accounts, was \$24,398.89; the charge including commissions being \$36,748.33; the commissions really representing salaries of agents who worked for the Department in distributing publications and circulars, and otherwise advertising the attractions offered by Canada as a field for settlement.

This cheapened passage has been found particularly useful in the case of families of agricultural labourers, whose services are in such decided demand, and whose earnings in the Mother country would not, otherwise, at all allow them to emigrate. This passage has also been found useful in affording a differential rate to Canada, as compared with New York, the attractions of which, as a route and field for emigrants, have been so much advertised.

Cheapened or assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers, families of agricultural labourers, and female domestic servants only.

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at rates varying from £2 10s. to £3. There is, however, a prospect that the rates will be somewhat increased during the coming year.

A question which has arisen for several years past in reference to the alleged exodus at Port Huron and Detroit has been set at rest by a circular of the Honourable David Manning, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, addressed to collectors and other officers of Customs, directing the discontinuance of the collection of statistics of immigration, both at Port Huron and Detroit, for the reason of inaccuracy, and the figures representing the alleged emigration from Canada, which had been published in monthly bulletins are entirely eliminated in a general statement of immigration laid before Congress by the Bureau of Statistics. A report of the movement of population respecting the ins and outs, as shown by railway returns, appears in an annex to this Report.

During the past summer the Dominion was visited by several influential representatives from abroad, the result of whose visit cannot fail to be of importance to immigration. Among these I may mention Professor Tanner, of the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, England, who, desirous of still further prosecuting inquiries instituted by him in the previous year, again visited the older Provinces and the North-West.

The Rev. Mr. Bridger, Chaplain of the Port of Liverpool, personally accompanied a party of colonists, whom he located in the North-West; and the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas personally brought a large number of children from his Homes for allocation among farmers, both in Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, gives the total arrivals for 1885 at that port as 17,030, showing a decrease from the previous year of 14,499 souls. The usual detailed statements of nationalities, destination and occupation will be found in his report. The immigrants of the season were of the usual classes, and all landed in a healthy condition. Those destined for Manitoba and the North-West were of a superior class, and generally possessed of means. He further reports many families going to join friends who had come out and settled last season. There was a large demand for farm hands and female domestic servants from all quarters.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, gives a number of statements in his report descriptive of the immigrants who arrived there *via* the United States, in addition to those entering his agency *via* the St. Lawrence. He states that 3,220 reached Montreal from United States sea-ports direct, *viz.*, Portland, Boston and New York, with a capital amounting to \$327,800.

Mr. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, reports 1,297 immigrants arriving at his agency, with a capital amounting to \$33,800. Mr. Wills speaks highly of the Germans and Scandinavians who arrived during the year.

Mr. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports 1,297 immigrants arriving there. They were of a superior class, and the amount of capital brought in by them was \$45,663. The demand for farm labourers and female servants was far in excess of the supply.

Mr. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports the total arrivals at his agency as 8,304, of whom 1,313 proceeded to Manitoba, and 1,825 passed through to the Western States. The class of arrivals was superior to those of former years, most of them having means to pay their way to their destinations. The amount of capital with effects brought in by them was \$215,100.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, gives very exhaustive tables, showing all details connected with his agency, and some valuable information is also furnished by him, respecting the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Hamilton district. He reports considerable decrease in immigrants passing through his agency to the Western States. The amount of capital brought into his district, by immigrants during the year, was \$510,445.

Mr. A. G. Smyth, the agent at London, reports the total arrivals there during the year as 1,150, and states that the demand for agricultural labourers was greatly in excess of the supply. The class of immigrants that arrived was very good, and the capital brought in by them, as far as he can ascertain, was \$55,145.

Mr. Clay, the agent at Halifax, reports the total immigration at his agency for the year as 4,427. A large number settled in Nova Scotia, either purchasing or renting partly cleared farms. He reports the occurrence of sickness during the year, but nothing of a serious or contagious nature. The amount of capital brought by immigrants landing at Halifax was \$283,898.

Mr. Gardner, the agent at St. John, reports 325 immigrants at his agency, who brought in cash and effects, \$8,630.

Mr. Têtu, the agent at Emerson, gives tables showing the arrivals, both at Emerson and Gretna during the year as 8,298 at the former, and 1,921 at the latter. He also enumerates those who left the Province, this emigration being attributable to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He reports the settlements in his district as prosperous, referring specially to the Mennonites, and he gives some interesting statistics respecting the wheat trade of Manitoba.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the agent at Winnipeg, gives a number of tables respecting the work of his agency during the past year, and refers to the various colonies that have been started in his district during that period, special attention being called to the Hungarian element, the pioneers of which were located under Count D'Esterhazy's auspices.

Mr. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, reports a decrease in the arrivals at his station *en route* for Manitoba and the North West. This diminution he attributes to the exaggerated reports circulated amongst European immigrants of the troubles in the North-West. He reports a fair demand for labour at his agency, the mining industry in the adjoining locality employing a large number of hands. He reports a noticeable improvement each year in the class of immigrants going to the North-West.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Qu'Appelle, reports 169 immigrants passing through his hands, and attributes the falling off to the troubles in the North-West, deterring many from coming in. He reports a thriving settlement established at Balgona during the past year, the settlers being well satisfied with the country and their future prospects. He draws attention to the advisability of mixed farming.

Mr. Thos. Bennett, the agent at Brandon, reports a smaller number of arrivals there than in former years, attributable to the reports of the Indian and Half-breed rising in the North-West, at the season when immigrants were preparing to leave the old world. He reports Lady Cathcart's colony as flourishing, and the settlers perfectly content. They have adopted the plan of mixed farming. Mr. Bennett refers to the large amount of wheat brought into Brandon, the average price of which he puts at 53 cents. Another fact referred to by him is the successful wintering, in the open air, of horses and cattle. He states the demand for farm labourers as being greatly in excess of the supply.

Mr. John Jessop, agent at Victoria, B.C., reports the increase to that Province, during the year, as 10,000, and the value of effects brought in he places at \$93,111. He reports on the agricultural progress of the Province and the labour supply.

Mr. Lalime, the agent for Canadian repatriation at Worcester, Massachusetts, reports that the troubles in the North-West, last spring, compelled him to abandon the plan that he had made for a large repatriation, and that it was not till the end of the summer possible for him to resume his labours. However, he succeeded in colonizing 260 settlers, principally heads of families, a number of whom were possessed of the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Ibbotson, agent at Sherbrooke, reports the class of immigrants arriving there as very good, and having with them sufficient means to purchase a number of farms.

Mr. Dyson, who is employed to look after immigrants arriving at Richmond, Que., reports attending to 51, all of whom were desirable subjects for settlement, and some of whom purchased farms in that vicinity.

Mr. Dewart, reporting from the northern part of New York State, represents that the scarcity of work, during the past season, in most lines of trade, prevented Canadians from flocking thither, and that United States mechanics, whose families resided in that country, came over to work in Canada all summer. He pronounces the emigration from Canada practically at an end.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who looks after immigrants arriving at Prescott, reports 530 as passing through his hands; 367 of them were *en route* for Manitoba, the remainder being distributed by him in the neighbouring counties. The majority of these were United States citizens and European immigrants who had landed in New York, and gradually worked their way to the frontier, with a view of again reaching British possessions.

Mr. John Sumner, who travels with immigrants from the place of their debarkation, reports the immigrants as of a superior class, and that the discouragement of mechanics and clerks from coming to Canada has tended to keep immigration in a more healthy state. He reports railway facilities and refreshments as being good.

Mr. Kellam, joint travelling agent with Mr. Sumner, reports the immigrants as of a superior class. He reports the railway service all that could be desired, and the refreshments as giving satisfaction.

Mr. Robert Pearce, of Bristol, England, representing an influential class of west of England agriculturists, came out last summer, at his own expense, to ascertain by personal observation what inducements Canada affords to the emigrating class. He visited Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West, the two latter especially claiming his attention. The report made by him of his observations contains a great deal of practical information, suitable for the class he represented.

Mr. W. S. Abel, correspondent of the German Press, also visited the North-West for the purpose of ascertaining its advantages, compared with those of the Western States and Territories, previously visited by him, as a field for German settlement. His report is a synopsis of a series of letters sent by him for publication in Germany.

Mr. James Biggar, who visited Canada as a Tenant Farmer Delegate in 1879, visited it again this year, stating as his reason, that during his former visit he had not been able to devote as much time to Ontario as its importance required. An interesting account is given by him of his observations.

Count Paul O. D'Esterhazy, who has been engaged in the settlement of a Hungarian colony in the North-West, gives an interesting account of his movements, and the actions of Mr. Zboray, acting under him, in forming this colony;



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and the latter states that next season the movement of Hungarian immigration will be of much larger proportions, as the date of its inception and the lateness of the season prevented many Hungarians from following the pioneers of the movement.

Rev. Mr. Coffey gives a report on the suitability of the Canadian North-West for Irish colonization, which will well repay perusal by those who take an interest in that movement.

Mr. Alexander Begg gives a report on the Alberta district and its progress during the past year, which is published in the appendices herewith.

The following is a table showing the total comparative expenditure of the Department for service of Immigration, and of Quarantine, from the year 1879 to 1885 inclusive:—

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years, for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1879 to 1885, inclusive.

		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
IMMIGRATION.															
Quebec	Agency	54,947	42	55,790	51	9,038	59	11,763	30	12,465	70	11,933	58	13,920	14
Montreal	do	7,696	25	7,106	84	8,140	56	4,325	60	5,380	76	4,788	40	6,665	53
Sherbrooke	do	2,732	25	2,965	24	2,883	51	3,688	61	3,545	95	2,985	08	3,164	32
Ottawa	do	2,014	58	1,122	61	2,185	44	2,347	43	2,488	28	2,327	71	2,691	73
Kingston	do	3,601	71	3,185	38	3,865	45	4,157	03	4,669	84	4,375	68	4,687	47
Toronto	do	1,834	36	2,037	90	2,051	02	2,786	23	2,331	98	2,882	32	2,891	07
Hamilton	do	1,654	18	1,687	98	1,358	62	1,700	99	1,906	72	1,913	90	2,246	13
London, Ont.	do	*19,833	96	2,159	70	2,328	81	2,635	76	4,565	85	3,894	60	5,586	11
Halifax, N.S.	do	1,000	00	1,513	40	1,142	32	1,304	05	1,814	53	1,835	28	2,420	09
St. John, N.B.	do														
North-West Agencies:—															
Winnipeg	do	2,253	38	2,889	73	2,811	45	7,968	46	8,306	16	8,707	75	5,791	09
Icelandic Settlement	do	2,088	57	1,200	00	1,200	00	1,200	00	1,309	20	900	00		
Dufferin (now Emerson)	do	2,305	45	2,753	22	2,315	73	3,243	33	3,369	15	2,991	04	3,854	49
Brandon	do							3,645	18	5,122	61	4,018	14	3,843	41
Qu'Appelle	do									1,691	00	1,714	26	1,618	70
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads															
Portland Agency (closed)	do	2,707	91	3,809	68	3,454	94	3,335	40	3,335	00	3,565	70	3,635	50
Chicago	do			400	00	891	65	600	00	123	50				
Detroit	do			1,441	00										
St. Paul	do			3,056	56	2,608	16	2,287	70	2,996	85	2,411	00	2,617	37
Worcester	do			5,066	34	4,974	89	6,633	54	3,378	97	2,963	98	2,479	46
Duluth	do														
Victoria	do														
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded															
Canadian Colonization	do	2,124	75	2,172	84	4,068	57	3,356	93	7,498	16	11,711	05	5,352	35
Mennonite Expenses	do	641	73	117	00										
General Immigration Expenditure, including Bonuses and Assisted															
SS. Passages, Immigration Publications and (since 1881) In-	land Transport	53,978	08	80,500	40	139,401	47	243,641	66	299,256	05	293,408	50	170,628	93
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures	do	29,117	92	23,636	23	22,247	01	36,745	69	54,825	33	61,284	39	65,050	17
Women's Protective Immigration Society	do							1,000	00	1,000	00	1,000	00	1,000	00
		198,766	97	205,852	56	206,853	19	348,346	29	431,171	60	492,822	18	310,271	67

Less—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.....	13,622 11	24,319 59	673 38	1,803 65	10,409 71	1,324 42	.....
Paid in 1879 but belonging to 1878.....	185,144 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Immigration Expenditure.....	8,801 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration.....	176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,543 74	420,761 89	431,497 76	310,271 67
.....	.....	†10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>							
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28	15,733 72	10,698 95
Halifax do.....	2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,889 24	2,621 01	3,633 04	2,910 88
St. John, N.B. do.....	1,979 32	1,313 40	1,906 16	1,860 75	1,991 79	2,124 44	2,103 54
Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	1,624 96	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50	1,460 00	1,600 00	1,709 15
Pictou Quarantine.....	700 00	1,100 65	731 00	727 26	696 21	953 25	696 25
Sydney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 65	1,088 18	2,101 63
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	806 00	915 55	849 23	1,042 49	936 71	994 92	782 42
Victoria, B.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824 27	1,419 49
Public Health (including Cattle Quarantines).....	3,197 69	16,765 23	17,106 99	26,920 69	36,844 03	45,635 14	\$37,783 60
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	.....	656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,022 31	3,400 00	3,151 81
Pictou Cattle Disease.....	.....	.....	.....	13,722 13	3,351 98	1,676 56	1,834 93
Total.....	20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44	59,850 94	59,633 98	76,669 52	64,682 65
Less—Amount of Refunds.....	.....	.....	.....	2,456 51	887 13	1,330 15	2,091 71
Total Quarantine Expenditure.....	.....	.....	.....	57,395 43	68,746 85	75,339 37	62,602 94

\* Including I.C.R.R. transport. † To recoup Immigration Expenditure in N.B. ‡ Inland Transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec Agency, as formerly. § Sheep s.ab, \$11,646.29; Public Health, \$12,453.60; Winnipeg Hospital, \$11,940, and St. Boniface Hospital, \$1,243.80. || Includes repatriation, \$1,163.75.

In addition to the preceding table, the following more perfectly classified summary of the Immigration expenditure during the Calendar Year 1885 is given :—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Canadian Agencies .....			61,909	35
London Office :—				
Staff .....	7,223	33		
Agencies .....	21,890	42		
General Expenditure.....	35,936	42		
			65,050	17
Women's Protective Society.....			1,000	00
General Expenditure, viz. :—				
Printing.....	55,641	06		
Paper.....	19,381	74		
Inland Transport.....	*32,501	23		
Assisted Passage and Commission.....	36,748	33		
Commission on children .....	3,063	00		
British Columbia bonus.....	500	00		
Repatriation.....	2,617	37		
Meals supplied to immigrants.....	10,430	26		
Ocean mail clerks.....	800	00		
Delegates expenses.....	3,759	40		
Travelling agents.....	3,685	50		
Special do .....	1,907	99		
do services.....	5,893	92		
Colonization.....	5,382	35		
			182,312	15
Total Immigration Expenditure.....			310,271	67

\* This amount is largely composed of arrears due in 1884 amounting to \$10,851.76, and \$15,889.89 due to I. C. R.R. from Nov. 1883 to April 1885. The actual cost of inland transport during 1885, was \$5,759.58.

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS.

Province.	Nationality.	1884.			1885.		
		Number.	Total.	Value.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Quebec.....	English.....	461			527		
	Irish.....	153			248		
	Scotch.....	82			113		
	Germans.....	63			85		
	United States.....	687			523		
	Canadians.....	18,532			15,324		
	Other Countries.....	641			1,334		
			20,579	379,301 50		18,154	391,737 50
New Brunswick.	English.....	108			137		
	Irish.....	40			15		
	Scotch.....	17			32		
	Germans.....	1					
	United States.....	101			147		
	Canadians.....	509			608		
	Other Countries.....	22			53		
			798	30,511 66		992	37,920 44
Nova Scotia.....	English.....	176			203		
	Irish.....	3			16		
	Scotch.....	52			47		
	Germans.....	10			8		
	United States.....	82			87		
	Canadians.....	541			553		
	Other Countries.....	15			38		
			879	30,423 75		952	32,871 00
Ontario.....	English.....	1,384			1,363		
	Irish.....	68			518		
	Scotch.....	52			366		
	Germans.....	552			394		
	United States.....	1,945			2,103		
	Canadians.....	6,686			5,319		
	Other Countries.....	514			425		
	Not stated.....						
			12,101	594,801 50		10,478	509,076 42
Manitoba.....	English.....	225			162		
	Irish.....	35			11		
	Scotch.....	71			30		
	Germans.....	31			16		
	United States.....	101			72		
	Canadians.....	143			220		
	Other Countries.....	42			68		
			648	45,543 00		579	50,344 10
P. E. Island.....	English.....	43			43		
	Irish.....	8			10		
	Scotch.....	36			22		
	Germans.....				1		
	United States.....	4			18		
	Canadians.....	94			100		
Other Countries.....	1			15			
			186	4,983 00		209	4,013 00
British Columbia	English.....				319		
	Irish.....				41		
	Scotch.....				63		
	Germans.....				60		
	United States.....				254		
	Canadians.....				142		
	Other Countries.....				58		
						937	59,312 00
	Total.....		35,191	1,085,563 41		32,301	1,085,274 46

\*The Customs Returns for British Columbia appearing in the report of the agent for Victoria, B.C., are omitted here, to avoid duplication.

## IMMIGRANTS by Nationalities with Customs Returns.

Province.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Quebec.....	527	248	113	85	523	15,324	1,334	18,154
New Brunswick.....	137	15	32	.....	147	608	53	952
Nova Scotia.....	203	16	47	8	87	553	38	952
Ontario.....	1,353	518	366	394	2,103	5,319	425	10,478
Manitoba.....	162	11	30	16	72	220	68	579
Prince Edward Island..	43	10	22	1	18	100	15	209
British Columbia.....	319	41	63	60	254	142	58	937
Totals.....	2,744	859	673	564	3,204	22,266	1,991	32,301

The number of arrivals in the above table, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown:—

Customs Arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878..	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880 .....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987
do 1884.....	35,191
do 1885.....	32,301

This statement does not take into account the considerable numbers of persons who have come across the frontier, of whom it has not been possible to obtain any record. This movement has been stimulated by the greater depression which has been known to prevail in the United States than in the Dominion.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses as settlers' goods, amounted, in 1882, to \$925,612, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to \$1,085,564 in 1884, and to \$1,085,274 in 1885.

The value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants during the year is thus reported at the various agencies:—

	1884.		1885.
Halifax .....	\$ 142,548	\$	283,898
St. John.....	43,894		8,630
Montreal <i>via</i> U. S. ports.....	204,100		327,800
Coaticooke .....	15,359		.....
Ottawa.....	45,000		33,800
Kingston.....	68,188		45,663
Toronto { Cash.....\$138,000 }	232,050	Cash...\$127,400 }	215,100
{ Effects..... 94,050 }		Effects. 87,700 }	
Hamilton .....	793,395		510,445
London.....	135,495		55,145
British Columbia—Effects.....	91,004		93,111
Winnipeg.....	1,958,275		1,485,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,729,308		\$3,058,592

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1885 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz:—

Reported at Agencies .....	\$3,729,308 00	\$3,058,592 00
do Customs .....	1,035,564 00	1,085,274 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In all .....	\$4,814,872 00	\$4,143,866 46

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken to the North-West by immigrants during the past year, of which, however, it was impossible to obtain an accurate record.

The following table will show, for the purpose of comparison, the value of cash and effects reported as brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875, the date at which this record was commenced:—

Years.	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866

A comparison of the results of operations of the Department, in 1884 and 1885, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized :—

	1884.	1885.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	103,824	79,169
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$1,814,872 00.	\$4,143,866 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism .....	\$431,497 76	\$310,271 00
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs) .....	\$6 28	\$6 62
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	\$4 15	\$3 92

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers, since 1875, is as follows :—

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.
1875 .....	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00	27,382 \$10 83
1876 .....	14,490 do	19 60	25,633 11 12
1877 .....	15,223 do	12 00	27,082 6 78
1878 .....	18,372 do	9 63	29,807 6 23
1879 .....	30,717 do	5 74	40,492 4 35
1880 .....	27,544 do	6 59	38,505 4 71
1881 .....	32,587 do	6 32	47,991 4 30
1882 .....	81,904 do	4 23	112,458 3 08
1883 .....	98,637 do	4 26	133,624 3 15
1884 .....	68,633 do	6 62	103,824 4 15*
1885 .....	46,868 do	6 28	79,169 3 92

The operations of the Department have been carried on with a view to as rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service.

## VI.—QUARANTINE.

### GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montizambert, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse-Isle, reports thirty-six vessels at his station during the year as having infectious diseases on board, or coming from ports declared infected. A number of cases of small-pox, the only

\*As however, during 1884, there was paid the sum of \$51,195 29, incurred in 1883, the actual expenditure of 1884 would be \$380,302 47. Taking this figure as the actual expenditure incurred during the year, the *per capita* cost not including Customs was \$5 54, and the *per capita* cost including Customs was \$3 66. No such advance was carried forward from 1884.



infectious disease that presented itself during the year, were removed to Quarantine Hospital, all of which recovered with one exception.

Dr. Montizambert was authorized by me to attend the sitting of a General Health Conference, held at Washington, on 8th December, in view of the common interest of the whole continent in matters pertaining to maritime sanitation ; and his report, together with that of Dr. Covernton, who represented the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario, are published in the appendices herewith.

Dr. Montizambert reports that Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, who made during the summer an official inspection of the quarantines on the Atlantic seaboard, took the ground that sufficient sanitary precautions, either of States or Provinces at the ocean ports, were the conditions on which alone free intercourse could be permitted with Chicago and the State of Illinois, the State laws admitting of a species of "boycotting" for protection in health matters, something similar to that put in effect on our Niagara frontier during the autumn.

#### QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician at the Port of Quebec, reports that more healthy immigrants never came to these shores than those that arrived during 1885. He shows that the outbreak of small-pox in Montreal could not be introduced by any of those immigrants, as it broke out in that city before navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence was opened.

#### SYDNEY QUARANTINE.

Dr. McLeod, Inspecting Physician, reports eleven patients admitted to hospital there for treatment, of whom nine recovered and two died. He also reports quarantining three vessels during the season, which immediately on the arrival of the ship were cleaned and fumigated. Dr. McLeod reports an outbreak of small-pox at Sydney, which, however, was speedily checked by the exertions of the local Board of Health. Strict investigation showed that its commencement was in no way attributable to the Quarantine Hospital.

#### ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of infectious diseases coming under his notice, but that in three instances he disinfected vessels in which deaths had occurred from infectious diseases, prior to arrival at his station.

#### HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, Inspecting Physician at Halifax, reports only two cases of sickness requiring removal to Quarantine Hospital during the year. Vessels arriving there from infected ports were carefully watched, and the officers of the same generally appreciated the necessity for care and precaution.

## CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician, states that there were no infectious diseases requiring hospital attention until the middle of November, when two cases of small-pox had to be dealt with. The captain and crew of the infected vessels were removed, the ships thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. After thirteen days, showing no signs of disease, they were allowed to rejoin their ship. All vessels arriving were rigidly examined, and neither passengers nor crew allowed to land unless previously vaccinated.

## PICTOU.

Dr. Kirkwood, Inspecting Physician, reports two cases of small-pox at his station, both of which were fatal. He reports the local Board of Health rendering him every assistance to prevent the importation of small-pox into that port.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

Dr. Jackson, Inspecting Physician at Victoria, reports one vessel with small-pox passing his station before inspection. The captain was reprimanded, as he pleaded ignorance of the case. No other case of contagious disease arrived at that port.

## TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, Visiting Physician of the institution, reports three deaths during the year, and three new patients admitted to hospital, the number there now being twenty-one. He reports only two known cases existing outside the institution, and that these will be brought in, in the usual way. Dr. Smith asserts that the disease is slowly dying out, and must eventually disappear from the Province. He reports visiting some suspected cases of leprosy in the Island of Cape Breton. Of all the cases examined, he found none with symptoms of leprosy, and he states that he is convinced that leprosy no longer exists in Cape Breton, even if it ever did exist there.

## VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The fourth and last volume of the census of 1881 has been published since the last Report of my predecessor, and contains the details of information indicated in that Report. The expenditure during the calendar year 1885, amounted to \$2,877.80, composed of the following items:

Salaries.....	\$1,649.00
Miscellaneous.....	13.25
Printing.....	1,155.66
Stationary.....	59.89

A census of the three provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was taken in August last, under the provisions of the 48-49 Vic., cap. 3, hereinbefore referred to, a report of which in printed form has been already submitted to Your Excellency and laid before Parliament. The expenditure incurred on account of this census, amounted to \$4,185.16, during the year 1885, the items being as follow :—

Commissioners and enumerators.....	\$1,361.00
Officers and clerks.....	2,575.25
Miscellaneous.....	137.76
Printing.....	111.15

The following is a statement of the origins of the population of the three Provisional Districts of the North-West Territories :—

	Whites.	Half-breeds.	Indians.	Totals.
<i>Assiniboia.</i>				
Broadview.....	6,760	84	1,523	8,367
Qu' Appelle and Regina.....	6,320	570	2,850	9,540
Moose Jaw.....	2,344	224	48	2,616
Swift Current .....	197	48	118	363
Maple Creek.....	296	91	78	465
Medicine Hat.....	657		75	732
Total .....	16,574	1,017	4,492	22,083
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>				
Carrot River.....	128	69	1,573	1,770
Prince Albert .....	1,472	2,156	1,745	5,373
Battleford .....	292	369	2,942	3,603
Total .....	1,892	2,594	6,260	10,746
<i>Alberta.</i>				
Edmonton.....	1,595	1,004	3,017	5,616
Calgary and Red Deer .....	2,069	207	3,191	5,467
McLeod .....	1,214	26	3,210	4,450
Total .....	4,878	1,237	9,418	15,533
Totals for the three Provisional Districts.	23,344	4,848	20,170	48,362

The population of these three districts, as recorded in the census of 1881, was 26,080, the increase in a little over four years being 85 per cent. The population of those parts of the North-West Territories, not included in the census of 1885, was in 1881, 30,931, and it has remained nearly stationary: The total population of the North-West Territories is therefore about 80,000.

## VIII.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics for 1884 have been published since the last Report of my predecessor, and those of 1885 are now being compiled and tabulated for the printer. The expenditure for the calendar year amounted to \$2,692.86, composed of the following items:—

Returns.....	\$ 2,234.72
Salaries.....	431.50
Miscellaneous.....	12.00
Printing.....	14.64

## IX.—HEALTH STATISTICS.

In addition to the cities and towns referred to in the Report of my predecessor which had appointed Statistical Officers and sent in returns, I have now to state that Sorel came in on the 2nd July, Three Rivers on the 27th October, and London on the 3rd December.

Monthly bulletins have been published regularly since June last; and the annual Report is now in the hands of the printers. This will not, however, contain the returns of Three Rivers, Sorel and London, as returns for only fractions of a year have been received from each.

The expenditure for payments to Statistical Officers in cities and towns during the year, was \$2,843.90; payments for mortuary returns from cities and towns was \$327.85; extra clerks 1,258.00; travelling \$346.75; miscellaneous \$163.50, and Queen's Printer \$284.74, making a total of \$7,224.74.

The Appendices herewith annexed contain the reports of the High Commissioner, of the Agents in Europe, also of those in Canada, the reports of Quarantines, and special reports.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARLING,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA, March, 1866.

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REPORT

ON

ALLEGED EXODUS

ON

WESTERN FRONTIER.

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OTTAWA, 29th March, 1886.

SIR,—The reports of investigations into the alleged exodus on our Western frontier, and particularly at the ports of Detroit and Huron, which I have been instructed to make, yearly, since 1880, are practically brought to a close by the publication of the subjoined circular of the Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States :—

“ WASHINGTON, D.C., 20th February, 1886.

“ To Collectors and other officers of the Customs :

“ Since it appears to be impracticable to procure under existing laws, accurate statistics of immigrants arriving in the United States from British North American possessions and Mexico, you are hereby directed to discontinue the collection of statistics of such immigration until otherwise directed.

“ DANIEL MANNING,  
“ Secretary.”

I had collected the necessary figures and facts of the same nature as those of former years, with which to rebut the statements of a large, alleged, emigration at the ports above mentioned, which were, to a quite recent period, published in monthly bulletins by the Washington Bureau; but as these figures have been entirely omitted from the general returns in the December quarterly report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, laid before Congress, I think it is better not to enter into any detailed criticism of statements thus discredited.

I submit, however, for your consideration, the statistics of passenger traffic, showing the total movement *from* Canada and *to* Canada, at the several points at which the Grand Trunk Railway system touches the United States, both east and west, for the year ended 30th June last; and also the same as respects the Canada Southern Railway crossing the peninsula of Ontario; together with the movement

of passengers from Eastern United States to Western United States, and *vice versa*, by both these railway systems. These figures, over the official signatures of the responsible officers of these railways, are appended to this report.

The results, as they affect Canada, may be stated as follow :—

Net total <i>outs</i> by Grand Trunk Railway.....	159,393
Net total <i>ins</i> do do .....	157,018
Net loss in the fiscal year.....	2,375
<i>Outs</i> by Canada Southern.....	20,202
<i>Ins</i> do do .....	17,189
Loss in the fiscal year.....	3,013

I have no means of ascertaining whether any of these *outs*, by the Canada Southern, were European passengers who had purchased tickets in Canada, there being no elimination of this nature as in the case of the Grand Trunk figures.

Taking the figures by the Grand Trunk system, as they have now been afforded in this form for three years, we have the following results :—

In the year ended June, 1883, net gain to Canada, or difference between <i>ins</i> and <i>outs</i> .....	4,692
In the year ended June, 1884, net gain to Canada, or difference between <i>ins</i> and <i>outs</i> .....	2,907
In the year ended June, 1885, net loss.....	2,375

These figures, in three years, thus show that taking the difference between the *ins* and the *outs* at all the points at which the Grand Trunk Railway touches the United States, there has been a gain or net immigration of 5,224.

There are other channels of communication between Canada and the United States, but for the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the Grand Trunk system is by far the most important, including, as it does, the movement both ways of French Canadians in the east and Ontarians in the west, and, therefore, affords a clear indication of the nature of the movement of the population.

There is another feature in the figures which I submit to you with this report, which has an important bearing on the migration of population between the east and the west, in the United States, and to which I think it well to call attention. The net total number of passengers (eliminating European) from the Eastern United States to the Western United States was, by the Grand Trunk Railway system, in the year ended June last, 83,268. The net total from the Western

United States to the Eastern, 56,563. The difference or net loss to the Eastern States by this migration, being the large figures of 26,705. By the Canada Southern, however, the difference between the passengers from the Eastern States, or perhaps more properly from New York, to the Western States, was in favour of the latter only 940.

Perhaps, in closing these reports, I may be permitted to add, in view of the not always pleasant nature of the controversy to which they have led with United States officials, that it is a satisfaction to me to find the soundness of my positions so thoroughly vindicated by the circular of Mr. Manning, the facts established having been simply in the interest of truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

*Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.*

To the HON. JOHN CARLING,

Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

P. S., 3rd April.—Since the printing of the above report I have been favoured by Mr. Nicol Kingsmill with the figures of passenger traffic for the last six months of the calendar year 1885, of the Canada Southern Railway, which somewhat alter the aspect presented by the fiscal year ended 30th June. In the last six months there were:—

<i>Outs</i> from Canada.....	32,592
<i>Ins</i> from United States.....	32,520
	<hr/>
Loss in six months.....	72
	<hr/> <hr/>

And for the same six months, taking the migration between Eastern and Western United States, by the same railway, we have the following:—

Going West.....	37,686
Going East.....	42,730
	<hr/>
Gain to East in six months.....	5,054
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the whole calendar year by this railway the figures stand:—

<i>Outs</i> from Canada.....	52,794
<i>Ins</i> from United States.....	49,709
	<hr/>
Loss in calendar year.....	3,085
	<hr/> <hr/>

And the migration between the Eastern and Western States, by the figures of the Canada Southern Railway, shows the following result for the year 1885:—

Going West.....	69,110
Going East.....	75,094
Gain to East.....	<u>5,984</u>

J. L.

## PASSENGER RETURNS FROM GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THROUGH PASSENGER STATISTICS.

PASSENGERS from United States to Canada.

Entering at	Half-year ending December, 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.
Sherbrooke.....	2,349	1,417	3,766	3,935
Coaticook.....	7,981	5,032	13,013	25,594
St. John's.....	24,119	18,015	42,134	50,749
Prescott.....	385	269	654	957
Port Hope.....	206	65	271	459
Toronto.....	116	7	123	2,500
Suspension Bridge.....	24,195	15,473	39,668	51,673
Sarnia.....	16,066	10,110	26,176	31,411
Windsor.....	20,709	12,501	33,210	39,338
	96,126	62,889	159,015	206,616
European passengers included.....			1,997	1,778

PASSENGERS from Canada to United States.

Leaving at	Half-year ending December, 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.
Sherbrooke.....	1,781	2,076	3,857	5,260
Coaticook.....	7,922	3,708	11,630	15,087
St. John's.....	22,706	19,992	42,698	54,684
Province Line.....	142	99	241	214
Prescott.....	374	382	756	682
Port Hope.....	363	96	459	138
Suspension Bridge.....	25,507	14,611	40,118	50,897
Sarnia.....	20,201	14,760	34,961	45,653
Windsor.....	19,561	9,807	29,368	38,326
	98,557	65,531	164,088	210,941
European passengers included.....			4,695	9,010

T. B. HAWSON,  
Traffic Auditor.





**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

PASSENGERS from Manitoba to United States, all-rail through Canada.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at								Grand Totals.	
	Sarnia.				Windsor.				1885.	1884.
	Half-year ending Dec., 1886.	Year ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1886.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.		
Coaticooke .....	4	6	10	37	.....	1	1	11	48	
St. John's .....	6	12	18	101	2	.....	2	22	123	
Prescott .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	
Suspension Bridge.....	58	20	78	102	92	9	101	108	210	
	69	38	107	242	94	10	104	142	384	

T. B. HAWSON,  
Traffic Auditor.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT of East-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Western to Eastern States.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at						Grand Totals.			
	Sarnia.			Windsor.			1885.	1884.		
	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.			Total.	Year ending June, 1884.
Sherbrooke.....	19	18	37	34	.....	2	2	4	39	38
Coaticooke .....	982	375	1,357	2,595	421	173	594	1,141	1,951	3,736
Sutton.....	604	103	707	969	60	12	72	180	779	1,149
St. John's.....	2,652	1,437	4,079	4,882	758	246	1,004	1,011	5,083	5,893
Prescott.....	355	275	630	726	145	72	217	307	817	1,033
Suspension Bridge.....	12,866	9,113	21,979	17,523	15,543	10,342	25,885	26,269	47,864	44,092
	17,478	11,311	28,789	27,029	16,937	10,847	27,774	28,912	56,563	55,941

T. B. HAWSON,  
Traffic Auditor.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**  
**PASSENGERS from United States to Manitoba, all rail, through Canada.**

Entering at	Leaving Canada at								Grand Totals.	
	Sarnia.				Windsor.				1884.	1885.
	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.	Half-year ending Dec., 1884.	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year ending June, 1884.		
Coaticooke.....	79	47	126	163	.....	.....	.....	7	126	170
St. John's.....	60	13	73	50	.....	.....	.....	2	73	52
Prescott.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6
Suspension Bridge.....	54	57	111	62	4	15	19	22	130	84
	193	120	313	260	4	15	19	32	332	312

T. B. HAWSON,  
*Traffic Auditor.*

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS from Eastern Provinces of Canada to Manitoba, all-rail, *vid* United States.

Leaving Canada at								Grand Totals.	
Sarnia.				Windsor.					
Half-year, ending December, 1885.	Half-year, ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year, ending June, 1884.	Half-year, ending December, 1884.	Half-year, ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year, ending June, 1884.	1885.	1884.
676	1,888	2,564	4,908	79	192	271	1,154	2,835	6,062

PASSENGERS from Manitoba to Canada, all-rail, *vid* United States.

Entering Canada at								Grand Totals.	
Sarnia.				Windsor.					
Half-year, ending December, 1884.	Half-year, ending June, 1884.	Total.	Year, ending June, 1884.	Half-year, ending December, 1884.	Half-year, ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year, ending June, 1884.	1885.	1884.
857	642	1,499	3,127	103	199	302	2,008	2,801	5,135

STATEMENT of East-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from West to East (Tourist).

Entering Canada at Toronto, and Leaving at	Half-year, ending December, 1884.	Half-year, ending June, 1885.	Total.	Year, ending June, 1884.
Sherbrooke .....				6
Coaticooke.....	41	1	42	69
St. John's.....	351	72	423	1,163
Sutton.....	4	6	10	40
Prescott.....	39		39	45
	435	79	514	1,323

T. B. HAWSON,  
Traffic Auditor.

PASSENGER RETURNS FROM CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.  
(MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, Auditor's office; Detroit, Nov. 13, 1885).

THROUGH PASSENGER STATISTICS.

Passengers from United States to Canada. || Passengers from Canada to United States\*

Entering at	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.	Leaving at	Half-year ending June, 1885.	Total.
Suspension Bridge.....	2,581	17,189	Suspension Bridge .....	3,366	22,202
Buffalo .....	2,788		Buffalo .....	2,544	
St. Clair.....	68		St. Clair .....	15	
Detroit .....	11,752		Detroit.....	14,277	

Statement of East Bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Western to Eastern States.

Statement of West Bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Eastern to Western States.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at		Total.	Entering at	Leaving Canada at		Total.
	Detroit, Half-year ending June 1885.	St. Clair, Half-year ending June, 1885.			Detroit, Half-year ending June 1885	St. Clair, Half-year ending June, 1885.	
Susp. Bridge.	32,319	45	32,364	Susp. Bridge	31,417	7	31,424

Passengers from Canada to Manitoba, all rail, *via* United States.

Passengers from Manitoba to Canada, all rail, *via* United States.

Leaving Canada at Detroit, half-year ending June, 1885 .....	1,333	Entering Canada at Detroit, half-year ending June, 1885 .....	783
--	-------	---	-----

Passengers from United States to Manitoba, all rail, through Canada.

Passengers from Manitoba to United States.

Entering Canada at	Leaving Canada at	Total.	Leaving Canada at	Entering Canada at	Total.
	Detroit.			Detroit.	
Suspension Bridge .....	85	85	Suspension Bridge .....	122	122

D. A. WATERMAN,  
*Auditor.*

GEO. E. KING,  
*Ticket Accountant.*

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (Michigan Central Railroad Company, D. A. Waterman, Auditor; Geo. E. King, Ticket Accountant, Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1886).

## EXHIBIT A.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Statement of Passengers passing through the Dominion *en route* for Half Year ending December, 1885.

WESTERN TO EASTERN STATES.				EASTERN TO WESTERN STATES.			
Leaving at	Entering Canada at		Total.	Entering at	Leaving Canada at		Total.
	Detroit.	St. Clair.			Detroit.	St. Clair.	
Suspension Bridge..	42,643	87	42,730	Suspension Bridge.	37,674	12	37,686

## EXHIBIT B.

## Michigan Central Railway through Passenger Statistics.

FROM CANADA TO UNITED STATES.			FROM UNITED STATES TO CANADA.		
Leaving at	Half-year ending December, 1885.	Total.	Entering at	Half-year ending December, 1885.	Total.
Suspension Bridge.....	4,754	32,592	Suspension Bridge.....	4,256	32,520
Buffalo.....	10,841		Buffalo.....	10,898	
St. Clair.....	55		St. Clair.....	111	
Detroit.....	16,942		Detroit.....	17,255	

## EXHIBIT C.

## Michigan Central Railway all Rail through Canada.

MANITOBA TO UNITED STATES.			UNITED STATES TO MANITOBA.		
Leaving at	Entering Canada at	Total.	Entering at	Leaving Canada at	Total.
Suspension Bridge.....	Detroit.....	225	Suspension Bridge.....	Detroit.....	13

EXHIBIT D.

Michigan Central Railway all Rail *vid* United States.

MANITOBA TO CANADA.		CANADA TO MANITOBA.	
Entering Canada at Detroit for half-year ending December, 1885.....	489	Leaving Canada at Detroit for half-year ending December, 1885.....	113

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(Michigan Central Railroad Company; D. A. Waterman, Auditor, Geo. E. King, Ticket Accountant; Detroit, Michigan, 2nd April, 1886).

EXHIBITS FOR YEAR 1885.

A.

Statement of Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route*.

Western to Eastern States.				Eastern to Western States.			
Leaving at	Entering Canada at		Total.	Entering at	Leaving Canada at		Total.
	Detroit.	St. Clair.			Detroit.	St. Clair.	
Suspension Bridge.	74,962	132	75,094	Suspension Bridge	69,091	19	69,110

B.

Through Passenger Statistics.

Leaving at	From Canada to United States.	Total.	Entering at	From United States to Canada.	Total.
	Year 1885.			Year 1885.	
Suspension Bridge.....	8,120	52,794	Suspension Bridge .....	6,837	49,709
Buffalo.....	13,385		Buffalo.....	13,686	
St. Clair.....	70		St. Clair.....	179	
Detroit .....	31,219		Detroit .....	29,007	



C.

All rail through Canada.

Manitoba to United States.			United States to Manitoba.		
Leaving at	Entering Canada at	Total.	Entering at	Leaving Canada at	Total.
Suspension Bridge.....	Detroit.....	347	Suspension Bridge.....	Detroit.....	98

D.

All rail *via* United States.

Manitoba to Canada.			Canada to Manitoba.		
Year.	Entering Canada at	Total.	Year.	Leaving Canada at	Total.
1885.....	Detroit.....	1,372	1885.....	Detroit.....	1,444



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# APPENDICES.

## No. I.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(Mr. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith, my annual report for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1885, with tables giving the numbers of immigrants brought to this port by each line of steamers, their nationalities, trades and callings, general destinations, &c.

The total arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1885, were: Cabin, 2,497; steerage, 14,533. Total, 17,030.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1884, show a decrease of 14,499 souls.

#### COMPARATIVE Tables of Arrivals, 1884 and 1885.

Where From.	1884.		1885.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	3,478	20,557	2,305	10,873	.....	10,857
Ireland.....	84	3,506	50	1,582	.....	1,958
Scotland.....	230	2,845	142	1,800	.....	1,133
Total from United Kingdom....	3,792	26,908	2,497	14,255	.....	13,948
Via United States, odd ships.....	.....	829	.....	278	.....	551
Cabin.....	3,792	27,737	2,497	14,533	.....	14,499
		3,792		2,497		
Grand Total.....	.....	31,529	.....	17,030		

Showing a decrease of 13,948 in the immigration from the United Kingdom and 551 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships which arrived with passengers was 102.

The average passage of the Allan Line, was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 10½ days; Londonderry, 9½ days; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 11½ days; from Ireland, 1½ days; London steamers from London, 13 days; extra steamers from Liverpool, 12 days; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11½ days; Belfast, 10½ days; Temperley's London Line, 15 days; Bristol Line from Bristol, 1½ days.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line of vessels was as follow—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool .....	1,796	7,483	9,279
do do Londonderry .....	15	1,210	1,225
do Glasgow steamers from Glasgow .....	142	1,800	1,942
do do Queenstown .....		5	5
do do Londonderry .....		51	51
do London steamers from London .....	28	776	804
do do Plymouth .....		91	91
do Extra steamers from Liverpool .....	6	2	8
do do Queenstown .....	1	40	41
Dominion Line from Liverpool .....	435	2,383	2,818
do Belfast .....	34	276	310
do Bristol .....	34	92	126
Temperley's London Line .....	3	19	22
Bristol Line from Bristol .....	3	27	30
Via United States, odd ships, &c. ....		278	278
	2,497	14,533	17,030

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follow—

Lines.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Russians.	Austrians.	Icelanders.	Bosnians.	Total.
Allan Line—Mail steamers from Liverpool....	7,488	432	240	217	849	47	6				9,279
do do Londonderry.....		1,225									1,225
Glasgow steamers from Glasgow .....			1,836				13	93			1,942
do Queenstown .....		5									5
do Londonderry .....		51									51
London steamers from London .....	795	7				2					804
do Plymouth.....		91									91
Extra steamers from Liverpool.....	8										8
do Queenstown .....		41									41
Dominion Line—From Liverpool .....	1,754			293	634	51	37		49		2,818
do Belfast .....		310									310
do Bristol .....	126										126
Temperley Line—From London .....	22										22
Bristol Line—From Bristol .....	30										30
Via United States, odd ships, &c .....	197	36	23		6	4	12				278
	10,511	2,107	2,099	510	1,489	104	50	18	93	49	17,030

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1885, compared with those of 1884, were as follow —

	1884.	1885.
English .....	18,638	10,511
Irish .....	4,473	2,107
Scotch .....	3,040	2,099
Germans .....	1,237	510
Scandinavians .....	3,451	1,489
French and Belgians .....	150	104
Italians .....	35	....
Russians .....	322	50
Austrians .....	95	18
Icelanders .....	38	93
Roumanians .....	50	...
Bosnians .....	...	49
	<u>31,529</u>	<u>17,030</u>

The number of single men arrived was, 5,977.

The number of single women arrived was, 2,154.

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers, as per passenger lists, were as follow :—

Farmers .....	1,061
Farm labourers and labourers .....	5,449
Mechanics .....	886
Clerks .....	26
	<u>7,422</u>

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1885:—

By Whom Sent	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			
Dr. Barnardo, London .....	134	60	206	.....	400
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow .....	55	49	252	2	358
Miss Macpherson .....	55	17	103	12	187
Catholic Children's Protective Society, Liverpool .....	37	31	86	24	178
Miss Eye .....	.....	43	76	9	128
Boys' Home, Southwark, London .....	68	.....	28	.....	96
Mrs. Birt .....	8	19	44	11	82
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton .....	20	11	51	.....	82
East London Family Emigration Fund (Lady Hobart) .....	17	13	13	10	53
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London, (Cardinal Manning) .....	24	3	20	1	48
Shaftesbury Boys' Home, London .....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
Feltham Reformatory .....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham .....	.....	1	18	1	20
Rev. Lord A. Douglas, London .....	13	.....	2	.....	15
Mr. Whitewill, Bristol .....	4	10	.....	.....	14
Waifs' and Strays' Association, London .....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Red Hill, Reformatory .....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
D. Shea, Birkdale .....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Liverpool Industrial School .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Protestant Orphan Society, Dublin .....	1	2	.....	.....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,746</b>

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 1,760 souls, equal to 1,452½ adults, including 853 souls, equal to 708 adults, which arrived here, *via* Halifax, during winter seasons 1884-85.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males.....	952	952
Females.....	349	349
Children.....	303	151½
Infants.....	155	.....
	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,452½</u>

Their nationalities were:—

English.....	1,213	1,000½
Irish.....	218	200½
Scotch.....	124	90
Germans.....	117	85
Scandinavians.....	37	29½
French and Belgians.....	39	35
Austrians.....	12	12
	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,452½</u>

They were forwarded to the following places:—

Lower Ports.....	32	29
Eastern Townships.....	59	49½
Montreal.....	273	241½
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	6	6
Ottawa.....	114	96
Central District.....	454	351
Toronto.....	755	617½
West of Toronto.....	67	62
	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,452½</u>

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, were as follow:—

Eastern Townships.....	Adults. 366½	
Montreal.....	1,885½	
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	307½	
Total Province of Quebec.....		2,559½
Ottawa City.....	451½	
Ottawa District.....	290	
Kingston City.....	353	
Kingston District.....	636	
Toronto.....	2,308	
West of Toronto.....	1,871½	
Total Province of Ontario.....		5,910
Lower Ports.....	96½	
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	1,399	
British Columbia.....	12	
		<u>1,507½</u>
		9,977
To which add ½ for children and infants.....		3,325
Total number of souls remaining in Canada....		<u>13,302</u>



Eastern States (adults).....	120
Western States do .....	1,329
	<u>1,449</u>

The total expenditure at this agency, exclusive of transport, for the year ending 31st December, 1885, was as follows:—

*Immigration.*

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants.....	\$3,283 00
Agency charges.....	2,956 56
Salaries of staff.....	4,825 00
Repairs, supplies, &c.....	767 13
Pay of Guardians of Lévis sheds.....	1,953 75
Local transport.....	84 70
Five returned emigrants.....	50 00
	<u>          </u>
Total Immigration.....	\$13,920 14

*Quarantine.*

Inspecting Physician, salary.....	\$1,200 00
do do boat service.....	400 00
do do medicines, stationery, &c.....	98 50
	<u>          </u>
Medical attendance, Lévis—Drs. Lafleur, Ladrier and Lacerte.....	127 00
	<u>          </u>
	1,825 50
	<u>          </u>
Total expenditure at Agency.....	\$15,745 64

The immigrants of 1885 were of the usual classes, and landed in a healthy condition. Those bound for Manitoba and the North-West were of a superior class—generally, people of means. Many were families going to join friends who came out last season, selected homesteads and prepared houses for their reception.

Towards the end of 1884, on the completion of the Canadian Pacific and other minor Railways and public works, large numbers of navvies and labourers, who for several years found profitable labour on these works, were thrown out of employment. Many of them were farmers sons and labourers from the older Provinces, who returned to their homes during the winter and spring of 1885, to follow their former occupations on the farm, or as ordinary labourers in towns and villages, which, to some extent, lessened the demand for newly-arrived unskilled labour.

The demand for ploughmen, really good farm hands and female domestic servants continued, and all of these classes who arrived found immediate employment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

*Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries whence they sailed, during the seasons 1884 and 1885.

*England.*

	1884.	1885.
Liverpool.....	23,237	12,105
London.....	623	826
Plymouth.....	...	91
Bristol.....	175	156
	<u>24,035</u>	<u>13,178</u>

*Ireland.*

Londonderry.....	1,701	1,276
Belfast.....	617	310
Queenstown.....	710	46
Black Sod Bay.....	140	...
Clew Bay.....	274	...
Kenmore.....	148	...
	<u>3,590</u>	<u>1,632</u>

*Scotland.*

Glasgow.....	<u>3,075</u>	<u>1,942</u>
<i>Via</i> United States, odd ships, &c.....	<u>829</u>	<u>278</u>

**RECAPITULATION.**

England..	24,035	13,178
Ireland.....	3,590	1,632
Scotland.....	3,075	1,942
<i>Via</i> United States, odd ships, &c.....	829	278
	<u>31,529</u>	<u>17,030</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 until 1885, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829-1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834-1838.....	28,561	64,804	11,061	485	1,846	96,857
1839-1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844-1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	34,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,764	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,163	1,424	3,678	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,160
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,628	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	867	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,296
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
1884.....	24,035	3,590	3,075	.....	829	31,549
1885.....	13,178	1,632	1,942	.....	278	17,030
	681,218	539,919	179,393	184,284	20,671	1,605,485

Yearly average, 28,166.

I. STAFFORD,  
Government Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1885.

WHERON	CLASS.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of days on passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						Total Number of Souls on Board.	DEATHS ON PASSAGE.							
					Cabin Passen- gers.	Adults		Children from 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Embarge	BIRTHS		Adults.		Children		Total.
						M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England.	Steamers.....	78	12½	175,618	2,306	5,640	2,811	1,058	1,032	334	10,875	1	1	3	.....	1	4		
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Ireland.....	*Steamers.....	2	.....	4,377	50	773	545	124	100	41	1,583	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1		
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Scotland.....	Steamers.....	23	11½	56,316	143	818	455	250	238	49	1,800	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1		
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Germany.....	do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Norway and Sweden .....	do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Via United States.....	Odd ships, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	47	19	8	13	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Totals .....	.....	102	.....	236,211	2,499	7,422	3,808	1,451	1,368	437	14,536	1	1	5	.....	1	6		

\* Steamers touching at Irish ports are included in English and Scotch steamers.

TABLE No. 1.—Concluded.

WARRIOR.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.						Grand Total Landed at Quebec.					
		Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.								
		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.		Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.			
		Total Deaths.		Total.		Total Deaths.		Total.		Total Deaths.		Total.							
England.	Steamers.	1						5	5,637	2,811	1,058	1,032	6,695	3,842	335	10,873	2,305	13,178	
	Sailing Vessels																		
Ireland	Steamers.							1	772	545	124	100	896	645	41	1,582	50	1,632	
	Sailing Vessels																		
Scotland.	Steamers.							1	818	455	250	228	1,068	683	49	1,800	142	1,942	
	Sailing Vessels																		
Germany.	do																		
Norway and Sweden.	do																		
Via United States.	Odd ships, &c								191	47	19	8	210	55	13	278		278	
Totals.		1						7	7,418	3,858	1,451	1,368	8,869	5,226	438	14,533	2,497	17,030	

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS

Males	1,420
Females	858
Children	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,497</b>

L. STAFFORD,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1886.

**RETURN of the Number of Immigrants Arrived, and their Destination, during the Year 1885, via United States, odd Ships, &c.**

	Married.		Single.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Souls	Adults.
Steerage .....	35	27	156	20	19	8	8	5	278	251½
<i>Nationalities.</i>										
English.....	25	12	112	16	16	5	7	4	197	175½
Irish.....	5	8	17	3	.....	1	1	1	36	33½
Scotch.....	3	5	10	1	2	2	.....	.....	23	21
Scandinavians.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	5½
French and Belgians.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Other Countries, Austrians.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>251½</b>
Assisted out by Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	1	20	10

General Destinations of Steerage Passengers.	Adults.	Total.	Remarks.
Eastern Townships.....	16	111	General health of immigrants good. Farmers, 21; laborers, 157 mechanics, 13.
Montreal.....	69		
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	26		
<b>Total Quebec.....</b>			
Ottawa City.....	17	102½	
Other places in Ottawa District, including Brockville and all places on the Canada Central Railway.....	1		
Kingston District, including all East of Toronto.....	11½		
Toronto City.....	3		
Toronto City.....	65		
West of Toronto in Canada.....	5		
<b>Total Ontario.....</b>			
New Brunswick.....	21	36	
Nova Scotia.....	15		
<b>Total Canada.....</b>		<b>249½</b>	

L. STAFFORD,  
Government Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1885.

## No. 2.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixteenth annual report of the proceedings of this agency, with statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

*Distribution of Immigrants.*

Statement A, showing the number of immigrants arrived at this agency, their nationality, trades or occupations; also, number assisted with free transport.

*Where Distributed.*

Statement B, showing the points to which immigrants have been distributed from this agency for the year 1885.

*Arrivals via United States.*

Statement C, showing the number of arrivals from the United States, viz.: *via* New York, Boston and Portland, and amount of capital brought by them.

*Immigrant Children.*

Statement D, showing the number of children who have arrived under the care of benevolent ladies and gentlemen. The children were healthy, fresh, and well trained, and seemed to enjoy their prospects very much, and will no doubt become good settlers in time.

*Food and Clothing.*

Statement E shows list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes at Montreal.

*Rates of Wages.*

Statement F shows average rates of wages at Montreal, paid to mechanics, labourers and domestic servants.

*Arrival of Immigrants at Port.*

Statement G shows number of immigrants carried by Beaver Line of steamers from Liverpool and landed at the port of Montreal during the summer season of 1885, to which myself and staff have given personal attendance during the season.

*Health of Immigrants.*

The health of the immigrants arriving this season has been remarkably good, infectious or contagious or any other disease not being heard of, owing, no doubt, to the excellent quarantine precautions.

---

*Demand for Labour.*

The demand for labour has been good. The arrivals have fallen short of the demand; nevertheless, those who have arrived during the past season have been of an improved class, both male and female, and found no difficulty in getting ready employment.

*General Appearance of Immigrants.*

The class of immigrant arrivals, I have observed, in general appearance, habits and social position, has been a decided improvement over other years, with every likelihood of improving from year to year, owing to the many valuable pamphlets published under official authority, that have so ably handled the matter of immigration to this Dominion.

## CONCLUSION.

I cannot close these remarks without returning thanks to the several officials and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Canada Shipping Company (Beaver Line) and Customs officials, from whom I have received, on all occasions, the most courteous consideration, and their willing and cheerful aid.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. J. DALBY

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS				GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL.			
	M.	F.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
19	21	8	32	21	2	6	3	3	1	9	10	2	8	8	3	15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	26	13	43	33	5	6	.....	.....	.....	11	12	2	13	13	5	30	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
32	27	13	42	28	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	23	1	13	13	1	29	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
30	26	9	44	21	6	4	.....	.....	.....	5	21	.....	8	8	7	29	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
16	4	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5	6	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
12	6	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4	2	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
160	128	52	206	134	15	18	5	.....	1	51	73	5	51	51	26	127	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206

JOHN J. DALEY,  
Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 206 persons have been distributed for the Year 1885.

Stations.	Number of Immigrants.	Stations.	Number of Immigrants.
		Brought forward .....	34
Arthabaska.....	1	Ottawa.....	22
Arnprior.....	1	Orms town.....	1
Belle ville.....	1	Papineauville.....	1
Brome Corners.....	3	Quebec.....	34
Cowansville.....	2	Richmond.....	2
Carleton Place.....	1	Renfrew.....	16
Cobourg.....	1	Sherbrooke.....	10
Frelighsburg.....	1	Sutton Flats.....	2
Farnham.....	1	St. Césaire.....	4
Glen Sutton.....	3	St. John's, Que.....	2
Granby.....	1	St. Armand.....	3
Halifax.....	1	St. Jérôme.....	6
Howick.....	1	St. Hyacinthe.....	1
Joliette.....	1	Toronto.....	32
Knowlton.....	6	Upton.....	2
Kingston.....	2	Valleyfield.....	15
Lancaster.....	1	Waterloo.....	14
Lachute.....	4	Wales.....	1
North Troy.....	2	Warden.....	4
Carried forward .....	34	Total.....	206

JNO. J. DALEY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Arrivals at Montreal Immigration Agency, *via* United States, during the Year 1885.

Months.	Via New York.	Via Boston.	Via Portland.	DESTINATION.				Total Souls.	Money.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Province of Manitoba.	Western States.		
1885.									\$
January ..	57	41	198	60	180	5	51	296	21,100
February ..	61	38	222	60	209	8	44	321	22,000
March ..	59	49	313	122	176	23	101	421	19,700
April ..	74	77	449	86	306	16	192	600	27,600
May ..	106	103	.....	49	104	36	20	209	28,700
June ..	91	114	.....	54	97	34	20	205	35,300
July ..	114	104	.....	51	112	23	32	218	32,000
August ..	52	73	.....	25	67	20	13	125	16,500
September ..	78	90	.....	38	87	22	21	168	26,300
October ..	120	73	.....	38	108	19	28	193	32,000
November ..	90	67	28	41	94	6	44	185	27,800
December ..	83	67	139	57	176	11	45	289	38,800
Totals .....	985	896	1,349	681	1,715	223	611	3,230	327,800

JOHN J. DALEY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and Destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Date.	Name of Person.	Number of Children.	Destination.
1885.			
April 8.....	Mr. Owell.....	155	Peterboro'.
do 15.....	Mr. and Mrs. Kelly.....	100	Selleville.
do 15.....	Mr. Merry.....	65	Stratford.
do 29.....	Mrs. Fynn.....	54	Niagara Home.
May 12.....	Mrs. Birt.....	80	Knowlton.
do 13.....	Mr. and Mrs. Pendelbury.....	81	Hamilton.
do 17.....	Mrs. Yates.....	90	Kingston.
do 17.....	do.....	40	Hamilton.
do 19.....	Mrs. Quarrier.....	99	Selleville.
June 1.....	Mr. Merry.....	60	Stratford.
do 17.....	Mr. Owell.....	74	Peterboro'.
do 23.....	Miss Groom.....	*21	Manitoba.
do 26.....	Mr. Quarrier.....	140	Selleville.
do 30.....	Mr. Hart.....	12	Marchmont.
July 2.....	Mr. Gibbon.....	94	London, Ont.
do 13.....	Father Seddon.....	10	Toronto.
do 13.....	Miss Edwards.....	20	Ottawa.
do 26.....	Mr. Owell.....	93	Peterboro'.
do 26.....	do.....	30	Toronto.
Aug. 3.....	Miss Soffe.....	73	Niagara Home.
do 9.....	Mr. Merry.....	57	Stratford.
Sept. 21.....	Mr. Owell.....	44	Peterboro'.
do 27.....	Miss Cunningham.....	38	Kingston.
Total.....		1,530	

\* Mutes.

JOHN J. DALEY,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT E.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal.**

Provisions, &c.	\$ cts.	Clothings, &c.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.....	5 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs., 20c.; brown, 6 lbs	0 18	do over do from \$8 to.....	12 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 20	Trousers, from \$2.50 to.....	3 50
do fresh.....	0 25	Vests, from \$1 to.....	2 00
Beef, per lb., 12c.; mutton, 10c.; veal, 12c.;		Shirts, flannel, from \$1.50 to.....	2 00
pork.....	0 10	do cotton.....	1 00
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	do underwear.....	0 75
Candles, per lb.....	0 08	Drawers, woollenware.....	0 75
Cheese, per lb., 15c.; coffee, 25c. to.....	0 30	Hats, felt, from \$1 to.....	2 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 50	Socks, worsted, from 25c. to.....	0 30
Eggs, per dozen, from 25c. to.....	0 30	do cotton 20c. to.....	0 25
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....	5 50	Blankets, per pair, from \$3 to.....	5 00
do do 2nd do from \$4.50 to	5 00	Rugs.....	1 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	2 50	Flannel, per yard, 30c. to.....	0 50
Fish, dry or green cod, per 100 cwt.....	7 00	Cotton shirting, per yard, from 8c. to ...	0 12
Firewood, per cord, from \$6 to.....	7 00	Sheeting, per yard, from 8c. to.....	0 10
Ham, per lb., 15c.; do shoulders, per lb	0 12	Canadian cloth, per yard, from 35c. to...	0 50
Herrings, per barrel, from \$4 to.....	4 50	Shoes, men's, \$2.50; women's.....	2 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 20	Boots do \$3.50 do.....	2 50
Milk, per quart.....	0 08	India rubber ove shoes, men's, 75c.;	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 50	women's.....	0 60
Pepper, per lb.....	0 20		
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 35		
Rice, per lb., 5c.; soap, yellow, per lb....	0 07		
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	0 06		
Salt, per bushel.....	0 25		
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 50		
do green do.....	0 45		
Tobacco, per lb.....	0 50		

JOHN J. DALEY,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

## STATEMENT F.—Average rates of wages in the Montreal Agency, for the Year 1885.

Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
do per month and board.....	15 00	25 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	5 00	10 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Bricklayers do.....	1 50	2 50
Carpenters do.....	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	22 00	28 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do.....	1 50	1 75
Wheelwrights do.....	1 25	1 50
Gardners, per month, with board.....	20 00	25 00
do per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Female cooks, per month.....	8 00	10 00
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00
Female domestics, per month.....	5 00	10 00
General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners, per day.....	1 50	2 00
Mill hands, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers, per day.....	1 75	2 50
Saddlers, per day.....	1 50	2 00
Bootmakers, per day.....	1 25	2 00
Tailors, per day.....	1 00	2 00

JOHN J. DALEY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent*

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT G.—Showing number of Immigrants carried by Beaver Line Steamers from Liverpool, and landed at the Port of Montreal, during Summer Season, 1885.

Date arrived at Montreal.	Steamers.	No. of Steerage Passengers.									Cabin Passengers.		
		For Canada.			For United States.			Total.			Adults.	Children.	Infants.
		Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.			
May 11	Lake Nepigon.....	41	8	3	10	.....	.....	51	8	3	2	.....	.....
do 15	Lake Huron.....	119	54	17	11	.....	.....	130	54	17	6	.....	.....
do 13	Lake Winnipeg.....	23	1	1	6	.....	.....	29	1	1	1	.....	.....
do 20	Lake Superior.....	40	10	5	25	1	.....	65	11	5	26	3	1
do 28	Lake Champlain.....	47	8	4	10	.....	.....	57	8	4	.....	.....	.....
June 2	Lake Manitoba.....	36	9	3	14	1	.....	50	10	3	10	1	.....
do 20	Lake Nepigon.....	33	17	1	16	.....	.....	49	17	1	.....	.....	.....
do 23	Lake Huron.....	31	1	1	4	.....	.....	38	1	1	10	.....	1
July 2	Lake Winnipeg.....	76	88	2	5	2	.....	81	90	2	7	.....	.....
do 8	Lake Champlain.....	47	17	6	1	.....	.....	48	17	6	2	.....	.....
do 13	Lake Superior.....	89	4	2	3	.....	.....	62	4	2	13	.....	.....
do 23	Lake Nepigon.....	35	1	3	1	.....	.....	36	1	3	.....	.....	.....
do 26	Lake Huron.....	37	8	3	5	.....	.....	42	8	3	6	.....	.....
Aug. 4	Lake Winnipeg.....	26	11	3	4	.....	.....	30	11	3	2	.....	.....
do 12	Lake Champlain.....	24	16	3	.....	.....	.....	24	16	3	1	.....	.....
do 17	Lake Superior.....	29	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
do 24	Lake Nepigon.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 30	Lake Huron.....	19	9	2	11	5	.....	30	14	2	20	2	2
Sept. 13	Lake Winnipeg.....	10	2	1	2	.....	.....	12	2	1	10	1	.....
do 22	Lake Champlain.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 26	Lake Superior.....	23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	7	.....	43	6	1
Oct. 7	Lake Nepigon.....	7	4	.....	2	.....	.....	9	4	.....	2	.....	.....
do 11	Lake Huron.....	15	2	.....	1	.....	.....	16	2	.....	12	3	1
do 19	Lake Winnipeg.....	16	1	1	7	.....	.....	23	1	1	2	.....	.....
do 25	Lake Champlain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nov. 1	Lake Superior.....	30	12	1	4	.....	.....	34	12	1	21	.....	.....
do 16	Lake Huron.....	18	7	3	5	.....	.....	23	7	3	7	.....	1
		871	307	65	151	9	.....	1,022	316	85	222	16	7

Total No. of steerage immigrants to Canada..... 1,041 statute adults.  
do do United States. 156 do  
1,197 do  
do cabin immigrants to Canada..... 232 do

JNO. J. DALEY,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report accompanied by the usual statements for 1885.

## ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.
English.....	326	11	337
Irish.....	194	7	201
Scotch.....	29	1	30
Germans.....	123	106	234
Scandinavian.....	42	15	57
French.....	11	...	11
Finnish.....	2	10	12
Hungarian.....	25	...	25
Sent to other parts of agency from Quebec.	390	..	390
Total.....	1,147	150	1,297

The total capital brought in by immigrants, was \$33,800. To the above might be added a statement showing the persons, with value of their effects, who arrived at the ports of entry from the United States as settlers, owing to the depression existing in that country. These, however, are reported direct to your Department from the Customs, and so are not counted in the above table:—

During the year temporary relief was granted to 223 souls:—

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English.....	45	8	10	63
Irish.....	26	11	15	52
Scotch.....	1	...	..	1
German.....	23	9	18	50
Scandinavian.....	22	2	...	24
French.....	2	...	...	2
Finnish.....	8	1	1	10
Hungarian.....	21	...	...	21
Total.....	148	31	44	223

The immigrant arrivals were disposed of in the following order, viz.:—  
Province of Ontario:

City of Ottawa.....	370	
do Brockville.....	1	
do Toronto.....	9	
do Kingston.....	4	
County of Carlton .....	116	
do Renfrew.....	138	
do Lanark .....	16	
do Prescott.....	15	
do Wentworth .....	5	
do Stormont.....	5	
do Welland.....	1	
do Frontenac .....	1	
do Dundas.....	1	
do Durham .....	2	
Algoma District.....	27	
Nipissing District.....	15	
Muskoka District.....	14	
	<hr/>	
	740	
Add to above Ottawa District.....	390	
	<hr/>	
		1,130
Province of Quebec:		
City of Quebec.....	7	
do Montreal .....	6	
do Hull.....	5	
County of Ottawa.....	82	
do Pontiac.....	15	
do Compton.....	5	
	<hr/>	
		120
Manitoba.....		36
United States.....		11
		<hr/>

*Summary.*

Province of Ontario.....	1,130	
do Quebec.....	120	
do Manitoba.....	36	
United States.....	11	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		<u>1,297</u>

The amount of money sent to Great Britain and Europe, by immigrants who have settled here lately and in former years, for the purpose of assisting friends or relatives to come out, is shown in the following table:—

English .....	\$ 193 25
Irish.....	378 00
German .....	1,471 40
Scandinavian.....	90 00
Finnish.....	136 15
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>\$2,268 80</u>



Of the 234 Germans who arrived at this agency, a considerable number had been sent for by relatives, who remitted the amount necessary to provide their passage, a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of the senders. There was also a fair influx of Scandinavians, who form a very desirable class of settlers. Of the small boys and girls who were sent out here from London, the greater portion were from Cardinal Manning, and were, on their arrival, placed in charge of St. Patrick's Home, from which institution they were distributed. The number of female domestic servants was in no way equal to the demand, whilst labourers and mechanics arrived in sufficient numbers to meet all orders. Wages have not been as high as in former years, but I experienced no difficulty in finding employment for all. Usually the demand for labour far exceeds the supply, but the number of hands who were from time to time, dismissed from railway works, owing to their completion, met all requirements. The completion of public works in this vicinity will exercise a material effect in the future on the labour market here, and if an extraordinary tide of immigration was to set in there would be difficulty in placing the arrivals out at service, or in finding them employment.

The phosphate mines of this district have been very beneficial in consuming large amounts of produce raised by settlers in the vicinity, but only a few immigrants have been employed at the works, as mining-foremen will not engage hands unless already skilled in mining, and the men already employed there have evinced very little desire to change their labour. The wages paid them with good substantial board are fair, and I have heard of no complaints against their employers. The large capital invested in phosphate mining is telling beneficially on the country adjoining the mines.

In view of the discontinuance of payment by both the Dominion and Ontario Governments of inland fares from Quebec, and the discontinuance by the Provincial Government of supplying meals, I would respectfully suggest that persistent representations be made with the object of causing all parties purchasing tickets to have their fare to their destination prepaid. This would materially prevent disappointment on landing at Quebec, and at the same time would strengthen the hands of the agent here whom the immigrants naturally blame for apparent negligence or want of attention.

It has unfortunately happened during the last three or four years, that quite a number of destitute families arrived at the close of the fall, or in the early winter for whom it is very difficult to provide. Earlier in the year this class would not be so difficult to deal with, but at the approach of winter when labour is curtailed, these people are apt to remain on my hands for considerable time. I would respectfully request, that if possible measures should be adopted to limit this class of arrivals.

In addition to the arrivals enumerated by me, there are, as happens every year, a number who reach this district without reporting themselves to me, and of these I can give no report.

The harvest in the Ottawa district was a bountiful one, and produce of all descriptions is bringing a good price. The farming community are fairly prosperous and a general aspect of comfort is apparent.

I have to express my thanks to Mr. J. Dyke, your Liverpool agent, for the great care evinced in transmitting the money forwarded to him from time to time for prepaid passage to its destination, and for the special attention shown by him to all those so sent for, whilst passing through Liverpool. The exactness and care shown by him in manipulating the large amount of passage money sent from here is particularly apparent from the fact that there has never been any discrepancy between his accounts and mine. I have also to state that on several occasions Mr. Dyke has personally made up a deficiency in passage money, when a sufficient sum had not been forwarded to convey a party to this country. I have also to express my thanks to Messrs. Conolly, Foy, Graham, and J. W. Down, your agents in the United Kingdom, for the interest shown by them towards this agency, and for their readiness to comply with any requests I may have made to them.

The Grand Trunk, Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific Railways have shown every disposition to make the transport of immigrants as speedy and comfortable as

possible. The sleeping berths provided for second-class passengers on immigrant trains by the Canadian Pacific Railway deserve especial notice. The clean condition of the cars has much to do with the general comfort as well as health of the immigrants conveyed by that line.

Trusting that my labours during the past year will meet your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

*AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the District of the Ottawa Agency in 1885.*

Farm hands are employed by the season or year. They are generally paid during spring and harvest months from \$14 to \$20 per month; and by the year from \$12 to \$15 per month, together with board.

Female farm servants, with board.....	\$ 6 00	to	\$ 8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	.....		2 50
Bricklayers do do .....	.....		2 50
Carpenters do do .....	.....		1 75
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	12 00		25 00
Shipwrights..... (None.) .....	.....		.....
Smiths..... (Very few required.) .....	.....		.....
Wheelwrights, per day, without board.....	1 00		1 50
Gardeners, with board.....	16 00		20 00
do without board.....	.....		1 25
Female cooks... ..	6 00		8 00
Laundresses.. ..	.....		8 00
Female domestics.....	6 00		8 00
General labourers, per day, without board....	.....		1 25
Miners .....	70		1 25
Mill hands.....	1 00		1 50
Engine drivers.....	.....		.....
Saddlers, per month.....	16 00		20 00
Bootmakers .....	.....	(paid by the piece.)	.....
Tailors .....	do	.....	.....

W. J. WILLS,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

STATEMENT Showing the Arrivals at Ottawa Immigration Agency for the Year ended 31st December, 1885.

	ENGLISH.			IRISH.			SCOTCH.			GERMANS.			SCANDINAVIANS			FRENCH.			FINNISH.			HUNGARIANS.			GRAND TOTAL.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
1885.																														
January.....	9	1	10	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
February.....	7	2	4	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
March.....	4	2	9	3	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
April.....	11	6	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
May.....	31	6	10	38	19	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
June.....	45	11	19	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
July.....	14	7	19	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
August.....	31	6	7	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
September.....	22	4	4	30	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
October.....	12	2	4	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
November.....	7	3	13	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
December.....	3	2	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total.....	196	52	89	337	106	47	201	16	6	8	20	119	72	43	234	48	6	3	57	5	1	5	11	10	1	12	25	185	195	907

\* NOTE.—Adding to this 390 not reporting at Agency, the Total is 1,297.

W. J. WILLIS,  
Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1885.



## No. 4.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

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GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my annual return of arrivals and departures at this agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885.

The immigrants who arrived during the past season, although less in numbers than in former years, were generally of a superior class—many bringing very considerable sums of money, amounting, with effects, as shown by my statement, to the sum of \$45,663. Still, there were a goodly number who, though poor in purse, will make good, steady, reliable settlers. These, in many cases, suffered disappointment, trial and hardships owing to the withdrawal of all aid in the way of meals, and free passes (which had formerly been supplied by the Provincial Government) to where work awaited them. Many complaints were made to me on this account by deserving immigrants, and I do hope a change in this respect will be made before the coming season of immigration, which will enable me to grant necessary relief to immigrants without means who may come under my charge, both as to feeding and forwarding them, within my district.

The health of the immigrants during the past season has been remarkably good. In fact, there has not been a single case requiring medical aid brought to my notice during the year, which has not previously happened in all my sixteen years' service.

It has been impossible for me to supply the demand in my district for farm labourers and female servants. I trust more of both these classes will be sent to me next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



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AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the District of the Kingston Agency in 1885.

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 50	
do per month and board. ....	10 00	20 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00	8 00
Masons — per day, without board .....	2 25	2 75
Bricklayers do do .....	2 25	2 50
Carpenters do do .....	1 25	1 75
Lumbermen do do .....	1 25	1 50
Shipwrights do do .....	1 25	1 50
Smiths do do .....	1 25	2 00
Wheelwrights do do .....	1 25	1 75
Gardeners, with board per month.....	15 00	20 00
do without board per day.....	1 00	1 25
Female cooks .....	7 00	10 00
Laundresses .....	7 00	10 00
Female domestics.....	5 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners .....	1 25	1 50
Mill hands.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers.....	2 00	3 00
Saddlers.....	1 25	1 50
Bootmakers .....	1 25	1 60
Tailors.....	1 25	1 75

R. MACPHERSON,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1885.

## No. 5.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my twenty-fifth annual report, showing the working of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The total number of arrivals here during that period was 8,304 souls. Of these, 7,489 came by way of either Quebec or Halifax, and 815 by the different ports in the United States. Their destinations were as follow :—

Remained in Ontario.....	5,166
Passed through to Manitoba.....	1,313
Passed through to Western States.....	<u>1,825</u>

The numbers remaining in Ontario this year fall short of those of 1884 by some 2,063. The class of immigrants were, however, superior to those of former years, and, with very few exceptions, were able to pay their way to their destinations, or to where work was to be obtained.

The demand for farm labourers during the past year has not been quite so brisk as formerly, owing to the increasing use of machinery, but we have always had applications in excess of the number arriving. The principal demand at present is for skilled farm labourers and domestic servants, the applications for the latter class, especially in the country parts, being far in excess of the supply.

The immigrants arriving at the depot during the past season have been of an exceedingly healthy class, and but very little sickness has been reported, and that almost wholly confined to children.

The past year has seen the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now that the last spike has been driven it will not only be in the interest of the company, but of the country generally, that every effort should be made to fill up the vast extent of country traversed by this railway with permanent settlers. The writings of Lord Lorne with reference to the North-West have been widely circulated in Europe. I would also allude to the opinions expressed by Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P. for Prescott, and whose statement is most valuable, coming, as it does, from an engineer of the highest standing, and one of the earliest settlers in Canada. In a letter to me, after his visit to the North-West last summer, he states that he was greatly impressed with that magnificent country, lacking but one thing—population—to make it great. He also says, further, that the most successful settlers are those who go from Ontario. This is, however, not to be wondered at, after their experience gained in this Province, and they will, no doubt, materially benefit others by their example.

One item, if adopted, would add materially to the other inducements held out to the intending immigrant, and that is, if houses were erected in advance of the settlers going in, especially those from Europe, which could be done at far less expense either by the Government, colonization companies, or Canadian Pacific Railway Company, than by the settlers themselves. Parties frequently lose more time and expense in hunting up material and procuring mechanics to do the work, besides having to board out their families all that time, than would pay for the house. If it



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were made a rule that all settlers should pay cash down for these buildings on entering into possession, the Government or companies building would run no risk of being losers.

Of the rapid growth of our city, I can only repeat what appears in the columns of our newspapers, from day to day, that it is simply marvellous. New houses and manufactories are going up in every direction. The value of the buildings erected in the city during the past year has been estimated at over \$3,000,000. This alone will show the rapid strides the city is taking. Its growth in the past has been without a parallel in Canadian history, and its position is such as to make it the distributing point for manufactured and other goods for the whole Province. By the opening of the territory stretching westward to the Pacific Ocean, tributary to Toronto, it is impossible that Toronto should cease to grow and thrive.

The great inducements held out to farmers by the demand in England for Canadian cattle and sheep has been the means of introducing a far superior stock in the market, and farmers and breeders are now turning their attention more to the improvement both of their stock and land. A larger quantity of oil cake is now consumed, while top-dressing, together with age, has greatly improved many of the permanent pastures.

The early completion of the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway will be the means of opening up a vast extent of country hitherto without any railway facilities, and of drawing a large number of settlers into the Muskoka and Nipissing districts. Already quite a number of persons of means have signified their intentions of settling there, and a society is being formed for the purpose of giving intending settlers every information and assistance possible.

The amount of capital brought into this agency by immigrants during the past year, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has been some \$127,400, and the value of their effects was \$87,700.

Thanks are due to all the lines of railway for the facilities offered, and the universal courtesy shown to immigrants by conductors, brakesmen, station agents and others, and not a single complaint has reached me of inattention or neglect while travelling.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Toronto Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals via the St Lawrence and Halifax.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADE OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.						
	United States.	Number of Arrivals via the	Males.	Females.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.R.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	Capital.	Value of Effects.		
1885.																													
January.....	89	16	50	16	67	21	5	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	84	21	96	21	114	23	7	22	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	100	32	121	32	131	30	15	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	650	221	871	221	933	447	69	183	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1781	192	1973	192	2165	163	263	602	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1440	194	1634	194	1828	140	255	287	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	1092	116	1208	116	1324	129	112	153	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	877	100	977	100	1077	495	137	108	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	579	129	708	129	837	115	88	61	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	442	77	519	77	596	94	52	47	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	262	54	316	54	370	63	46	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	93	28	121	28	139	17	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7489	1087	8576	1087	9663	1050	1040	1549	491	3	222	1747	485	306	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* These numbers are for Ontario only.

J. A. DONALDSON,  
Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants (being Farm Labourers and Domestic Servants) forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes by the Ontario Government, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton .....	5	Hamilton .....	12
Agincourt .....	11	Harriston .....	4
Allandale .....	1	Ingersoll .....	4
Alton .....	2	Innerkip .....	2
Aylmer .....	5	Islington .....	7½
Baden .....	2	Jarvis .....	5
Barrie .....	6	Kinmount .....	3½
Beachville .....	1	Kleinburg .....	1
Berlin .....	7	Lakefield .....	2
Bluevale .....	5½	Lefroy .....	1
Blyth .....	2	Lisle .....	4
Bothwell .....	1	Listowel .....	1
Bowmanville .....	6	London .....	6½
Bracebridge .....	8½	Luther .....	1
Bradford .....	11	Malton .....	9½
Brampton .....	18	Markham .....	3
Brantford .....	13	Markdale .....	1
Bridgen .....	1	Meaford .....	7½
Brooklyn .....	1	Millbank .....	1
Brucefield .....	2	Minesing .....	1
Burford .....	18	Milton .....	12
Burlington .....	2	Windsor .....	3
Buxton .....	6	Mitchel .....	6
Caledonia .....	1	Mono Road .....	1
Cannington .....	3	Mount Brydges .....	1
Campbellville .....	3½	Mount Forest .....	7
Charing Cross .....	1	New Lowell .....	2
Chatham .....	8	Newmarket .....	1
Cheltenham .....	1	Newry .....	4
Chealey .....	1½	Niagara .....	2
Clarkson's .....	2	Niagara Falls .....	3
Clifford .....	6	Norval .....	9
Coburg .....	1	Oakville .....	6
Collingwood .....	2	Cshawa .....	1
Cookstown .....	9	Ottawa .....	1
Cooksville .....	1	Owen Sound .....	2
Corinth .....	1	Otterville .....	3
Craigvale .....	1	Paisley .....	4
Chatsworth .....	2	Paris .....	18
Cobden .....	3	Parkhill .....	4½
Dundas .....	2	Parry Sound .....	19½
Douglass .....	1½	Peterboro' .....	6
Eastwood .....	5	Pickering .....	4
Exeter .....	3	Pinkerton .....	1
Essex Centre .....	1	Port Dover .....	13
Flesherton .....	15½	Port Hope .....	2
Galt .....	2	Princeton .....	1
Glenford .....	1	Richmond Hill .....	2
Garafaxa .....	1	Rosseau .....	5½
Garnet .....	1	Rymal .....	1
Georgetown .....	4½	Schaw .....	4
Glenworth .....	6	Simcoe .....	7½
Glen Huron .....	6	Springford .....	1
Goderich .....	1	Stayner .....	1
Goldstone .....	3	Stratford .....	1
Gravelhurst .....	28½	Strathalian .....	1
Guelph .....	11	Streetsville .....	5
Hagersville .....	5	Sturgeon's Bay .....	8

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Sunderland.....	2	Uxbridge.....	1
St. Catharines.....	8	Uptergrove.....	1
St. Thomas.....	8	Victoria Road.....	2
Stromness.....	2	Watford.....	1
Tara.....	1	Waterloo.....	5
Tavistock.....	2	Wellsand.....	1
Teeswater.....	8½	Weston.....	1
Thornton.....	1	Whitby.....	1½
Thorndale.....	3	Wiarton.....	1
Thornhill.....	2	Windsor.....	2
Thornbury.....	1	Woodbridge.....	3
Tilsonburg.....	2	Woodstock.....	8
Tilbury Centre.....	2	Hamilton to Corinth.....	4
Unionville.....	2	Hamilton to Niagara.....	3
		Total.....	610½

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the District of the Toronto Agency in 1885.

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 25
do per week and board.....	3 00 3 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00 6 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 50 2 75
Bricklayers do do.....	2 50 3 00
Carpenters do do.....	1 75 2 00
Lumbermen, per month.....	15 00 20 00
Shipwrights, per day.....	1 75 2 00
Smiths do.....	1 50 2 25
Wheelwrights do.....	1 50 2 00
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	15 00 20 00
do without board, per day.....	1 25 1 50
Female cooks.....	9 00 12 00
Laundresses.....	8 00 9 00
Female domestics.....	6 00 8 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25 1 50
Miners.....	1 00 .....
Mill hands.....	1 00 2.00
Engine drivers, paid by trip.....	.....
Saddlers.....	1 25 2 00
Bootmakers.....	1 25 2 00
Tailors.....	1 25 2 00

J. A. DONALDSON,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Toronto, 31 December, 1885.

## No. 6.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT,

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The past year shows a decrease of 1,509 immigrants settling in Ontario, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884.

There is also a decrease of 2,449 passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories from the United States, owing to the late unsettled state of the Territories, caused by the North-West Rebellion and the unfounded and injurious reports put into circulation by interested parties in Canada, and by real estate agents, land companies and railroad companies owning lands in Dakota and other north-west States and Territories of the American Union.

The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the Eastern and Middle States to the North-West caused a large share of the immigrant traffic from the east to go by their line, as the roads passing through New York State and Canada refused to accept the arbitrary, low and unremunerative rates adopted by the Pennsylvania Company, thereby causing a loss of traffic to the northern lines leading to Chicago and the North-West, which will account for a portion of the apparent decrease to Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

There is, also, a decrease of 35,929 immigrants reported as passing through this agency to the Western States. The decrease may be attributed to the falling off of immigration to New York, and the cut of \$1 fare made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over their system from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago and intermediate points.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency.

Statement B shows the arrivals and the departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free passes by railway.

Statement C shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the capital brought into Canada and the value of immigrants' effects.

Statement D shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence settling in Ontario.

Statement E shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the United States settling in the Dominion, and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement F shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement G shows the number of children brought into and settled in Canada by the philanthropic societies.

Statement H shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been furnished.

Statement I shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement J shows the number of passes granted and destination of the immigrants.

Statement K shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada, and their destination.

Statements L, M, N and O show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects, as reported at the respective ports of entry.

Statement P shows the total number of immigrants and the value of effects reported at the ports of entry.

Statement Q shows the number of immigrants, settling in Canada and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement R shows the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement S shows the prices of the different articles of food and raiment.

The immigrants arriving at this agency and settling in the Dominion during the past season have been of a superior class, and, with very few exceptions, did not require any assistance.

The number of mechanics and mill operatives who arrived and reported at this agency during the year shows a total of thirty-six; thirteen of whom arrived from and *via* the United States; balance, amounting to twenty-three, arrived *via* Halifax and the St. Lawrence.

The principal number of immigrants comprised agricultural and general labourers, accompanied by their wives and children.

During the past year a number of immigrants who came into this district one and two years ago, for the purpose of studying Canadian farming, have gone to the North-West Territories, for the purpose of taking up land and settling there; and during the same time a number of others have arrived from the old country, for the purpose of getting a practical knowledge of Canadian husbandry before proceeding to the North-West. Others have arrived, intending to remain and purchase farms in Ontario.

There has been an active demand for all kinds of agricultural and general labourers, which it was impossible to supply, and the demand for female domestic servants, both for the city and country, was largely in excess of the arrivals, and a large number of the applicants had to return without obtaining the desired help.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Has been in great demand during the past year. A large number of the farmers calling at the sheds and waiting upon the trains were unsuccessful in obtaining the hands that they required. Wages have been well maintained—\$150 to \$175 being paid for the year for first-class hands, and \$12 to \$15 by the month for the year, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for the summer season, and from \$20 to \$30 per month for the harvest season of four months.

Female servants have been in great demand during the year, and the applications continue to increase for all classes of domestic servants, both in the city and country, and it has been impossible to supply the numerous applications made at this agency.

#### MECHANICS.

The demand still continues light, the number of arrivals being in proportion to the demand, the number, as already stated, only amounting to thirty-six hands, including the St. Lawrence and United States routes.

#### MILL OPERATIVES.

The reported arrivals this year being less than any other previous season, have readily found employment, the demand being in excess of the supply. At present the mills are badly in want of weavers, some of the managers being compelled to advertise in the States for operatives to keep pace with the growing demand for fabrics, several of the mills running entirely on orders.

## MANUFACTURERS' OPERATIVES.

The demand for this class of labour has been fully supplied, principally from the Eastern States.

## COMMON AND SKILLED LABOURERS

Have been in good demand during the past year, contractors engaged in public works being compelled to import hands from the States to complete their contracts.

## AGRICULTURE.

The past year has again been productive of good cereal and root crops, with the exception of spring wheat in some of the northern townships, which was struck with rust. Hay and clover have been fully up to the average, the cool, damp season affording excellent pasturage.

## LIVE STOCK RAISING

Continues to increase, and now forms one of Canada's principal exports, causing a gradual change from wheat-raising to mixed farming or rotation cropping.

The increase and development of young stock still continues, and there is a good demand for all desirable lots of store cattle for feeding.

There has been a good demand for all export lots in prime condition, prices being a shade off as compared with last year's rates.

Tariff rates, both by rail and ocean, have ruled low, whilst the loss from casualties and shrinkage has been reduced to a minimum, owing to the rapid transit and improved accommodation.

Owing to the strict quarantine regulations enforced by the Government, Canadian cattle have been kept free from all contagious diseases, thereby enabling Canadian shippers to land their cattle without being scheduled by the British Government at the ports of debarkation, securing to them the advantages of the interior local markets without being compelled to slaughter on landing.

## HERDS.

The past year still shows a steady increase in the number and enlargement of the breeding establishments and the stock held by the farmers. There have also been large additions made to the leading herds by importations from the leading tribes and families from Britain.

At all the leading sales in Britain there was a keen competition for noted animals, the choice selections falling to the Canadian breeders at top prices, the greatest competition taking place at the "shorthorn" sales, Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park, securing for the noted family the favorites against all competitors.

There has been, during the year, a fair demand for thoroughbred bulls of the improved tribes, the Shorthorns still taking the lead, followed by the Polled Angus and Herefords.

At the Provincial, Toronto, Central and County shows, there was a good display of thoroughbred stock of fine quality and grand form, indicating a steady improvement amongst the different tribes.

At the annual Christmas fat stock shows held in the counties, the animals evinced great merit both in form and condition, which was especially noticeable amongst the high class grades, being the result of the judicious selections in the crosses. At all the sales there was a keen competition, both for home consumption and export.

There has been a good demand during the year for milkers—dairy purposes—all offerings being freely taken at outside prices.

The Jerseys still attract attention, and are fast pushing to the front as the future butter cow of Canada. During the year there has been a good demand for all desirable animals, the Americans being the chief purchasers.

Holsteins are still growing in favour as a dairy cow, being well represented at the provincial and county shows, where a number of fine animals were exhibited which had recently been imported.

#### HORSES.

The demand still continues good for all useful animals for street-car purposes and for heavy draught horses; also for saddle, roadsters and carriage horses, the principal shipments having gone to the States at ruling high prices.

The imports during the year have been on a liberal scale, some fine specimens of Clydesdale and Shire horses being amongst the number.

The leading breeders of thoroughbreds have also made additions to their studs by the importation of new blood from some of the principal stables in England and the United States.

#### SHEEP.

Owing to the low price of wool, a number of farmers are turning their attention more to cattle feeding than sheep raising. The importations during the past year have been on a liberal scale, the Downs predominating over the Leicesters and Cotswold.

#### HOGS.

There has been a good demand for all grades for home packing and curing.

During the year the hog cholera developed to a serious extent in the counties of Kent and Essex, and also in a few localities in the counties of Oxford and Brant.

Owing to the energetic and stringent measures adopted by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, under the powers of the Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals, assented to 20th July, 1885, the disease was soon brought under control, and by the co-operation of the farmers it is anticipated that it will soon be effectually stamped out.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

The make still continues to increase, both in quantity and quality, although the prices during the past season have ruled low, both for home consumption and export.

The butter industry of the Dominion is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, a large portion of the article being of an inferior grade.

The dairies and creameries that have adopted the factory system are turning out a prime article, for which outside figures are paid.

#### LUMBER.

There has been a good demand for the local building trade and for general purposes, the principal supply of lumber used in this district being manufactured on the Georgian Bay and on the line of the Northern and North-Western Railways.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The business has improved during the past year, especially in the textile fabric manufactories, the mills having started on full time to meet the growing demand for all classes of domestic goods. There is also a better feeling in the iron trade, the foundries having been run on full time, with a larger output than any previous year. The machine shops have also been fairly employed. All other factories have been kept running, whilst other new industries have been put into operation, and another rolling mill has been started for the manufacturing of bar and rod iron.

The building trade has also been very active, more buildings having been erected during the year than in any other previous one in the history of the city.



## FLOUR MILLS

Have been fairly active during the year, running altogether on Canadian wheat.

## RAILWAYS.

The past year has been very severe on all classes of railway property, caused by the severe competition entered into by some of the railway managers on lines leading to and from Chicago and other western points. One of the chief causes that has brought about the ruinous competition has been owing to the numerous fast freight lines established upon the same roads, the agents of the same company cutting rates against each other.

Grain has been carried from Chicago to New York for 10 cents per 100 pounds, a distance of 983 miles, the emigrant rate from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago and intermediate points being \$1, and from New York to Hamilton first-class passengers have been carried at \$1.40, a distance of 497 miles.

Although the through traffic has been carried at a serious loss, the local rates have been well sustained at paying rates.

Owing to the heavy losses sustained by carrying through freight, railway managers have been compelled to cut down the wages of the employés, although the volume of traffic shows an increase.

At a late meeting of the pool managers of the through lines, rates have been established on a paying basis, the roads already showing an increase in the mileage earnings.

All railway supplies, including coals, have ruled exceedingly low during the year.

## COMMERCE.

A good deal of caution has been exercised during the year both by the wholesale and retail trade, the retailers buying sparingly, thereby reducing stocks in all the stores throughout the country, the goods now manufactured and imported being required for actual consumption.

## FREE GRANT LANDS.

As the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway approaches completion from Gravenhurst to Callander, there is more enquiry respecting the free grant lands situated in the Province of Ontario.

A portion of the Ontario free grant district is well adapted for settlement, other tracts being suitable for grazing purposes.

The migration from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-West Provinces has been high, an increase having taken place in the number going to British Columbia.

There has also been a large falling off of Canadians leaving for the North-West States, and the movement to Dakota may be said to have entirely ceased, the railway land companies and real estate agents having withdrawn their agents from Canada, their field of operations being broken up, so far as relates to this Province, the advantages offered by the Dominion Government in Manitoba and the North-West Territories being of a more liberal character, and the land and climate are better, whilst the country is free from cyclones and floods.

There has been, during the past year, a large number of enquiries from Sweden and other European countries respecting the North-West Territories, and a movement may be anticipated to set in during the coming season from the European continent to the fertile lands of the North-West.

There is also a large interest manifested in the Eastern and Middle States of the American Union from the action taken by the Department in circulating posters, folders and pamphlets, as all the leading railways in the States are

now co-operating with the Dominion for the purpose of securing a share of the emigrant traffic leaving there for the North-West and British Columbia.

During the past year the managers and superintendents of the different railways engaged in carrying live stock through Canada from the Eastern to the Western States have exercised great vigilance in carrying out the regulations referring to the Contagious Disease Act of the Dominion, and at all times I have had every assistance granted by Mr. Stiff, the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, and by Mr. John Crompton, the Eastern General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railway.

In visiting Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and the International Bridge at Fort Erie, I found the returned live stock cars on west-bound trains well cleaned and disinfected previous to crossing the river into Canada.

During the past year pleuro-pneumonia has spread to an alarming extent in portions of the Eastern, Middle and Western States of the American Union, and the disease is still increasing, and will continue to do so unless the Federal Government at Washington amend the legislation, so as to enable the Federal officers to enforce the Contagious Disease Act, and to apply it to the whole of the States in the Union.

At present each State deals with its own local laws in relation to the disease, so that if any one of the several States should pass and put into force a law for the purpose of stamping it out, the next or neighbouring State taking no action would neutralize the effort of another State adopting remedial laws for the suppression of the plague.

To prevent the undesirable position in which the separate States find themselves placed, several of them are now petitioning Congress to pass the necessary legislation for the better protection of the stockmen throughout the country, who have suffered terribly during the past season from lung disease and splenic fever, which will ultimately lead to ruin, unless concerted measures are adopted to stamp them out.

The foregoing remarks will also apply to hog cholera, which is steadily increasing in the Western and South-Western States.

By strict and close watchfulness in the carrying out of the Dominion Contagious Disease Act, the Quarantine laws and rules regulating the cattle traffic, this country may continue to enjoy immunity from the diseases that are now ravaging the herds and droves in the United States to the south and west of us.

The ocean rates from Europe to all American ports have ruled very low during the whole of the season, the regular rate from Liverpool to Hamilton being \$17.40 by steerage to New York, thence by first-class rail to Hamilton, with a cut rate of \$14.40 on prepaid passages.

The low rates to New York, thence to Hamilton, Chicago, the West and North-West, have been the means of diverting a portion of the immigrant travel from Quebec to the New York lines.

By reference to statement H, it will be noticed that a large reduction has taken place in the relief granted to immigrants, which is principally attributable to the superior class of settlers arriving this season and the demand for their labour.

The whole of those relieved with meals and lodgings in the month of June were not chargeable to the Department, the funds being remitted to this agency by the Rev. R. Mackay, Secretary of the London Congregational Union Self-help Emigration Society, under whose auspices they were sent out.

Referring to the low price of coals, the American coal companies have deducted the whole amount of the Canadian duty on large contracts, in addition to the regular discount allowed to Canadian dealers.

Out of the small number of mechanics arriving during the season, thirteen of them have been taken into one single establishment, and there has been a fair demand for all first-class hands. At the same time, inferior and unskilled operatives have had great difficulty in finding employment.

The work of this agency has been very progressive during the last decade, as

will be noticed by a comparison of the number of communications passing through this office, as noted below:—

Communications inwards and outwards, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1885.....	6,958
Communications inwards and outwards, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1875.....	1,217
Increase .....	<u>5,741</u>

Owing to the opening up of Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West, and circulating maps, folders, posters and pamphlets from this office in the United States, and along the leading lines of railways, the correspondence has been very much increased, from enquiries made in regard to the public lands of the Dominion, routes, rates and expense of settling, and other matters pertaining to immigration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by Philanthropic Societies and the Collectors of Customs at the Ports of Entry, the Number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railway, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		Total Number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.		Went to Manitoba.		Went to Western States.		Nationality of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodging.	Number of Free Passes.
	the St. Lawrence and Halifax	via the United States.	the United States.	via the United States.		of Ontario.	to Manitoba.	to Western States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.							
Philanthropic societies ..	1,578	27,511	29,089	4,698	1,292	23,099	1,907	439	663	708	794	187	409	52	14	56					
Customs returns ..	426	.....	426	426	.....	.....	343	183	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total 1885.....	2,004	28,498	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099	2,363	481	878	759	1,207	423	409	52	14	56					
do 1884.....	3,312	63,119	66,431	7,620	3,741	55,070	3,149	640	835	846	964	1,186	2,561	1,269	621	322					
Increase.....	1,308	34,631	35,929	1,509	2,449	31,971	786	159	43	87	243	763	2,152	1,217	607	266					
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.



STATEMENT D.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence at the Hamilton Agency, and the Destinations for 1885.

	Total.	NATIONALITY.						DESTINATION.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States
1885.										
January.....	39	34	3	2				39		
February.....	28	22	2	4				28		
March.....	51	47		4				51		
April.....	132	110	7	9	6			132		
May.....	540	469	37	34				540		
June.....	181	103	22	56				181		
July.....	134	86	17	30	1			134		
August.....	122	73	21	28				122		
September.....	136	83	31	22				136		
October.....	122	71	30	21				122		
November.....	69	49	9	11				69		
December.....	24	14	6	4				24		
Children's Homes....	1,578 426	1,161 243	185	225 183	7			1,578 426		
Total.....	2,004	1,404	185	408	7			2,004		

JOHN SMITH,  
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the United States at the Hamilton Agency, and the Destinations for 1885.

	Total.	NATIONALITY.						DESTINATION.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizen.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
1885.										
January.....	2,460	324	265	213	815	81	762	180	65	2,215
February.....	1,362	175	153	118	415	78	423	170	63	1,129
March.....	1,769	245	206	166	560	80	512	230	73	1,466
April.....	4,853	490	499	279	2,007	96	1,482	310	139	4,404
May.....	2,197	286	291	186	724	93	617	332	113	1,752
June.....	2,998	451	421	207	965	91	863	408	131	2,459
July.....	2,492	365	353	243	781	94	656	230	154	2,108
August.....	2,542	353	294	196	833	97	769	300	119	2,123
September.....	1,768	283	241	140	521	91	492	230	126	1,412
October.....	1,951	334	269	210	562	102	474	339	144	1,468
November.....	1,583	287	269	145	418	75	389	232	94	1,257
December.....	1,536	240	206	122	427	79	461	159	71	1,306
1886	27,511	3,834	3,467	2,225	9,028	1,057	7,900	3,120	1,292	23,099
Customs.....	987	213	42	32	51	413	236	987	.....	.....
Total.....	28,498	4,047	3,509	2,257	9,079	1,470	8,136	4,107	1,292	23,099

JOHN SMITH,  
Government Immigration Agent.



STATEMENT F.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency, arriving *vid* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the departures and their general destination, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals <i>vid</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>vid</i> the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English.....	1,161	3,834	4,995	2,363	213	2,875
Irish.....	185	3,467	3,652	481	195	3,018
Scotch.....	225	2,225	2,450	878	174	1,613
Germans.....	7	9,028	9,035	759	151	8,176
United States Citizens.....		1,057	1,057	1,207	263	.....
Other Countries.....		7,900	7,900	423	296	7,417
Philanthropic Societies.....	1,578	27,511	29,089	.....	.....	.....
Custom's Returns.....	426	.....	426	.....	.....	.....
		987	987	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1885.....	2,004	28,498	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099
do 1884.....	3,312	63,119	66,431	7,620	3,741	55,070
Increase.....						
Decrease.....	1,308	34,621	35,929	1,509	2,449	31,971

JOHN SMITH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number of Children received in the District of the Hamilton Agency, from the Societies engaged in Immigration, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. remaining in the Home, 31st December, 1884.	No. remaining in the Home, 31st December, 1885.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home.....	57	30	87	13	13
Miss Rye's Home.....		124	124	9	13
Miss Macpherson's Home.....	115	65	183	16	14
Earl Shaftesbury's Home.....	32	.....	32	2	2
	204	222	426	40	42

JOHN SMITH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT H.—Showing the Number of Immigrants Assisted; the Number of Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes issued by Railway, from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.**

1885.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes Issued.
January.....				1
February.....				5
March.....				10
April.....				2
May.....	2	42	14	3
June.....	12	265		3
July.....	10	20		5
August.....	2	6		4
September.....	9	27		7
October.....	17	49		8
November.....				3
December.....				
1885.....	52	409	14	56
1884.....	1,269	2,561	621	322
Increase.....				
Decrease.....	1,217	2,152	607	266

JOHN SMITH,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT I.—Showing the Amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.**

	1885.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	22,970 00	33,800 00		
February.....	49,350 00	46,370 00		
March.....	30,900 00	86,175 00		
April.....	64,200 00	75,700 00		
May.....	50,125 00	74,500 00		
June.....	53,170 00	81,450 00		
July.....	47,200 00	73,500 00		
August.....	57,000 00	86,800 00		
September.....	52,500 00	91,850 00		
October.....	36,889 00	55,400 00		
November.....	25,950 00	60,100 00		
December.....	20,200 00	41,750 00		
	510,445 00	793,395 00		282,950 00

JOHN SMITH,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Destination.	Number of Passes.	Destination.	Number of Passes.
Beeton .....	3	Brought forward.....	33
Collingwood .....	4	Rockwood.....	2
Cookstown .....	1	St. Catharines.....	2
Caledonia.....	1	St. Thomas.....	2
Clifton .....	1	Simcoe .....	1
Copetown.....	3	Stewarton.....	1
Forest.....	3	Toronto.....	8
Guelph.....	2	Tottenham.....	1
Gravenhurst.....	5	Windsor.....	1
Grimsby .....	3	Welland.....	1
Listowel.....	1	Watford.....	1
London.....	4	Walkerton.....	1
Milton.....	1	Woodstock.....	1
Paisley.....	1	Zimmerman.....	1
Carried forward .....	33	Total .....	56

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry in the Hamilton District, for the Year ended 31st December, 1885.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Algoma .....	152	Brought forward.....	2,677
Bruce .....	214	Muskoka .....	162
Brant .....	187	Monck .....	62
Durham.....	10	Mantoba.....	1,292
Essex.....	181	Norfolk.....	194
Elgin.....	239	Northumberland.....	2
Frontenac.....	21	Nipissing.....	57
Grey.....	156	Ontario.....	13
Gravelle.....	9	Oxford.....	325
Halton.....	188	Peterboro'.....	7
Haldimand.....	122	Peel.....	109
Huron.....	173	Perth.....	129
Hastings.....	14	Renfrew.....	23
Kent.....	243	Stormont.....	10
Lincoln.....	190	Simcoe.....	156
Leeds.....	7	Wentworth.....	746
Lambton.....	121	Wellington.....	229
Lanark.....	10	Waterloo.....	280
Middlesex.....	440	Welland.....	286
Carried forward .....	2,677	York.....	644
		Total .....	7,403

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT L.**—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the Value of their Effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English.....	28	32	42	102	\$ cts. 7,238 00
Irish.....	2	4	2	9	286 00
Scotch.....	8	8	14	30	2,219 00
German.....	17	18	10	45	3,315 00
United States Citizens.....	40	41	61	142	9,539 00
Other Countries.....	41	45	65	151	6,820 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>29,417 00</b>

JOHN SMITH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT M.**—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the Value of their Effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English.....	13	13	25	51	\$ cts. 4,380 00
Irish.....	6	9	18	33	390 00
Scotch.....					
German.....					
United States Citizens.....	44	55	65	164	11,487 00
Other Countries.....					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>16,257 00</b>

JOHN SMITH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT N**—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	16	14	28	58	1,538 00
Irish .....	1	1	1	2	35 00
Scotch .....	1	1	1	2	400 00
German.....	3	3	3	6	300 00
United States citizens.....	25	30	36	91	3,890 00
Other Countries.....	23	29	23	75	5,874 00
	69	77	87	233	12,037 00

**JOHN SMITH,**  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT O**—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	1	1	1	2	100 00
Irish .....	1	1	1	2	400 00
Scotch .....	1	1	1	2	40 00
German.....	5	6	5	16	400 00
United States citizens.....	2	4	4	10	40 00
Other Countries .....	8	11	9	28	540 00

**JOHN SMITH,**  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT P—Showing the Number of Immigrants and the Value of Effects entered at the respective Ports of Entry in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nationality.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.	
						\$	cts.
English.....	102	51	58	2	213	13,256	00
Irish .....	8	33	1	.....	42	711	00
Scotch .....	30	.....	2	.....	32	2,619	00
German.....	45	.....	6	.....	51	3,615	00
United States citizens.....	142	164	91	16	413	25,316	00
Other Countries.....	151	.....	75	10	236	12,734	00
	478	248	233	28	987	58,251	00

JOHN SMITH,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT Q—Showing the Arrivals and Destination of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Institutes and those reported by the Customs at the Ports of Entry of Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Niagara, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	1,404	185	408	7	.....	.....	2,004	2,004	.....	.....
<i>Via</i> the United States.....	4,047	3,509	2,257	9,079	1,470	8,136	28,498	4,107	1,292	23,099
Total, 1885.....	5,451	3,694	2,665	9,086	1,470	8,136	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099
do 1884.....	9,262	6,361	4,497	28,907	1,917	21,707	67,651	8,840	3,741	55,070
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	3,811	2,667	1,832	14,821	447	13,571	37,149	2,729	2,449	31,971

JOHN SMITH,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

## STATEMENT R.—RATE of Wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Employment.	Wages.		Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinder and Printer.....	1 50	2 00	<i>Woollen Mills.</i>		
Bakers .....	1 25	1 75	Cardroom .....	0 50	1 25
Brewers .....	1 30	2 50	Spinners .....	1 00	1 50
Butchers .....	1 25	1 50	Weavers .....	0 75	1 25
Brickmakers .....	1 50	2 50	Dyers .....	1 00	1 25
Bricklayers and Masons.....	2 50	2 70	Wool Assorters .....	1 25	1 75
Boilermakers .....	1 50	2 25	<i>Cotton Mills.</i>		
Carpenters .....	1 50	2 00	Cardroom .....	0 50	1 00
Cabinetmakers .....	1 50	2 00	Spinners .....	1 25	1 50
Coopers .....	1 50	2 00	Weavers .....	0 80	1 25
Fitters .....	1 50	2 25	Overlookers .....	2 25	3 00
Laborers, common .....	1 00	1 25	<i>Females, per month, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
do farm .....	1 00	1 25	Cooks .....	9 00	12 00
do railway.....	1 15	1 25	Dairy Maids .....	7 00	10 00
Lath hands .....	1 50	2 00	Dressmakers and Milliners.....	10 00	15 00
Moulders .....	2 00	3 00	General servants .....	7 00	10 00
Millwright .....	1 75	2 25	Laundry Maids.....	8 00	9 00
Millers .....	1 25	2 00	Housemaids .....	8 00	9 00
Painters .....	1 50	2 00	<i>Monthly hands, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
Plasterers .....	1 50	1 75	Farm laborers .....	12 00	15 00
Plumbers .....	1 50	2 00	Harvest hands .....	20 00	30 00
Shoemakers .....	1 25	2 00	Lumber men.....	15 00	25 00
Shipwrights .....	1 75	2 25			
Stonecutters.....	2 75	3 00			
Saddlers .....	1 25	1 75			
Firemen, locomotive.....	1 50	1 75			
Tanners .....	1 50	1 75			
Sailors .....	1 25	2 50			
Tinsmiths .....	1 50	1 75			
Blacksmiths .....	1 50	2 25			
Pattern Makers .....	1 75	2 50			
Riveters .....	1 50	1 75			

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT S.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Class.

Articles.	Prices.		Articles.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon..... per lb.	0 09	0 10	Eggs..... per doz.	0 15	0 20
do Ham..... "	0 10	0 14	Potatoes..... per 60 lbs.	0 30	0 35
do Shoulders..... "	0 08	0 09	Salt..... "	0 50	0 00
Pork..... "	0 08	0 10	Firewood..... per cord	5 00	6 00
Beef..... "	0 07	0 12	Coals..... per ton.	5 50	6 00
Mutton..... "	0 09	0 12	Coats, over.....	6 00	10 00
Veal..... "	0 08	0 10	do under.....	4 99	6 00
Butter, fresh..... "	0 15	0 20	Pants.....	2 00	3 00
do salt..... "	0 12	0 15	Vests.....	1 00	1 50
Candles..... "	0 12	0 00	Shirts, flannel.....	1 25	2 00
Cheese..... "	0 10	0 15	do cotton.....	0 50	1 00
Coffee..... "	0 20	0 35	do underwear.....	0 49	1 00
Godfish..... "	0 05	0 07	Drawers, woollenwoven.....	0 50	0 75
Mustard..... "	0 20	0 25	Hats, felt.....	1 00	1 50
Pepper..... "	0 25	0 30	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 50
Rice..... "	0 04	0 05	do cotton.....	0 10	0 35
Soap..... "	0 04	0 06	Blankets..... per pair	2 00	5 00
Sugar..... "	0 05	0 08	Rugs.....	1 00	1 50
Tea, green..... "	0 20	0 50	Flannel..... per yd.	0 25	0 45
do black..... "	0 20	0 50	Cotton..... "	0 05	0 10
Tobacco..... "	0 35	0 45	do double sheeting.....	0 20	0 30
Cornmeal..... per cwt.	1 50	1 75	Canadian Tweed Cloth.....	0 40	0 75
Flour..... "	2 00	2 50	Shoes, men's..... per pair	1 00	1 50
Buckwheat..... "	2 00	2 50	do women's..... "	1 00	1 25
Oatmeal..... "	2 00	2 50	Boots, men's..... "	1 75	2 25
Bread..... per 4 lbs.	0 08	0 10	do women's..... "	1 25	1 75
Milk..... per qt.	0 05	0 06	Rubbers, men's..... "	0 60	0 75
Herrings..... per brl.	4 50	7 00	do women's..... "	0 40	0 50

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1885.



## No. 7.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON, ONT., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Form "A," statement shows the number of immigrants arrived at the London agency for the year, their nationality and destination.

Form "B," tabulated statement of the arrivals by the month.

Form "C," full annual statement showing the arrivals, sexes, nationalities, trades or occupations and general destination.

The arrivals have fallen off considerably, no doubt on account of the discontinuance of the system of providing meals and issuing free railway tickets to their place of destination.

The demand for agricultural labourers was much in excess of the supply in the early part of the season, and domestic servants, both for town and country service, are in as great demand as ever, and the prospect of getting a supply in this district is not at all hopeful, unless an arrangement can be made to forward them direct from Quebec to each agency in the Dominion.

The class of immigrants that arrived at this agency was very good, many with means and capital outfits.

The health of all has been very good the whole season. I had no occasion to employ medical advice or send any to the hospital.

The value of cash and personal effects brought in during the last year, as far as could be ascertained, was about \$55,000.

The prospects for the coming season are encouraging, and, no doubt, all farm and general agricultural labourers who choose this district will get employment at good, fair wages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with, at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1885.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number Distributed by Free Passes.
January .....	83	15	98	21	7
February.....	56	32	88	18	7
March.....	46	17	63	8	.....
April.....	75	45	120	.....	.....
May.....	78	38	116	.....	.....
June.....	81	51	132	.....	.....
July.....	56	35	91	.....	.....
August.....	82	23	105	.....	.....
September.....	76	41	117	.....	.....
October.....	61	29	90	.....	.....
November.....	55	13	68	.....	.....
December.....	45	17	62	.....	.....
	794	356	1,150	47	14

A. G. SMYTH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

LONDON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1885, and their Nationality, the Number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other Conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provi- sions.	Number assist- ed with Free Passes.
England.....	454	173	627	509	118	.....	.....
Ireland.....	134	66	200	129	71	.....	.....
Scotland.....	121	61	182	113	69	.....	.....
Germany.....	38	26	64	33	31	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	8	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	39	26	65	38	27	.....	.....
	794	356	1,150	834	*316	47	14

\*102 of these to Manitoba.

A. G. SMYTH,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

LONDON, 31st December, 1885.

*AVERAGE rate of Wages in the District of the London Agency in 1880.*

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 50	
do per week and board.....	1 00	1 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	6 00	1 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 50	
Bricklayers do do .....	2 50	
Carpenters do do .....	1 25	1 75
Smiths do do .....	1 50	
Wheelwrights do do .....	1 50	1 75
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	15 00	
do without board, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Female cooks.....	10 00	12 00
Laundresses .....	9 00	12 00
Female domestics.....	7 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 37
Miners.....	5 00	7 00
Engine drivers.....	2 00	
Saddlers.....	1 00	2 00
Bootmakers.....	1 50	2 00
Tailors .....	1 50	1 75

A. G. SMYTH,  
*Government Immigration Agent.*

LONDON, 31st December, 1885.



## No. 8.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N.S., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. EDWIN Mc. C. CLAY.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
HALIFAX, N. S., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ending the 31st December, 1885.

The total immigration for the year was 4,427, and classified as follows:—

Males .....	2,440
Females .....	958
Children .....	1,029
Total.....	<u>4,427</u>

It will be observed that the immigration for the year is 1,177 less than the year previous, but the class of people decidedly better, while the amount of property and money brought into the country exceeds that of any former year.

During the year quite a large number of immigrants were on my hands sick, but by good care and nursing they were all brought through safely. Among this number were two women, one of whom gave birth to a child two days before the ship arrived in port; the other a few days after. I may also state here that a German woman gave birth to a child on the train at Amherst. She was well cared for at the time, and, at her own request, was allowed to proceed on her journey to Quebec, where she arrived without any mishap whatever.

In April four parties of children were landed from the Homes of Mr. Quarrier, Dr. Barnardo, Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, as per schedule B, annexed. These children were well cared for, and appeared to be contented and happy.

I am sorry to report that during the voyage of the "Circassian" one of Dr. Barnardo's boys fell and broke his leg, while another died from diarrhoeal affection. It was on this voyage the woman gave birth to her child. During the year I visited a number of the children located by Mrs. Birt, and found them doing nicely, and well pleased with their home.

In April ten young men came out from the Industrial School of Bristol, and were placed in good homes in and around Annapolis; but not being satisfied, five of them went wandering about the country. The others are still in their places, and appear to be quite satisfied and contented.

I have had a large number of applications for children from the Homes in England, where they are so well trained before leaving for this country, and I am sure the best of homes could be found for them in any part of Nova Scotia. During the first five months of the year a number of free railway tickets were granted, but since that time very few (owing to an order issued 28th April, forbidding the granting of free inland transport), and those only to avoid other expenses. Schedule A shows destinations and numbers.

I have found it very difficult to obtain situations for all who have come out in search of employment, but have been fairly successful in doing so. The coal, iron and gold mines have all the men on hand they require, for some time at least, while the different manufacturing establishments are filled. Farm labourers

are not in great demand just now, but domestic servants always get a very warm welcome. Quite a large number of families have settled in this Province during the year, having purchased or rented partly cleared farms for themselves, and, from what I can learn, are preparing to make a good show during the next season. Through the year I have sent a large number of pamphlets on Nova Scotia to nearly all parts of the globe, the result of which has been a great many enquiries about farms for sale, or to let, and best localities for settling in.

Every attention has been paid to immigrants on landing, and no complaints have been made from any source whatever.

I wish to thank the officials of the Intercolonial Railway and steamship agents for their kindness to me, and the assistance rendered during the year.

Trusting the above comprehends all that is necessary,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN Mc. C. CLAY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

AVERAGE rate of Wages in the District of Halifax, in 1885.

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 25
do per week and board.....	5 00 8 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	none employed
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 50
Bricklayers do do .....	2 50
Carpenters, do do per week and found .....	10 00 to \$12 00
Lumbermen do do .....	15 00 20 00
Shipwrights do do .....	1 50 2 25
Smiths do do per week.....	8 00 12 00
Wheelwrights do do .....	1 25 2 00
Gardeners, with board per week .....	1 00 1 25
do without board per week .....	10 00 00 00
Female cooks " month .....	6 00 12 00
Laundresses " week .....	3 00 5 00
Female domestics " month.....	5 00 8 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00 1 25
Miners .....	0 00 0 00
Mill hands, per month.....	16 00 30 00
Engine drivers " " .....	50 00 60 00
Saddlers " day .....	1 75 2 00
Bootmakers " week .....	8 00 0 00
Tailors " " .....	10 00 12 00

**STATEMENT A.—Showing the Number of Free Passes issued at the Halifax Agency during the Year ending 31st December, 1885.**

Destination.	Number.	Destination.	Number.
Amherst.....	12	Spring Hill.....	20
Annapolis.....	24	Shubenacadie.....	1
Bedford.....	2	Stellarton.....	2
Beaver Bank.....	1	St. John.....	71
Ellers-house.....	2	Sackville.....	3
Four Mile House.....	2	Thomson.....	4
Kentville.....	17	Truro.....	9
Londonderry.....	10	Windsor.....	6
Montreal.....	1	Wentworth.....	2
Moncton.....	14	Wellington.....	1
New Glasgow.....	30½	Digby to Yarmouth.....	6
Oakfield.....	1	New Glasgow to Antigonish.....	2
Ottawa.....	1	do Mulgrave.....	2
Oxford.....	2	Spring Hill to Point Levis.....	1
Pictou.....	6	Moncton to Thomson.....	1
Point Levis.....	635½		
Rimouski.....	1		
Shelburne.....	2½		895½

**STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Children Immigrants landed at Halifax during the Year ending 31st December, 1885.**

Steamer.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	No. of Children.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
Circassian.....	April 6.....	Dr. Barnardo.....	153	.....	One boy died two days before ship arrived.
Peruvian.....	do 13.....	Miss Macpherson.....	42	23	
Hanoverian.....	do 13.....	Mr. Quarrier.....	100	.....	
Sarmatian.....	do 27.....	Miss Rye.....	.....	55	
			295	78	

EDWIN Mc. C. CLAY,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT C.—Monthly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Amount of capital and effects. \$ cts.			
	Males.	Females.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
January .....	113	30	159	122	16	10	.....	5	6	.....	8	94	11	.....	16	62	12	48	31	4	.....	1	1	.....	5,660 00
February .....	166	54	286	169	33	17	.....	12	.....	5	35	25	1	.....	27	66	14	61	78	15	.....	1	.....	.....	2,680 00
March .....	337	117	596	414	54	44	.....	76	2	6	94	65	20	45	100	16	.....	178	50	6	11	66	.....	.....	19,700 00
April .....	932	326	1,829	1,020	187	134	35	119	23	31	284	634	9	5	134	121	29	696	708	178	.....	12	85	.....	200,000 00
May .....	1,054	54	29	183	31	7	.....	5	.....	6	21	16	2	27	113	13	1	26	9	.....	20	1	.....	.....	9,150 00
June .....	73	42	41	156	113	24	11	.....	8	.....	72	.....	1	17	109	40	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,680 00
July .....	95	50	41	185	123	40	17	.....	3	3	24	61	6	4	20	94	57	11	7	5	.....	6	.....	.....	6,000 00
August .....	143	59	38	239	166	50	6	.....	1	.....	117	21	2	23	202	22	1	12	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8,000 00
September .....	68	36	20	134	68	15	19	.....	.....	.....	12	54	.....	2	26	86	11	4	14	.....	.....	7	2	.....	5,000 00
October .....	48	41	33	122	85	30	.....	.....	7	.....	23	26	.....	.....	68	10	9	2	10	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	6,000 00
November .....	163	71	80	314	255	34	.....	.....	23	.....	35	116	10	2	45	93	23	69	76	7	.....	46	.....	.....	7,850 00
December .....	166	78	49	283	236	23	.....	5	3	8	19	128	7	2	41	110	20	43	59	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,188 00
Total .....	2,443	958	1,029	4,427	2,905	539	262	42	295	36	348	554	1,673	170	43	440	267	1,151	1,169	310	7	128	154	.....	283,898 00

EDWIN McC. CLAY,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1885.



**STATEMENT D.—Monthly Return of Cabin Passengers' Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.**

	SEXES.			Total Number of Soul.	NATIONALITIES.							GENERAL DESTINATION.								
	Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
												N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.						
January.....	34	10	1	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	.....	6	5	3	...	...	...	
February.....	33	11	4	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	.....	12	4	8	...	...	...	
March.....	107	29	9	145	120	3	15	...	...	...	36	20	.....	34	49	6	...	...	...	
April.....	93	37	5	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	.....	43	30	18	...	...	1	
May.....	24	22	.....	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	2	10	.....	...	...	...	...	
June.....	23	15	19	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	36	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
July.....	22	20	2	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
August.....	47	38	9	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September.....	53	18	4	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	57	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October.....	34	29	21	84	77	...	1	...	...	6	60	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
November.....	53	29	14	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	50	17	.....	8	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
December.....	55	22	5	82	72	...	...	...	10	...	49	5	.....	19	12	3	.....	.....	.....	
	578	280	93	951	909	3	16	...	16	7	504	142	10	132	121	38	...	2	2	

E. McC. CLAY,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1885.

## No. 9.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. SAMUEL GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The past year shows a decrease of immigrants arriving and settling in this Province as compared with the year ending 31st December, 1884, which the following statements will show:—

The number of arrivals of immigrants, reported at this agency, *vid* Halifax, St. Lawrence and the United States, other than that reported at the Customs Department, are 325, viz.:—English, 234; Irish, 51; Scotch, 15; German, 1; Danes, 21; Russians, 3. Of these, 44 were mechanics, 96 domestic servants; 10 went to Quebec, 16 to Nova Scotia; 299 settled in New Brunswick: and, from what they report, are well pleased with the country, their situation and surroundings,—the agricultural portion settling on farms in different counties, either purchasing partly improved farms or taking up free grant land.

These brought in cash \$6,590, and other values, \$2,040, not reported at Customs Department.

Total settlers in this Province in 1885, by all routes, other than Halifax and Quebec, 1,085, being an increase of 50 over last year.

The travel by the International Line of steamers, plying between St. John and Boston, about the same as last year, notwithstanding trade still continues depressed. The ins were 14,840; outs, 12,671,—the outs fully 50 per cent. more than 1884, owing to confidence in their splendid new steamers "Cumberland" and "State of Maine," many travellers during summer preferring this mode of transport to railway.

My observation on the general travel, the same as reported last year. As to the number of Canadians returning, the number is yearly increasing, proving to them their own country is the best, especially for agriculturists, as the following will certify.

The number of immigrants coming into the Province by other inlets, and not otherwise reported, are as follows:—Northumberland County, 13; Victoria County, 98; Carleton County, 191; Restigouche County, 93; York County, *vid* McAdam Junction, 500; Sunbury County, 14; Charlotte County, 169; Kent County, 1—in all, 1,046, and with 39 from United States to this port, making 1,118, as coming to the Province other than *vid* Halifax and Quebec. Of this number 864 were returned Canadians who, as last year noted, having thoroughly tested the advantages and disadvantages of the United States, after from five to ten years' experience, were fully satisfied that for agricultural pursuits New Brunswick is the best adapted for them, taking into consideration its proximity to markets and the fact that agricultural products bring higher prices here than in any part of the American continent. And these bring with them in cash \$69,410; other effects, \$20,000, as ascertained up to the present. All of the parties I have written to have not, as yet, replied. Several, however, have and state they are quite satisfied. Many have come into the Province and remained, but would not make even an approximate report.

Of those reported and included in the 1,118, 128 were Europeans, and 142 natives of the United States, who, no doubt brought more or less cash and other values.

There has been during this year a large number of enquiries from Europe for partly improved farms, from tenant farmers with small capital, ranging from £150

to £250 sterling, and from those wanting free grant lands, to whom I have supplied every information asked for, sending description of farms for sale as nearly suited to their wants and means as possible, with pamphlet, maps, &c, showing where the free grants are situated and how obtainable, offering every assistance on arrival, &c.

I would also report that many mechanics, artizans and labouring classes have applied at this office for information respecting farms for sale, and where the free grant lands are situated, with a view of going into farming. being convinced that in New Brunswick it is the safest, surest and most profitable business, persuaded that agriculture and fisheries will be the principal business left for the Province, since iron is fast driving out wooden ships as ocean carriers, this business being formerly New Brunswick's large dependence.

Owing to the continued dulness in the lumber business, as well as almost all other trades, the Province has not done so large and profitable a year's business as in former years. Yet all the manufacturing industries have been busy, and have done a greater amount of work than they had reason to expect in the beginning of this year. Some are working double time, especially the rope making industry.

As for the agricultural interest, the crops being very large and prices being maintained, they have reaped a glorious harvest indeed.

Had all the parties I have written to responded, I would have been able to report a much greater number entering the Province, by its numerous inlets other than Halifax, Quebec and St. John, with a larger amount of cash and other effects than now reported.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

*AVERAGE rate of Wages in the District of the St. John, N. B. Agency, in 1885.*

Farm labourer—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 20	\$ 1 50
do per week and board.....	3 00	4 00
Female farm servants, with board, per month....	5 00	7 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 25	2 50
Bricklayers do do .....	2 75	3 00
Carpenters do do .....	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen—per month, with board.....	15 00	20 00
Shipwrights—per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do .....	1 50	. ...
Wheelwrights do do .....	2 00	3 00
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	12 00	16 00
do without board, do .....	20 00	25 00
Female cooks, do .....	10 00	12 00
Laundresses, per day, with board .....	0 60	0 75
Female domestics, per month.....	6 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 30	1 50
Miners .....	0 50	0 80
Mill hands.....	1 25	2 00
Engine drivers, per month.....	36 00	55 00
Saddlers, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Bootmakers, do .....	1 50	. ...
Tailors do .....	1 50	2 00

S. GARDNER,

*Government Immigration Agent.*



## No. 10.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. C. B. GRAMAME.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the following report of work done at the Winnipeg immigration agency during the past twelve months.

I do not think it would be possible to find in the history of any new country such a continuous list of difficulties as Manitoba has experienced since the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter to the Dominion Government, and certainly no people have ever fought the battle of pioneer settlement more vigourously, or with greater pluck and determination to succeed at all hazards, than the early settlers of this country.

In 1869-70, and until quite recently, it was a very expensive and a somewhat lengthy undertaking to reach this country. The cost of transportation, the difficulties of travel, the several weeks of time lost on the way, the high rates of freight—one would think all these would have a tendency to retard, at least, the rapid settlement of any new country. Add to this the numerous damaging reports circulated by our neighbours south of the 49th parallel, and lastly, the late internecine unpleasantness, either of which might have crippled the efforts of a less determined and energetic people.

It is pleasing to report that notwithstanding all these drawbacks Manitoba, to-day, is in a better condition financially, commercially and agriculturally, than it has ever yet been. Our people are very hopeful; our farmers are getting good prices for fair crops; our merchants seem well pleased with the brisk turn business has taken, and even Winnipeg real estate, that the outside world thought was buried beyond all possible hope of resurrection, is beginning to assert its rights and maintain its position in the market.

*What our Neighbours think of us.*

The following is taken from the American Poultry Journal, for November last, whose editor, Mr. C. J. Ward, came to Winnipeg, at the invitation of the Manitoba Pet Stock Club, to judge the exhibit of birds and poultry, the excellence of which latter is better described in Mr. Ward's own peculiar style, as follows:—

"We can, however, say that we scored the best light Brahma cock we have seen in the past five years, and one that would make Uncle Isaac smile to handle. He is a magnificent bird, and will do much good to Manitoba 'lights.' We also had the pleasure of awarding first and special prize to that magnificent pair of B.B. Red Games, 'Ivanhoe' and 'Isabel,' who have won 'many hard-fought battles' in the States, and also in Plymouth Rocks, Silver Polish, Hamburgs, &c. We found specimens that would call for the best in the States to outscore. In Pekin Ducks, we saw some wonderful young birds in size, and some as fine Bronze Turkeys as one would want to see.

"Taken altogether, the exhibition was more than creditable, and considering the difficulties that Manitoba breeders have to contend with, it was almost wonderful, but it shows conclusively that British pluck can overcome even climatic difficulties and

force Dame Nature to bend to their will. And, speaking of Dame Nature, that venerable but ever-young goddess has to get up early and just 'hump herself,' when spring opens in Manitoba, for the summer is short, and things must grow, and they do grow, as we shall tell further on."

Mr. Ward goes on to say: "After getting through our work at the Pet Stock Show, we were invited by Captain Grahame (President of Manitoba Pet Stock Club) to ride over to St. Boniface to the Provincial Fair, and in company with the Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière, Minister of Agriculture of the Province, we made a complete round of the whole fair grounds. We have visited many fairs in the United States, but we never saw a finer display of grains and vegetable products than were exhibited at St. Boniface.

"At any rate, we never saw, in Illinois, or any other State in the Union, such fine potatoes, or so many varieties, nor of such a size, as were exhibited at this fair—and this is true of other vegetables—cauliflowers, as large as a peck measure, not one specimen, but 'lots of 'em,' tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, beets, carrots, turnips and other vegetables of the very finest and largest size were displayed in abundance. And, when you come to grain—such beautiful wheat we never saw before! Oats weighing 38 to 54 pounds per bushel, with rye and barley to match. But the thing that most astonished us was, not only the excellence of all, but the enormous size, and all grown in the short summer months. Truly, Manitoba has no need to fear comparison of her products, of the same kind, with any country on the globe.

"We offer no excuse to our readers for writing thus about a country that seems so far out of their way, for most of the people on this side of the line have an idea that Manitoba is a bleak, barren country, that produces nothing but icebergs and cyclones, and a little information as to the real products will not come amiss.

"The display of cattle and horses was good, but not to be compared to that made by the State Fair in the United States. But this is a matter of time, for in a few years, at most, they will have as good as any one; for such men as La Rivière, Grahame, Burrows, Brydges, and many others, are working hard to bring Manitoba before the world, and as others discover the capabilities of this new country, it will be settled up."

#### *Increased Facilities.*

With the completion of the Canadian Pacific from ocean to ocean, and the prospect of a large immigration from Europe, especially from the continent, this country has indeed a bright future before it. The immigrant can now travel with all the ease and comfort which his means will permit. A journey, that but a few short years ago required about from six to ten weeks, can now be accomplished in about as many days, and without fear of molestation, without the danger of having to pass through the hands of the extortioner, and with a certain knowledge that the officials of the railway over which he travels in a measure hold themselves responsible for his comfort and wellbeing.

#### *Continental Immigration.*

From the present unsettled state of affairs in Europe, not only the British islands, but portions of the continent, there is every prospect of a large immigration to this side of the Atlantic. I allude especially to Denmark, from which country very encouraging letters are received at Winnipeg from time to time.

#### *Scandinavian.*

There is a large Scandinavian population in the State of Minnesota, from Denmark, Norway and Sweden—about 200,000 souls—divided as follows: Swedes, 80,735; Norwegians, 92,428; Danes and Icelanders, 11,785. (See Tabular Statement "A").

There is no reason why Manitoba should not in a very few years have a Scandinavian population of at least equal numbers with that of the State of Minnesota. As an illustration of what has already been done in one branch of this immigration, I would say that on the 25th January last the first Scandinavian Congregational Society was started in Winnipeg, with a membership of about twenty-seven. In the short space of one year they have established five different branches or church congregations, namely, headquarters at Winnipeg, with branch congregations at the following places: Manitou, Portage la Prairie, Oak Lake and Port Arthur. This society has done a great deal of good. They have spent considerable money in the interest of immigration, in addition to which about \$500 has been dispensed in charities, in assisting their fellow-countrymen who lacked the necessary means to make a beginning on their homesteads.

The above named society has been admitted into the General Scandinavian Congregation of the United States, and is entitled to send delegates to all conclaves of the kind. These latter, no doubt, will be very useful immigration mediums. From the most reliable information at hand, I would say that there is a steady resident population of Scandinavians in Manitoba of about 600. Large numbers of Scandinavian railway employees were in the country during the summer, but most of them have returned to their homes in the United States. We can offer them better land, a larger area of unsettled country from which to select, equally as good transportation facilities, better prices for their produce, and the protection of the most liberal Government in the civilized world. Combine all this with the unexcelled educational advantages that this country possesses, and we have every reason to believe that Manitoba will be the objective point for intending emigrants from the continent of Europe.

The same may be said with respect to Germans, and all other nationalities from the old world.

#### *Numbers.*

For the total number of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency, I would respectfully refer you to table "B," showing a total of 4,656 souls, being 950 in excess of 1884.

#### *Nationality.*

For the nationalities of the immigrants provided with shelter at the Winnipeg agency during 1885, I would respectfully refer you to table "C," which shows a very healthy increase in foreign immigration, namely, from the continent of Europe—an increase over 1884 of 695 souls, and from the United States an increase over 1884 of 1,704 souls.

The interprovincial immigration, as you will see, differs but very little from that of 1884.

There is, however, a marked decrease in 1885, as compared with the previous year, in emigration to this county from Great Britain and Ireland.

#### *Sexes and Children.*

Table "D" gives the different sexes of adults, as well as the number of children accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during 1885.

#### *Employment found through the Winnipeg Agency.*

Table "E" gives the total number of immigrants provided with employment through the Winnipeg agency during 1885, showing an increase over 1884 of 2,493 souls of all classes of labour.

*Difficulties under which the Agent Labours.*

You will see by the above table that the immigration this year was largely—in fact, if I may be permitted to use the word, too largely—composed of the labouring classes, and the providing with employment of such large numbers of people has kept me very busy. In fact, in many instances, while attending to this branch of my duties, I was compelled to neglect other and very important ones.

*Applications for Labour.*

Table "F" gives the total number of applications for labour received at the Winnipeg agency during 1885. It shows that a large proportion of these were by railway men and miners, hundreds of whom have been thrown out of employment at the close of the working season. The question of providing labour in future for the masses of working men who may come to this country will be affected by the stoppage of the work of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

*Estimated Wealth.*

Table "G" gives the estimated amount of wealth, in money and effects, brought into the country during the year 1885, showing a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Of course, it must be distinctly understood that these statements are based solely on the numbers of people who came under my immediate notice. Many train loads of immigrants went west without stopping at Winnipeg at all. These, of course, would be cared for by the western agents.

*Swiss Immigration.*

Many important immigrants arrived during the past season, prominent amongst whom I would mention Dr. Meyer, who has located in the vicinity of Whitewood, North-West Territories. His dairy farm will be one of the institutions of this country in a very short time, and will be the means of gathering about him an important colony from Switzerland.

*German Colonization—Neu Elsass.*

Too much credit can not be given to Mr. D. W. Reidle, President of the "Neu Elsass" German Colony, for the untiring energy he has displayed in looking after the interests of this infant settlement from the fatherland. Of course, Mr. Reidle is not too bountifully supplied with this world's goods, or the work of German colonization in this district would have progressed more rapidly than it has done. What he lacks in this respect, however, he has endeavoured to supply by close and careful attention to the interests of those Germans committed directly to his charge, as well as by his care generally of all new arrivals.

I learn now that the Messrs. Hinck, two brothers recently arrived in this country from Hamburg, Germany, are taking an active interest in the management of this colony, and from their evident ability and widespread acquaintance, there is every reason to believe that the greater portion of the country north of Regina will, ere long, be filled with a population that will not only reflect great credit upon the "Vaterland," but be a great boon and blessing to the land of their adoption.

*New Sweden.*

A very important colony of Scandinavians has been formed at a place called New Sweden, in the vicinity of Minnedosa, on the line of the Manitoba and North Western Railway. The colony is under the management of Messrs. Norens and Ennis, and with the special facilities granted those people by the above railway company, there will be a flourishing and numerous settlement there in a very short time.



*Sandinavians at Whitewood, C.P.R.*

There is also the nucleus of another Scandinavian colony a little north of Whitewood.

Mr. McTavish, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department, is doing all in his power for the encouragement of the latter.

*Hungarians.*

A number of Hungarian families sent out by Count D'Esterhazy have been comfortably located, not far from the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. The Baron de Dory resides on the settlement, and too much praise can not be given this gentleman for the energy displayed in the care of his *proteges*.

To Mr. A. F. Eden, Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, this colony is indebted for any success it may attain. Mr. Eden has evinced a deep interest in the welfare of these people, as is clearly proven by the liberal manner in which he has provided for their immediate necessities. In fact, I may say that were it not for the efforts of this gentleman, numbers of the families now settled near Minnedosa would have left the country. As it was, several families returned to the United States, declining to accept the work and wages offered them. Some other Hungarian families also refused work, when offered at the rate of \$1.75 per day. The result is, they are now sheltered in the immigrant sheds, with very little means, and no possibility of getting work for them.

*Roumania.*

A colony of Roumanians who arrived here early in the spring, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Edward Cullen, seem to be doing fairly well, and are settled in the vicinity of Balgona, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

*Icelanders.*

There arrived at this agency during the past year, 111 Icelanders. I have no reason to change my already-expressed opinion of these people, namely, that physically and intellectually they are one of the best elements that can possibly come to a new country.

*Sanitary.*

The general health of the new arrivals has been fairly good, although, owing to the unhealthy location of the sheds and surroundings, the want of drainage of any kind, and the necessity of having to cart away all garbage and other deposits, we have been compelled to resort to the most stringent sanitary measures in order to keep down disease. This latter was especially feared during the past season, owing to the large proportion of the new arrivals having to pass either through or near Montreal. We, unfortunately, have had to chronicle a few deaths among the new arrivals, but the number have been very light, as compared with the total number accommodated—not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent—and all of these were beyond all hope of recovery before their arrival at the sheds.

*Acknowledgements.*

I cannot close this report without tendering my sincere thanks to the following named gentlemen for their uniform kindness and courtesy, and the valuable aid and advice they have given me, from time to time, in the execution of my duties, namely,

Mr. J. M. Egan, the courteous and ever-obliging General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. McTavish, Land Commissioner, to whom I am

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under many obligations, and Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion Land Commissioner, a gentleman who, by his sound advice and thorough knowledge of his duties, has rendered valuable aid, not only to myself, but to the vast numbers who have sought his advice and assistance, through me; to the Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba, and his courteous and energetic Deputy, Mr. Acton Burrows; to the above, not only myself, but the country at large, are under many and deep obligations for the hearty and whole-souled manner with which they enter into every scheme and enterprise for the benefit of immigration.

Permit me, Sir, with the opening of a new year, to express the hope that at its close the result of our combined efforts may be pleasing, not only to yourself personally, but to the infant nation for whose aggrandisement we are all so earnestly working.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

TABLE A.—Showing number of Scandinavians by Counties in the State of Minnesota, U. S., on 1st March, 1885.

County of	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes and Icelanders.
Aitkin.....	93	27	7
Anoka.....	1,241	208	35
Becker.....	658	1,455	69
Beltrami.....	1	21	.....
Benton.....	181	69	10
Big Stone.....	303	361	54
Blue Earth.....	797	1,010	183
Brown.....	98	826	434
Carlton.....	470	129	10
Carver.....	1,399	57	12
Cass.....	98	33	10
Chippewa.....	453	1,857	63
Chisago.....	4,048	44	68
Clay.....	985	2,498	70
Cook.....	1	1	1
Cottonwood.....	150	622	118
Crow Wing.....	545	324	105
Dakota.....	602	455	144
Dodge.....	56	1,078	218
Douglas.....	2,308	1,654	210
Fairbault.....	111	1,270	102
Fillmore.....	45	4,856	69
Freeborn.....	222	2,823	1,468
Goodhue.....	4,770	4,499	71
Grant.....	607	1,472	24
Hennepin.....	14,039	10,342	1,116
Houston.....	293	2,244	14
Hubbard.....	.....	2	.....
Isanti.....	3,484	39	15
Itasca.....	.....	7	.....
Jackson.....	103	1,136	55
Kanabec.....	653	15	1
Kandiyohi.....	2,823	2,687	325
Kittson.....	939	234	14
Lac Qui Parle.....	326	2,243	33
Lake.....	50	31	5
LeSuer.....	270	78	5
Lincoln.....	173	559	271
Lyon.....	195	888	287
McLeod.....	173	200	428
Marshall.....	1,226	991	49
Martin.....	285	153	73
Meeker.....	3,015	791	247
Mille Lacs.....	41	63	17
Morrison.....	264	85	146
Mower.....	147	1,718	240
Murray.....	338	564	7
Nicollet.....	1,693	747	19
Nobles.....	307	297	15
Norman.....	254	3,205	19
Olmsted.....	91	849	308
Otter Tail.....	2,195	6,291	309
Pine.....	407	10	7
Pipe Stone.....	54	144	20
Polk.....	1,396	5,142	144
Pope.....	631	2,363	16
Ramsay.....	8,729	3,238	1,158
Redwood.....	159	382	298
Renville.....	758	2,003	115
Rice.....	222	1,681	114
Rock.....	65	857	48
St. Louis.....	2,945	1,524	177
Scott.....	166	272	31

TABLE A.—Continued.

County of	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes and Icelanders.
Sherburne.....	447	277	137
Sibley.....	907	171	78
Stearns.....	319	634	98
Steele.....	30	573	591
Stevens.....	264	623	22
Swift.....	697	1,534	19
Todd.....	206	581	13
Traverse.....	405	70	16
Wabasha.....	563	197	8
Wadena.....	84	77	6
Waseca.....	309	810	44
Washington.....	4,109	470	778
Watonwan.....	599	883	26
Wilkin.....	90	539	34
Winona.....	161	603	143
Wright.....	2,683	283	25
Yellow Medicine.....	312	2,277	67
Totals.....	80,735	92,428	11,785

B.—TOTAL number of souls accommodated at the immigration buildings, during the year 1885:—

	Total No. of Souls.
January.....	62
February.....	4
March.....	76
April.....	595
May.....	2,034
June.....	421
July.....	940
August.....	201
September.....	216
October.....	34
November.....	56
December.....	17
Total.....	<u>4,656</u>

C.—NATIONALITIES of Immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency, during the year 1885 :—

	Total No. of Souls.
English.....	428
Irish.....	49
Scotch.....	152
Germans.....	182
Hollanders.....	17
Scandinavians.....	551
French.....	112
Belgians.....	2
Icelanders.....	111
Hungarians.....	161
Russians.....	19
Italians.....	7
Austrians.....	10
Mennonites.....	1
Polish.....	3
Switzers.....	12
Bohemians.....	2
Roumanians.....	130
Canadians.....	809
United States.....	1,898
Total.....	<u>4,656</u>

D.—SEXES of Immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the Year 1885.

	Adults. — Male.	Adults. — Female.	Children.
January.....	53	6	3
February.....	4	.....	.....
March.....	40	19	17
April.....	532	14	49
May.....	1,815	72	147
June.....	341	18	62
July.....	800	38	102
August.....	92	48	61
September.....	129	47	40
October.....	19	5	10
November.....	19	17	20
December.....	9	2	6
Total.....	3,853	286	517

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1885.

E.—TOTAL Number of Immigrants provided with Employment, through the Winnipeg Agency, during the Year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
January .....	51	2	53
February .....	1	.....	1
March .....	15	2	17
April .....	473	7	480
May .....	1,725	48	1,773
June.....	321	10	331
July.....	775	35	810
August.....	85	48	133
September.....	87	30	117
October.....	19	3	22
November.....	19	15	34
December .....	5	.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3,776</b>

W. C. B. GRAHAME,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1885.

F.—TABLE showing the Number of Applications for Labour received at the Winnipeg Agency during the Year 1885.

	Mechanics.	Farm Labourers.	Common Labourers.	Domestic Servants.
January.....	.....	2	51	15
February .....	.....	2	4	10
March.....	1	3	15	12
April.....	5	18	*475	20
May.....	4	20	†1,700	22
June.....	2	25	325	25
July.....	4	120	310	26
August.....	2	25	75	20
September.....	.....	15	30	18
October.....	.....	6	12	12
November.....	.....	5	10	15
December .....	.....	2	.....	15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>210</b>

\* Miners. † Railway navvies.

W. C. B. GRAHAME,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1885.

G.—ESTIMATED wealth brought into Manitoba and the North-West, by Immigrants, during the season of 1885, in money and effects:—

January.....	\$ 15,000
February.....	1,000
March.....	19,000
April.....	110,000
May.....	610,000
June.....	94,000
July.....	205,000
August.....	186,000
September.....	188,000
October.....	17,000
November.....	31,000
December.....	9,000
Total.....	<u>\$1,485,000</u>

N.B.—In addition to the above figures there was considerable wealth brought into the country by parties seeking investments, which did not, strictly speaking, come under the notice of the Agent.

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1885.

*AVERAGE rate of Wages in the District of Winnipeg Agency in 1885.*

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 25
do per week and board.....	2 75
Female farm servants, with board.....	10 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 00
Bricklayers “ “.....	2 00
Carpenters “ “.....	1 50
Smiths “ “.....	1 50
Gardeners, with board.....	20 00
do without board.....	.....
Female cooks.....	15 00
Laundresses.....	20 00
Female domestics.....	15 00
*General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 50
Tailors, per week, without board.....	12 00

\*N.B.—Labour work not at all plentiful.

## No. 11.

## REPORT OF PORT ARTHUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the usual tabulated statements, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The general business of the agency, a detailed explanation of which I gave in my last annual report, has received the same careful attention as in former years, and the various matters pertaining to immigration which have had my care and attention during the past year may be reported upon under the following heads.

*Number of Arrivals as compared with former Years and some causes for the decreased Immigration.*

The number of immigrant arrivals *vid* the lakes was, I regret to say, considerably less this year than during the season of 1884. The decrease in the early part of the season was partly due to the fact that navigation opened this year somewhat later than usual, the first steamer with immigrants not arriving until 17th May.

As the season advanced, I learned from European immigrants and persons in charge of such parties that exaggerated reports of troubles in the North-West were being freely circulated in Europe, and that a large number of intending immigrants to Canada were so far influenced by these reports as to cause them to change their destination.

One gentleman, in charge of an English party, informed me that he had arranged to bring out nearly 400 people, who were destined principally for Manitoba and the North-West; but, when leaving, about one-half the number were prevented from coming by the fear that their personal safety would be endangered in that part of the Dominion.

I may also say that a number of the best informed immigrants stated that many of the exaggerated reports of the troubles, failure of crops, and business depression in Canada, were copied from Canadian as well as United States papers, and being accepted more readily as facts, were proving very effective in preventing immigration to the Dominion.

I refer to these matters to show what I consider were the chief reasons for the decreased immigration from foreign countries during the past year, and feel that it is very much to be regretted that any blame can be attached to Canadian newspapers for the circulation of these absurd stories. The press should at least consider it a duty due their country not to be too hasty in the publishing of reports which, although without the slightest foundation of fact, when once started, create an effect impossible to counteract by the subsequent widest publicity of the truth.

A telegram like the following, which I have taken from a Canadian daily of 24th December, affects immigration materially, damages the credit of the country, and can be of no possible benefit to its authors:—

“During the Farmers’ Convention held in Winnipeg, some person cabled the English papers that the Farmers’ Union had passed a resolution that, owing to their being unable to obtain a market for their frozen grain, the farmers were unable to make a living in the country. The opinion is now generally expressed that immigration has been killed for another year.”



Although such a telegram does not directly endorse the slander upon the resources of Manitoba, it has the effect of doing so when it causes the opinion to be expressed that "immigration is killed for another year." Such statements, emanating from Canadian sources, are greatly to be regretted, have a disastrous effect, and neutralize the efforts of your agents to show the actual facts regarding the country.

*Immigration from New England States.*

The monthly returns of this agency show a marked decrease in the number of immigrants from the Eastern States. This must be due to the fact that the same efforts have not been made during the past year as formerly to induce emigration from those States, by sending agents through the country during the early part of the year. I have stated in former reports, and would again respectfully call your attention to the fact, that the people from the New England States are a most desirable class of immigrants, and as a large number of them leave their eastern homes every year, no efforts should be spared to induce them to settle in the Canadian North-West, where, I am pleased to say, many of them are already located, and, from all accounts, are doing very well. Now that we have direct railway communication with New England, which will soon enable travellers from that section to reach British Columbia and the Pacific coast over a short route, requiring no change of cars or transfer of effects, and which traverses exclusively Canadian territory, it would seem as if much of the difficulty and expense which has heretofore attended New England emigration to the Canadian North-West would now be obviated, and that it would be expedient to urge upon intending emigrants from the Eastern States the many advantages to be gained by settlement in our prairie Provinces. There are a large number of such who are not of United States birth, and who only need to have the merits of our western country properly presented to become settlers there.

With the improved railway facilities connecting New England with our North-West, the Government will have a better guarantee that intending settlers will arrive at their proposed destination than has previously been the case.

*Steamer Accommodations furnished to Immigrants.*

Nearly all the immigrant arrivals during the season of navigation were by the Canadian Pacific line of steamers, which made three trips per week from Owen Sound to Port Arthur. The boats were timed to make the trip in forty hours, and usually arrived promptly.

The accommodations provided for immigrant passengers gave general satisfaction, and the officers of the line were uniformly attentive and obliging.

*Methods of obtaining Returns regarding Immigrants and Assistance rendered them.*

This being an important point upon which your Department depends for information regarding the numbers and nationality of immigrants going to the North-West, I have taken great care to make such information as full and reliable as possible, by being present when the steamers arrived, procuring statements from the pursers, making myself known to and conversing with the people, and also by careful inspection of the trains, to see that all immigrant passengers were, with their effects, safely transferred from boat to cars.

By these means I have been able to make very accurate monthly returns, and also to give the people much necessary assistance and information.

Foreign immigrants are, as a class, very unfamiliar with the system of travel in this country, and greatly appreciate the benefits of having an agent here to whom they can freely apply for information and advice.

As numerous nationalities are represented among the immigrants, many of whom are unable to speak English, and, consequently, are almost helpless, in the

matter of getting themselves and baggage transferred to the trains, I have been able, assisted by an interpreter, to render them all requisite assistance, and see them safely started on their journey west.

*Immigrant Buildings.*

Owing to the fact that during past seasons of navigation this has been practically the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, their trains were usually detained here whenever the boats were late, so that immigrants going west made close connection between boat and train, and were seldom detained here a sufficient length of time to require the use of the Government buildings. It is because of this fact that the number who have availed themselves of their use has not been as large as it probably will be in the future, although they have been found a great convenience for immigrant labourers and intending local settlers.

Now that trains come through from Montreal, and as it is expected that but one daily train will be run to the west, it is quite probable that delays of greater or less duration may be sustained hereafter by immigrants arriving by boat, thereby greatly increasing the use of the agency buildings, and the number which will require their accommodation during the season of navigation.

*Class of Immigrants going to the North-West.*

There has been a noticeable improvement each year in the class of immigrants going to the North-West.

During the past year the majority of the arrivals were of the agricultural class, nearly all of them having sufficient capital to commence farming, and seemed to be just the kind of people likely to succeed in a new country. This fact I consider of importance, as there were formerly too many clerks, tradesmen and professional men who went to Manitoba, and failing to obtain suitable employment there, were, in many cases, obliged to leave the country, owing to their unfitness for the life devolving upon pioneers in a country so largely devoted to agriculture.

This class have in their disappointment felt justified in condemning a country for which they were unfitted and incompetent to judge, and some of their unreliable representations have appeared in European newspapers, and have produced an effect altogether unwarranted by the facts.

*The Local Demand for Labour at this Agency.*

There was, during the past season, a fair demand for labour at this agency, principally for railway men, lumbermen and female domestics, a considerable number of whom found employment at good wages.

As there are several local railways now projected for construction, and the lumber interests are increasing in importance, it is fair to presume that the class of labour which is required upon such work will continue in demand.

The mining industry is already employing a large number of men, and it is probable that skilled miners will be greatly needed here another year.

The dearth of competent female domestics, referred to in my last annual report, still continues, and such can readily obtain employment at high wages.

*Opening of the All-rail Route.*

In the early part of November, shortly before the close of the season of lake navigation, the Canadian Pacific Railway commenced running through trains between Montreal and Winnipeg.

I have made such arrangements as have enabled me to ride a short distance on each train, to ascertain the number of immigrant passengers, to see that proper accommodations were furnished them, and extend to them such information and assistance as they might require.

*Settlers in this District, and Inducements for their Location here.*

Only a small number of actual settlers have located in the immediate vicinity of this agency during the past year, as a great portion of the land that is open for settlement here is covered with timber, and immigrants, as a rule, do not come to locate upon such lands, when they can go further west and secure a grant on the prairie. New townships have recently been surveyed in this vicinity, and it is reported that they are well adapted to agricultural purposes. I trust that in the near future, a much larger number will settle in this district for although in the outset it requires more labour to bring timbered lands under cultivation, the timber itself is a valuable consideration, and the settler here would have advantages not possessed by many of those who settle on the prairies.

The prospects for the rapid development of the resources of the district, which I fully referred to in my last report, are now being realized, and it is probable that this will be the centre for extensive manufacturing, mining and lumbering industries, creating a thriving community, which will require largely farm products, that are now imported from the eastern part of the Province.

There are a number of partially-improved farms in this vicinity that could be purchased at reasonable rates, and in the hands of the right class of immigrants should prove paying investments.

The following quotation is from an article in the *North-West Farmer* written by Mr. J. A. Carman, associate editor, after a personal examination of the country.

"Leaving Muerillo station, which is fifteen miles from Port Arthur, and driving inland, one finds about 100 settlers busily and rapidly clearing the timber and stones, and making large and comfortable homesteads and profitable farms. They like their situation, and are satisfied with their progress. They are chiefly from the western counties of Ontario, though a number are from England. The oldest settlers of Oliver have been there about twelve years; the bulk of them, however, about half that, and all went in with little or no spare money, some having household goods and a few farm tools. To-day each has from ten to fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, a neat log house and stables, fine spans of horses, some horned cattle, chiefly milch cows, some pigs and poultry. They have within the township twenty miles of excellent, well-built roads. The building of the Dawson Road gave the township its first boom, and latterly the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped it. Every year settlers are dropping in, as many prefer a wooded to an open country. The soil runs from a light sandy to a heavy clay loam, with intervals of heavy bottoms, suitable for grand hay meadows, and it all seems quick and warm. The surface of the country is high and rolling, covered with a second growth of poplar, spruce, tamarac, cedar and birch, most of it easily cleared. There is also considerable stone, some of it heavy, but most of it easily hand-picked. Good water is had, and building stone and timber, while a portable saw mill gives them cheap lumber, and the nearness of the towns mentioned, where all produce brings a good price, as they are growing summer resorts, insure the settler good markets and prices.

"Small wild fruits are in great abundance—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, high and low bush cranberries, red and black currants. Small game is also plentiful—partridges, prairie chickens and rabbits. Deer have been shot at times, and black bears, while other fur-bearing animals—beaver, fox, mink, muskrat, otter, &c., are also had in some numbers. All the usual farm crops do well, especially barley, oats and wheat. Steps are now being taken for a grist mill. In roots, some enormous crops of potatoes and turnips were raised, the latter being sown broadcast, and the specimens of both, as well as of carrots, beets, pumpkins, &c, were very good. Hay is a good crop, timothy doing very well, and also red clover."

*Mining and Lumbering Industries.*

It may be proper to report more particularly regarding the development of these two important industries in this vicinity. I may say that I have carefully

noted the evidence showing the real mineral wealth of this part of the country, and from the mass of accumulated facts which are presented in such evidence, I feel warranted in stating that the business of conducting successful mining is an accomplished fact, and will be one of the greatest aids towards the rapid development of this part of the country.

A large number of mines are now being profitably worked and their production will be largely increased during the coming season by the erection of machinery for treating the ore, the construction of roads, &c., the whole promising employment to a large number of men and offering flattering inducements to emigrants from the mining districts of other countries, as skilled workmen are in demand here, at good wages.

The lumbering industry here is also increasing in importance, and gives employment to a large number of men in the forest and mills.

A large amount of capital, both local and foreign, has already been invested in these enterprises during the past year, and it is safe to say that this part of the country presents one of the most promising fields for safe and profitable investment that can be offered to the capitalist.

In conclusion, I may state that the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been uniformly obliging, and credit is particularly due to Mr. J. Niblock, the efficient Division Superintendent, who has made every effort for the good accommodation of immigrant passengers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

*AVERAGE rate of Wages at Port Arthur, Ont., in 1885.*

Farm labourers—per day, without board.....	\$ 1 50 to \$00 00	
do per week and board.....	5 00	6 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board...	10 00	12 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers do do ..	2 00	2 50
Carpenters do do ..	2 00	2 75
Lumbermen. { Woodsmen.....	18 00	30 00
{ Millmen.....	1 50	2 50
Shipwrights—per day, without board.....	2 25	2 75
Smiths do do ..	2 25	2 50
Wheelwrights do do ..	2 25	2 50
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	40 00	50 00
do without board, per day.....	1 75	2 00
Female cooks, with board, per month.....	40 00	50 00
Lundresses do do ..	20 00	25 00
Female domestics do do ..	12 00	16 00
General labourers—per day, without board.....	1 50	1 75
Miners do do ..	2 25	2 50
Mill hands do do ..	1 50	2 50
Engine drivers do do ..	2 50	4 50
Saddlers do do ..	2 25	2 50
Bootmakers do do ..	2 00	2 75
Tailors do do ..	2 50	3 50

STATEMENT A.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur Agency during Season of 1885.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.			Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N B. and N. S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
May.....	21	11	16	8	4	7	7	4	193	146	193	13	5	8	7	3	19	6	12	7	4	6	8	22	9	14				
June.....	60	2	48	32	16	25	17	1	167	146	167	34	5	10	3	16	3	8	3	8	23	9	14	5	5	8				
July.....	879	65	46	16	12	17	1	1	88	121	121	2	6	9	2	122	54	67	16	54	16	5	16	16	42					
August.....	667	45	33	14	7	12	.....	.....	57	85	9	13	4	7	1	33	16	22	16	9	14	18	7	10	6					
September.....	414	24	16	23	12	7	15	.....	83	76	.....	7	3	6	.....	16	9	14	18	7	10	6	10	3	3					
October.....	455	46	57	80	9	14	.....	.....	41	56	.....	5	3	6	.....	8	2	5	4	7	.....	4	5	4	6					
November.....	207	22	26	35	10	4	7	5	25	16	23	2	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	6					
December.....	132	17	22	18	4	3	6	3	7	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Totals....	306	223	300	104	62	103	16	5	1,013	566	733	35	33	55	19	5	11	218	90	128	164	80	164	80	95					

J. M. McGOVERN,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT B.—Showing Number of Labourers, including Families, who came to Port Arthur from the United States during Season of 1885.**

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
May.....	177	14	26	
June.....	440	8	13	
July.....	231	6	9	
August.....	123	12	17	
	971	40	65	1,076

J. M. McGOVERN,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st December, 1885.

*Statement of Shipping.*

**STATEMENT C.—Arrivals and Departures from Port Arthur during Season of 1885.**

	Number.	Actual Tons of Freight.	Number of Crew.	Registered Tonnage.
<b>Inward—</b>				
Canadian screw steamers.....	346	75,614	14,216	329,362
do side-wheel do .....	13	420	360	10,000
do schooners.....	15	7,586	110	5,002
United States screw steamers.....	65	21,664	601	17,137
do side-wheel do .....	3	.....	54	513
do schooners.....	27	27,329	184	10,348
<b>Total inward.....</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>132,613</b>	<b>15,525</b>	<b>372,362</b>
<b>Outward—</b>				
Canadian screw steamers.....	329	55,149	14,200	329,000
do side-wheel do .....	13	60	340	10,000
do schooners.....	15	1,150	95	4,349
United States screw steamers.....	65	56	586	16,992
do side-wheel do .....	3	.....	54	513
do schooners.....	27	.....	188	10,002
<b>Total outward.....</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>56,415</b>	<b>15,463</b>	<b>370,856</b>

J. M. McGOVERN,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st December, 1885.

**MEMORANDUM.—Recruits for North-West Mounted Police passing through this Agency during season of 1885:—**

June .....	62
July.....	40
August .....	54
September .....	40
December .....	40

**Total:..... 236**

No. 12.

REPORT OF QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. J. BAKER.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

From correspondence with delegates from Britain and other foreign countries, through the year 1884, and other information received, I expected a large immigration to this district during the year 1885—which I was led to believe would have taken place was it not that unfortunately for us, and for the immigrants as well as the country at large, the rebellion in this territory, having broken out at the time, when many were on their way to this place, did, in consequence of such, change their destination, whilst others remained away for a time.

Although the arrivals were not as numerous as they would have been, resulting from the above event, yet there was a number reached here, as per statement below, and all were located in this district. There was also a larger number of the more wealthy class, beyond the number accommodated in the Government buildings, who received assistance from the Government officers stationed here, in settling on land and in the selection of their locations.

During part of the months of March and April last the Government buildings were occupied by the forces ordered here to quell the rebellion then existing. Consequently, immigrants could not be received in the buildings during such time.

The buildings (excepting office) have been, since October last, again occupied by 'B' Battery, with about 100 men, who, by appearances, will remain therein until spring.

A large number of the immigrants who arrived here during this year have settled at Balgona, about sixteen miles from here, and express themselves well satisfied with the country, and their future prospects.

The most suitable class of immigrants for this country is the farming community, with sufficient means of self-support and with attention to mixed farming. Although the grain crop was more abundant and of better quality than last year, yet the frost in the fall did some slight damage to the grain of some farms.

The increase of horses and other cattle in this district far exceeds any former years.

No sickness or disease amongst the immigrants has occurred during the season.

During the present year—1885—the number of immigrants accommodated in the Government buildings at this agency were as follows:—

From England.....	32
Ireland.....	1
Ontario.....	16
Quebec.....	8
Manitoba.....	10
Roumania.....	94
France.....	2
Belgium.....	1
United States.....	5
Total.....	169

AVERAGE rate of Wages in the District of Qn'Appelle Agency in 1885.

Farm labourers—per month, without board.....	\$40 00 to \$50 00	
do per month and board.....	25 00	35 00
Female farm servants, with board .....	10 00	20 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	3 00	4 00
Bricklayers do do .....	3 00	4 00
Carpenters do do .....	2 00	3 00
Smiths do do .....	2 50	00 00
Wheelwrights do do .....	3 00	00 00
Gardeners, with board.....	30 00	00 00
Female cooks.....	20 00	40 00
Laundresses.....	20 00	00 00
Female domestics.....	12 00	16 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Mill hands.....	2 25	00 00
Engine drivers .....	3 00	00 00
Saddlers.....	2 00	00 00
Bootmakers .....	2 00	00 00
Tailors.....	2 00	00 00

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 13.

## REPORT OF BRANDON, MAN., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS BENNETT.)

BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The number of immigrants arriving at this agency were less than in former years, caused, no doubt, by the reports of the Indian and half-breed uprising in the North-West, which occurred just at the season when immigrants were preparing to emigrate from the old country.

The opinion which evidently prevailed amongst strangers, and those not acquainted with the geography of this country, was that the trouble extended over the entire North-West as well as the Province of Manitoba, which might, and no doubt did, to a certain extent, cause them to change their minds in favour of another country, where their scalps would be allowed to remain undisturbed; but the fact that only a very small district, and that situated in the most northerly part of the country where a settlement exists, was at all disturbed, or their farming industries interfered with, is substantiated by the large acreage under crop, and, under Providence, the immense yield with which the farmers have been repaid for their labours, while the promptness with which the disturbance was put down, and peace and quietness again restored, must give confidence in the administration of our laws and the protection of our lives and property.

I have visited many of the agricultural exhibitions in this district, and it was most gratifying to see the display of wheat and other kinds of grain. The sight could not be surpassed, I think, in the world, a proof of which, is that samples of Red Fyfe taken from this district, and sent to the exhibitions at Paris and Antwerp, were in each case awarded the gold medal. Oats and barley were of the best quality, whilst potatoes, cabbage and all other roots and vegetables, grown entirely by ordinary cultivation, could not be excelled.

The frost of the night of 23rd August did considerable damage to the wheat crop. It did not confine itself to the low lands or to the northern districts, but was a cold wave, with considerable wind, and the high lands suffered more than land on the lower level, protected by rising ground on the north, whether situated in the northern or southern part of the country; but upon the whole the farmers do not complain. The yield has been large and the market good, the demand for all kinds of wheat being such that they can get the market value for it, and little or no complaints are made respecting the buyers.

The Brandon wheat market for the past three months was well worthy of notice. It was a most interesting sight to see the farmers' teams, heavily laden with grain, coming in to town from every direction, and crowding on the avenue leading to the four large elevators, which were taxed to their utmost capacity to receive and ship the grain as fast as the farmers brought it in, it being by no means an unusual sight to see over 100 teams at once upon the street waiting to be unloaded, and no person unacquainted with the rapid growth of this country, would believe that Brandon represented a town only four and a-half years old, and that the crop now being marketed was only the fourth since the prairie was first disturbed by the plough of the white man.

The price of wheat since the 1st September has ranged from 35 cents to 71 cents per bushel, or an average of 53 cents; while, according to

statistics obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway officials, the elevators and buyers, no less than 682,300 bushels of wheat have already been sold, and the gross amount would reach the large sum of \$360,060. Farmers are thus enabled to pay a very large percentage of their debts incurred in purchasing implements &c., the implement men and lumber dealers informing me that the farmers are paying fully 75 per cent. of their obligations this year, being a great improvement on former years, whilst grocers and other traders all declare a decided improvement in their business, compared with last year.

I visited Rapid City, Minnedosa, the Riding Mountains and Shoal Lake districts, in the early part of September, to ascertain to what extent the wheat had been damaged by the frost, or if it had been a general one, and I found one of the best samples of wheat at Strathelair, the most northern part of the above districts, but the land was sheltered by the hills. I also found the farmers in a prosperous condition, although up to that time they had no railway facilities; but their homesteads were the most thrifty and comfortable of any I had seen in the country. Some of them, indeed, had fine stone dwelling houses and splendid barns, with an air of comfort about them which you would see few to surpass on the best farms in Ontario. The secret of their success, I soon learned, was mixed farming, and although they raised large quantities of grain, they could not get it to market, but each farmer had a small crushing mill, in which he ground his grain, and fed it to his stock, the result being that the butchers of Manitoba know where they can procure the best beef in the country, and for which they pay a good price. This, I believe, is the cause of their success, and I strongly recommend mixed farming wherever it is possible, as it gives a certainty of plenty of everything the family require at less cost and risk than is encountered in grain farming pure and simple.

The fine quality of beef, mutton and pork in Manitoba is remarkable, considering it is only in exceptional cases where stall-feeding is applied, and that generally our beef and mutton is only prairie fed; yet I have seen a two-year old beast, when dressed, weigh over 600 pounds, and very fat, being 4 inches deep on the ribs. I have also seen a carcass of one and a-half-year old mutton which weighed 138 pounds. The above are not solitary cases, but I cite them to show the nutritious quality of our prairie grasses, and early maturity of our stock.

The raising of pork is also very easily accomplished, and it is nothing extraordinary to see from thirty to seventy pigs and hogs around one farmer's stables and straw stacks, that live upon the waste and coarse grain, and are of little trouble in the caring of them, and fatten quickly, often times, at eighteen months old weighing from 300 to 500 pounds, and in some instances over 600 pounds. I append letters from Messrs. Anderson & Collins, and Russell & Ironsides, the leading butchers in Brandon, on the subject of our meat production in this Province.

I also visited Lady Cathcart's colony, and found the settlers, with few exceptions, doing well, and perfectly content. They have adopted the plan of mixed farming, and some of them have nearly twenty head of stock, which increase rapidly, as they mature earlier, I think, than in most other countries—an instance of which I saw at Mr. Donald Macdiarmid's, who showed me a young cow, with a calf by her side, two months old, and assured me that the cow was then only seventeen months old, and was in calf again, so that at the early age of two years and three weeks she would have had her second calf. This, although surprising to me, I found to be not an unrequent occurrence with the cattle raised in this country. Those of the crofters who have not done well have met losses in stock by accident, which, in some cases, might more properly be attributed to carelessness; and some have suffered from hail storms damaging their crops. They were not, however, discouraged, as they had plenty of provisions on hand, sufficient to keep their families until spring, and could earn considerable money by working for their more fortunate neighbours.

I found the farmers in southern Manitoba greatly elated by the extension of the Manitoba South-Western Railway to Whitewater Lake, and by the Canadian Pacific Railway, south-western to Treherne. This gives them a home market for their wheat, instead of having to haul it fifty to seventy miles to Brandon, as formerly. The

certainty of further extension of both lines of railway next year, in a westerly direction, gives the farmers great confidence, and will be the means of opening up and settling the whole of the homestead lands now vacant in that beautiful part of Manitoba and the North-West.

The weather has been exceptionally fine during the past season—only one shower of rain since the first of September—and not a storm has occurred to this date. We have only 4 inches of snow on the ground, farmers coming to market generally on waggons, the days being warm and pleasant, the thermometer registering from 40° to 70° above zero in the sun.

The demand for farm labourers has been greatly in excess of the supply, but clerks, college students and young men who have been expensively brought up invariably meet with disappointment in obtaining positions to suit their tastes, as it requires a practical knowledge of agriculture to insure immediate and permanent employment in this country, it being too new a country to afford the varied positions of the higher grades of employment offered and more readily obtained in the older Provinces of the Dominion.

The enquiries for female servants were very numerous at this agency, and it has been a question with me why some effort should not be made to send out strong, healthy young girls or women, accustomed to house work, to this country. Wages are good and employment certain. Not one-tenth of the applications have been supplied, in addition to which, their presence here would, there is not a doubt, ultimately lead to their filling more important positions, as the wives of the many young farmers who are now suffering the miseries and inconveniences of bachelorhood, on their prairie farms in Manitoba and the North-West.

Another matter which I consider worthy of notice is the fact that wintering horses and cattle in the open air may be carried on successfully in Manitoba or the eastern portion of the North-West Territory, and that not only native stock, but also some of the finest-bred horses in Ontario, may be turned out on the prairie, and with no other shelter than the bluffs afford, and no other feed than the prairie grass, which they paw from under the snow. They will stand the rigours of our winter, and come out in splendid condition the spring following, a proof of which I saw on the farm of Mr. Carroll, of Moosomin, who has kept a herd of native and Ontarian horses on the prairie successfully for two winters. I visited this gentleman's farm on the 17th December, and saw his lot of horses on the open prairie, without shelter or covering, other than the bluffs small timber afforded, amongst them being a thoroughbred mare, which had hitherto been always housed and carefully groomed; and Mr. Carroll declared to me that she was now 200 lbs. heavier than when she was kept in the stable. Another instance is that of Mr. McGregor, who has a band of fifty horses which he bought in British Columbia, where the climate is very mild and free from the extreme cold of Manitoba or the North-West, yet he assured me that his horses were in excellent condition, and that they procured their food entirely by pawing the snow off the grass, and had no shelter other than nature provided. This gentleman's farm is fifty miles north of Brandon. These circumstances may be doubted by those who hear or read of the intense cold and severity of our winters, but they can be substantiated by hundreds who are living about here, and see it as an every-day occurrence.

It is most gratifying to notice the marked improvement in the farmers' dwellings, granaries, stabling, &c., and in the rapid growth everywhere visible, notwithstanding the many drawbacks which are inevitable in a new country. I have never seen, either in the United States or the older Provinces of the Dominion, anything that could at all compare with the progress made by the farmers of Manitoba and the North-West.

I attach tables showing the quantity of wheat shipped from this station, the prices of meat, groceries and provisions; also of clothing boots and shoes, as well of cows, oxen, horses, lumber, farm implements, &c., and a thermometric register from 1st October to 31st December.

Statement showing the wheat statistics of the crop of 1885, compiled to 31st December, 1885 :

Bought at Brandon Market.....	682,300 bushels.
do other markets in district.....	674,800 do
	<u>1,357,100 do</u>

So that within this district, say from Burnside station on the east, to Moosomin station, in the west, 1,357,100 bushels have already been marketed, and of this amount 682,300 bushels have been bought and shipped from Brandon, whilst there are between 600,000 and 700,000 bushels estimated to be still in the farmers hands, making a total of 2,000,000 bushels.

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

THOMAS BENNETT,  
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

*Letter from Mr. Carroll re wintering horses on prairie.*

MOOSOMIN, 18th January, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—First I must apologize for not having answered your inquiry of 5th June ere this, *re* wintering Canadian breed horses in this part of the country without shelter or feed other than what they pick up on the prairie. I have been absent from home for the past two weeks, and consequently did not get your letter until 16th inst., hence the delay. I have now some twenty odd head running out, and to all appearances doing very well; in fact, I might say, some of them are positively "fat." Up to the present time I have not been feeding them anything whatever, nor have I watered them. It is of course a little early to say how the spring colts will come through, but I think they will do all right. The thermometer at this point today registers 30 degrees below zero, and when I went out on to the prairie to count my horses they all looked healthy and comfortable.

Towards spring I will write you more fully on this subject.  
In the meantime, I am,

Yours truly,  
J. G. CARROLL.

T. BENNETT, Esq.,  
Brandon.

*Letter from Messrs. Anderson & Collins, Butchers, Brandon, Man.*

BRANDON, 21st December, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry as to our business in this part of the country, I would just say that I have followed butchering for about thirteen years, nine of them in the Province of Ontario, and the remaining four years in this town; and with regard to the quality of cattle in the two Provinces, I must say that this Province far exceeds that of Ontario, as I never killed such cattle in the latter Province as I have in this. I mean natives of the country. I have dressed steers two and a-half years old which made 700 lbs. of beef, and this weight is nothing uncommon. I bought from a farmer, about two months ago, ten steers, three years old, which dressed over 800 lbs., of beef each. Everyone of these which I have mentioned were just ordinary grass fed, and did not even get grain fed in winter, and I am certain that they far exceed any cattle in Ontario fed in the same way.

I have a carcass of steer beef now, three years old on the 25th April last, weighing 995 lbs., and his hide weighs 108 lbs., making a total weight of over 1,100 lbs., beef and hide, which I consider an extra weight, the beast not having been fed any grain. We paid for this steer over \$70, which was not over market price for beef.

I can say the same with regard to sheep, they doing extra well here—spring lambs dressing 75 lbs. and over, and I consider there is no country where the grass is better adapted for stock raising than this.

I remain yours truly

R. J. COLLINS,  
FOR ANDERSON & COLLINS.

To THOS. BENNETT, Esq.,  
Brandon.

*Letter from Messrs. Russell Ironsides, Butchers, Brandon, Man.*

BRANDON, 31st December, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—We have been Butchering and dealing largely in stock for the last 25 years, and consider Manitoba the best country for stock raising, as both cattle and sheep get very fat on our prairie grass, and weigh much heavier in proportion than those in Ontario, as a 2 year old steer raised and fed on our Prairie grass will weigh 100 lbs. of beef more than one at same age fed on grass in Ontario, and much fatter beef.

We have also killed cattle here, in spring which were not grain fed, but got hay only, and they were fit for any market in the Dominion, and we have killed spring lambs, early in the fall, which weighed over 80 lbs. dressed meat, and one year old wethers 90 to 100 lbs each, and very choice quality.

Your respectfully,

RUSSELL & IRONSIDE.

To THOS. BENNETT, Esq.,  
Brandon.

*AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the District of the Brandon Agency in 1885.*

Farm labourers—per week, without board.....	\$ 6 00	to \$12 00
do per week and board.....	4 00	8 00
Female farm servants, with board, per month..	8 00	15 00
Masons—per day, without board.....	3 00	4 00
Bricklayers do do .....	3 00	4 00
Carpenters do do .....	2 00	3 00
Smiths do do .....	2 00	3 00
Wheelwrights do do .....	2 00	3 00
Gardeners, with board.....	1 00	2 00
do without board... ..	1 50	2 50
Female cooks, per month .....	15 00	30 00
Laundresses do .....	12 00	18 00
Female domestic do .....	8 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Mill hands .....	1 50	2 50
Engine drivers.....	2 50	3 50
Saddlers.....	1 50	2 50
Bootmakers.....	1 50	2 50
Tailors.....	1 50	2 50

T. BENNETT,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

BRANDON, 31st December 1885

**STATEMENT A.—List of Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Clothing required by the Working Classes.**

	Prices.			Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Flour..... per 100 lbs.	1 50	2 50	Coals..... per 2,000 lbs., hard.	9 50	11 50
Bacon..... per lb.	0 10	0 12	Tweed suits (men's) .....	7 50	25 00
Ham..... "	.....	0 15	Black worsted suits (men's) ...	13 00	30 00
Codfish..... "	0 10	0 12	Tweed suits (youths') .....	8 50	15 00
Tea..... "	0 25	0 50	do (boys') .....	6 50	13 00
Sugar..... "	0 07	0 10	do (children's) .....	3 50	9 00
Pearl barley..... "	.....	0 07	Tweed coats (men's) .....	4 50	10 00
Rice..... "	.....	0 07	Worsted coats (men's) .....	9 00	15 00
Coal oil..... per gall.	0 35	0 40	Tweed coats (boys') .....	3 50	8 00
Dried apples..... per lb.	0 08	0 10	do pants (men's) .....	3 00	6 50
Soap..... "	0 05	0 10	Worsted do .....	4 00	8 00
Currants..... "	.....	0 10	Moleskin do .....	3 00	4 50
Raisins..... "	0 10	0 15	Tweed coats (boys') .....	1 75	3 50
Syrup..... per 5-gall. keg.	.....	2 50	Pants (boys') .....	1 75	4 00
Cheese..... per lb.	.....	0 15	Men's woollen shirts.....	1 00	4 00
Coffee..... "	0 35	0 50	do cotton do .....	0 75	1 50
Prunes..... "	.....	0 10	do undershirts and drawers,		
Salt..... per brl.	.....	2 50	per suit.	0 90	4 50
Butter..... per lb.	0 15	0 25	Shoes (men's) .....	1 25	1 75
Eggs..... per doz.	0 25	0 25	do (women's) .....	1 15	2 25
Bread..... per 20 loaves.	.....	1 00	Boots (men's) .....	2 50	5 00
Milk..... per qt.	0 05	0 07	do (women's) .....	2 25	5 00
Potatoes..... per 60 lbs.	0 35	0 40	Rubbers (men's) .....	0 75	1 25
Firewood..... per Cord.	4 00	5 50	do (women's) .....	0 75	1 00
Coals..... per 2,000 lbs., soft.	.....	8 50			

THOMAS BENNETT,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT B.—Table giving Price List of Lumber, &c., during past Season of 1885.**

Goods.	Prices.		Goods.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boards, D.S., No. 1, per 1,000 ft.	.....	22 00	Siding, No. 2, per 1,000 ft.....	.....	25 00
do No. 2 do .....	.....	20 00	Shingles, per 1,000.....	.....	2 75
do No. 3 do .....	.....	17 00	do do .....	.....	3 50
Dimension Pine do .....	.....	22 00	do do .....	.....	4 00
do Spruce do .....	.....	19 00	Laths do .....	.....	4 00
Flooring, No. 1 do .....	.....	35 00	Doors, each.....	2 00	7 00
do No. 2 do .....	.....	25 00	Windows, each.....	1 50	4 00
Ceiling, No. 1 do .....	.....	35 00	Tarred paper per lb.....	.....	0 03½
do No. 2 do .....	.....	25 00	Brown paper do .....	.....	0 03½
Siding, No. 1 do .....	.....	35 00			

The amount of business done in this branch during the past season amounts to \$133,000.

THOS. BENNETT,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT C.—List of Retail Prices of Butchers' Meat, Poultry, &c.

Goods.	Prices.		Goods.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
Beef, by side..... per lb.	\$ cts. 0 04	\$ cts. 0 08	Pork, sausage..... per lb.	\$ cts. 0 10	\$ cts. 0 12
do hind quarter. do	.....	0 09	Lamb, by carcass..... do	.....	0 12½
do front do do	.....	0 07	do roast..... do	.....	0 15
do roast..... do	0 10	0 12½	do chop..... do	.....	0 15
do boil..... do	0 07	0 10			
do corned..... do	0 08	0 10	<i>Poultry.</i>		
Beef, heart and tongue.....each.	.....	0 12½	Turkeys..... per lb.	0 15	0 20
Mutton, by carcass..... per lb.	0 10	0 12	Geese..... do	.....	0 15
do roast..... do	0 12½	0 15	Ducks..... do	.....	0 15
do chop..... do	.....	0 15	Chickens..... do	.....	0 10
Pork, by carcass..... do	.....	0 05			
do roast..... do	.....	0 08			
do steak..... do	.....	0 10			

BRANDON, 31st December, 1885. THOS. BENNETT,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Table giving Price-Lists of Agricultural Implements, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Goods.	Prices.	Goods.	Prices.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<b>Binders—</b>		<b>Rakes—</b>	
5 feet cut.....	215 00	Brantford.....	25 00
6 do.....	225 00	Sharp's.....	30 00
7 do.....	235 00	<b>Seeders—</b>	
<b>Binding Material—</b>		12-hoe.....	70 00
Wire, per lb.....	0 12	14 do.....	80 00
Cord do.....	0 16½	<b>Threshers—</b>	
<b>Harrows—</b>		Min., horse power.....	650 00
Iron.....	16 00	do steam do (14-H.).....	1,400 00
Disc.....	40 00	do do do (12-H.).....	1,350 00
<b>Mowers—</b>			60 00
Toronto.....	80 00	Waggon.....	to
Massey.....	75 00		75 00
<b>Ploughs—</b>		Fanning mills.....	30 00
12-inch breaker.....	18 00		to
14 do.....	20 00		40 00
Steel beam stubble.....	19 00	Sleighs.....	25 00
Wood do.....	17 00		to
Gang ploughs.....	100 00	Cutters.....	30 00
Sulky do.....	65 00		60 00
		Grain crushers.....	50 00
			to
			65 00

The amount of business done during the past season in this (Brandon) district is about \$350,000.

THOMAS BENNETT,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.  
BRANDON, 31st December, 1885.

**STATEMENT E.—Thermometric Register of Temperature at Sunrise and Noonday, for Three Months, from 1st October to 31st December, 1885.**

**BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

Day.	Sunrise.			Day.	Noonday.		
	October.	November.	December.		October.	November.	December.
1	+40	+21	+6	1	+80	+28	+30
2	+50	+20	+26	2	+60	+26	+42
3	+30	+28	+24	3	+40	+44	+40
4	+28	+28	-6	4	+40	+30	+6
5	+34	+28	-20	5	+50	+30	+14
6	+42	+30	-20	6	+68	+22	-6
7	+28	+22	-26	7	+44	+88	Zero.
8	+40	+20	-20	8	+50	+52	+2
9	+44	+30	-15	9	+60	+88	-6
10	+41	+32	-2	10	+65	+78	+8
11	+35	+36	-8	11	+44	+34	-4
12	+22	+10	-14	12	+43	+58	-4
13	+26	+4	-4	13	+60	+78	+10
14	+30	+4	-8	14	+65	+72	+20
15	+34	+5	Zero.	15	+74	+53	+8
16	+32	+11	+14	16	+58	+90	+25
17	+38	+24	+10	17	+50	+28	+50
18	+22	+28	+19	18	+45	+30	+26
19	+20	+14	-4	19	+34	+68	+22
20	+14	+20	+14	20	+42	+60	+32
21	+33	+16	+16	21	+73	+60	+40
22	+20	+14	+22	22	+48	+40	+46
23	+24	+26	-4	23	+79	+30	+12
24	+36	+26	+8	24	+76	+40	+12
25	+38	+26	+14	25	+40	+32	+26
26	+26	+22	+18	26	+30	+30	+46
27	+24	+28	+14	27	+38	+32	+70
28	+26	+30	+8	28	+32	+36	+50
29	+24	+26	-4	29	+28	+30	+46
30	+30	+26	-6	30	+50	+26	+10
31	+32	....	-2	31	+36	.....	+10

NOTE. - signifies below zero; + above zero.

**STATEMENT F.—Price List of Horses, Cows, &c., in Brandon District.**

	Average.	
	From	To
Milch cows.....	\$ 35 00	75 00
Oxen, per yoke.....	125 00	160 00
Farm horses, per pair.....	200 00	450 00
Driving horses, single.....	150 00	250 00



## No. 14.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLTON PLACE, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourteenth annual report as travelling immigration agent for the Department of Agriculture.

The year now brought to a close has been like that of its predecessor, not showing as many in numbers, but of a superior class of immigrants, and assistance has in no case been asked for by any that came under my charge.

The free pass system from Quebec westward having been in a great measure stopped, has doubtless, in some measure, been the cause of decrease in numbers, and mechanics and clerks not being encouraged has tended to keep immigration in a more healthy state.

About the usual number of immigrants early in spring went to the North-West, but since May last, all for that part of the Dominion having gone by the Pacific Railway, did not come under my charge.

Domestic servants are still in great demand, and must continue to be so, in view of the increase in our factories, where females are greatly employed.

The train service of the Grand Trunk Railway has been about the same as in 1884. Refreshments served at the Tanneries are good, and so on westward. Officials have been obliging and attentive, and, on the whole, the season has been fair and without accident.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

*Travelling Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 15.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. O. KELLAM.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my seventh annual report as travelling immigration agent.

During the past year, with the assistance of Mr. Anderson, I have met all the mail steamers, and nearly all the other steamers carrying passengers, which have landed at Halifax and Point Levis, and have travelled with and safely conveyed the immigrants from those ports to Montreal. I am happy to say that no accident has happened either to myself or to the people in my charge; neither has a piece of baggage been lost in transit. The railway service is all that could be desired. The officers are courteous and the men are civil and obliging. The eating houses along the line are mostly first-class, and such as to give satisfaction.

There has not been as great a number of immigrants coming out during the past year as in former years, but they have been of a vastly superior class, many of them bringing considerable wealth. As a rule, this class mostly went to Ontario and the North-West, a few stopping in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The exact number I have not kept, as they will appear in the report of the agents at Halifax and Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. KELLAM,

*Travelling Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 16.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESCOTT IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. SCOTT GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of proceedings at this port, as far as regards immigrants arriving in Canada from the United States *via* Ogdensburgh, the number of such arrivals being those only who arrived with the intention of settling in Canada, and who were without effects requiring a Customs declaration, the arrivals of that nature not being recorded by me.

The number of arrivals was 530, of whom 367 went to Manitoba and the balance, 163, were distributed in the neighbouring counties.

Those who went to Manitoba had more or less money, and in such cases I got exchange for Canada bills and gold. I have not counted in my arrivals such parties as were going to Mr. Wills, the immigration agent at Ottawa, as they belong to his agency. Of those whom I distributed in this vicinity none possessed any capital; and as the money belonging to those on their way to Manitoba will be included in agents reports there, I have no capital or value to report. The immigrants for whom I found employment were all desirous of obtaining it, and were a strong healthy class. Some of them were United State citizens and others were European immigrants who had landed in New York, and gradually worked their way up to Ogdensburgh, with a view of again reaching British possessions.

Their nationalities were as follows :—

English.....	63
Irish.....	29
Scotch.....	20
German.....	40
United States.....	11
Total.....	163

During the year I have, under your instructions distributed in New York State a very large amount of immigration posters and pamphlets, especially at county and State fairs, and other large gatherings, and I everywhere found great interest shown in our North-West matters and an eager desire to obtain all the information possible respecting our free grants and terms and conditions of settlement.

Hoping that my services during the past year will meet your approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT GERALD,

*Special Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 17.

## REPORT OF RICHMOND IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. H. DYSON.)

RICHMOND, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—In compliance with the circular from your Department of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that fifty-one immigrants from Europe were attended to by me during the last season. They were all desirable subjects to settle in this part of the country, some of them having proved so by purchasing farms in this neighborhood.

I found in them a great improvement over the last year's immigration, those of this year being wealthier and better educated.

From the United States only two required my services. I directed them to the New Rockland Slate Quarry Works in this county, where they found remunerative employment. As to the means of the immigrants, I cannot accurately speak, but they all appeared to me, to be of a thrifty class.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**ARRIVALS** at Richmond of Immigrants for the summer of 1885, who reported themselves to me:—

Month.	Men.	Women.	Girls.	Boys.	Nationalities.
June.....	2	1	...	3	English.
do .....	1	2	3	3	Welsh.
July.....	...	...	1	3	English.
do .....	1	1	3	2	do
do .....	...	1	3	...	Scotch.
August .....	1	1	...	1	English.
do .....	2	1	...	2	do
September.....	1	1	...	3	do
do .....	1	...	...	4	do
October.....	1	1	...	...	do
do .....	1	*1	...	...	Welsh.

\* From the United States.

Others came and went to their friends that I did not see, which would likely make the amount about 90.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

RICHMOND, 31st December, 1885.

## No. 18.

## REPORT OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. DEWART.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 31st December 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the year 1885, during which there has been very little movement of population either way between this country and Canada.

The impression, in this country, that there is always an improvement in business after Presidential elections, has prevented many persons from moving away; and the scarcity of work in most lines of trade has prevented Canadians from coming over, as formerly. People here are expecting a boom in business within the next three years, but no one pretends to have seen it yet. There are still many complaints about trade. Some firms that used to employ fifty or sixty men employ only ten or a dozen now.

Since my last report some thirty-seven families, besides a few single persons, left this vicinity to settle in various parts of Canada. The number might have been greater, only for the reason already stated as to the business effect of Presidential elections.

On the other hand, I know of but one Canadian family who have permanently settled here during the past year. The fact is that immigration from Canada, such as used to take place five or six years ago, is practically at an end.

One feature came under my notice this year which I never observed before. It is, that quite a number of mechanics, whose families live here, have been over at work in Canada all summer.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. DEWART.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 19.

## REPORT OF EMERSON, MAN., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. E. TÊTU.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report upon the Emerson and Gretna agencies, respectively and jointly, for the year 1885.

Numerically speaking, immigration into this country through my agencies has not equalled that of former years, though in quality, especially during the months of March—partly—April, May and June, our immigrants were of a very desirable class.

Almost every day during the period just named special cars arrived containing, it is true, but a few families at the time, but each one bringing with them household goods, horses and cattle of such value that sparse numbers were compensated for by the amount of productive capital destined to yield abundant fruit in the near future somewhere in our vast and insufficiently settled country.

Vast areas of our rich land still await the sturdy tillers of the soil, whose products will now unfailingly and easily find remunerative markets, thanks to the rapid and continuous increase of railway extension in Manitoba and the North-West.

As being responsible for this numerical decrease in our immigration, the now famous but disastrous boom is only chargeable to a very limited extent.

Its effects are still felt, though its trail is fast disappearing.

The decrease in number of entries from the south is partially accounted for by the promise of a through route to Manitoba and the North-West *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Intending immigrants awaited the opening of this route rather than to travel over American lines entering from the south at Emerson and Gretna.

There is no doubt, too, that the unfortunate rebellion contributed in some degree in deterring emigrants from coming to this part of the world, noticeably from European countries. The comparative distances as between the scene of action and the Province of Manitoba are but imperfectly comprehended. Far more concern was exhibited by the people of the eastern Provinces, and others further still east and south, than was shown by the people here in Manitoba.

In this connection, however, we are able to point hopefully to the results from an immigration standpoint, which followed previous rebellions here and elsewhere.

The press, here and elsewhere, keenly alive to the commercial value of sensational news, took care to magnify the events of the campaign, that they should lose none of their intensity or thrilling interest. In so doing, however, they have helped unwittingly to bring about the usual and natural results of war and rebellions—our country and its resources have been advertised far and wide; it has become an attraction to the people of many nations dissatisfied with their cramped condition at home, and eagerly ambitious to carve out a home for themselves in a new country.

The geography and topography of our country are more widely and correctly comprehended, and, as was the case after the 1869-70 rebellion in Manitoba, the Minnesota massacre of 1862, and, later, the massacre of General Custer and his army in 1876—after each of these periods an influx of immigrants took place into land hitherto a veritable *terra incognita* to all but the enthusiastic scientist or the adventurous trapper.

It is therefore not at all unreasonable to expect that the coming season will witness a gratifying and very decided increase in the immigration returns of this North-West country, and produce results that even with our progressive capabilities and expectations we cannot foresee, especially when we are able to count with confidence upon the results of the visit of the British Association, and later still, of that of His Excellency the Governor General, the opening of the Canadian Pacific, and finally, when we can point to the widespread extent of railway construction throughout Manitoba, removing, as it does, a substantial complaint of settlers in these vast though sparsely settled prairies.

With a market within reasonable distance of the homestead, our immigrant from abroad can, with confidence, invite friends and kindred to the new land to share his independence and certain prosperity.

Each year's influx of immigrants from separate localities serves as a nucleus attracting successive relays of friends in each succeeding season; thus, for example, co-operating most effectually with Germany, which bounsed transatlantic companies to relieve herself of her superabundant population, gladly welcomed and indeed attracted by the United States to the mutual and immediate advantage of each.

My many years of experience in the immigration service must be my excuse for venturing upon the expression of personal opinion, that the time for a more liberal encouragement of the emigrants from the countries beyond the Atlantic, and after the pattern of our neighbours, and successful rivals in many fields of operation, is now very opportune. The direction and scope of this encouragement I must, of course, leave to a higher authority.

Vast tracts of country, with soil of an exhaustless nature, await but the influx of labour to make it grand, rich and prosperous.

It is gratifying to be able to point to the continued success attending the colony established in Southern Manitoba of immigrants from the Eastern States.

Through the experienced and energetic efforts of your Department's agent, Mr. Chas. Lalime, this colony continues to receive yearly additions of desirable immigrants, men of more or less capital, and able to work. Indeed, so judiciously are the immigrants selected by this gentleman that though he has forwarded parties continuously for the past eleven years, complaints of dissatisfaction with their lot and prospects have never been heard from these newcomers.

As before stated, the absence of railway communication was the one discouragement to this colony, in common with the rest of Southern Manitoba. This cause, now, to a certain extent, happily removed, despondency has given place to contentment and satisfied comparison with the lot of settlers south of the 49th parallel.

Next year we are promised an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway South-Western through a fertile country, with large belts of timber, to the Souris coalfields, thus opening out the mineral wealth of this section and removing all uneasiness of that desideratum—fuel.

The unprecedented occurrence of frost at the latter end of August last, exaggerated and ostentatiously paraded by our enemies and rivals, will, without doubt, prove a blessing in disguise. Our farmers, convinced by hard experience of the futility of depending on one crop to carry them through, will now more than ever bestir themselves, by giving more attention to a mixed system of farming, fall ploughing and growing other varieties of wheat than Red Fyfe.

This putting of one's eggs all in one basket and crowding the work of a year into six months farming operations would not succeed, even under the most favourable and unvariable climatic conditions imaginable.

And yet, while admitting the damage done by the frost to the wheat crop, our farmers are to be congratulated that the extraordinary yield, in cases where it has been harvested in a sound condition, has compensated in a very great measure for the loss by frost, whilst prices for all grades have ruled higher than last year.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean has attracted capitalists of other countries which are in themselves rich in soil and climatic condi-

tion, seeking fields of emigration for the surplus of their own countries. These gentlemen find a congenial climate and familiar soil somewhere in our countless acres; and thus, from time to time, we are favoured by unsuspected, but welcome, voluntary immigration agents, as in the case of Count D'Esterhazy, of Hungary, whose visit I think has resulted in the selection of a tract of land for the future home of that gentleman and of his countrymen connected with him by ties of country and clan.

Baron de Dory, another Hungarian of wealth and influence, has also fallen in with the scheme, which promises a large influx of Hungarians in the spring of 1886.

Amongst the immigrants of last year a most welcome class arrived in the batch of orphan boys from England who found their way here, in the care of Mr. Feagan.

If there is one branch of labour more than another in which the demand far exceeds the supply in this country, it is that of agriculture. A consignment of sturdy boys, like those arriving during the past season, are a positive boon to the farmers fortunate enough to obtain them. They readily find employment and homes at remunerative rates, and the demand for such labour must, for sometime yet, continue in excess of the supply.

Farm labourers and domestic servants continue scarce; wages rule high, and taken altogether, the present position and future prospects of these two classes in all parts of the Province are such that the wonder is that the present economic conditions should remain so long as they are, and have long been, that the supply does not now nearly balance the demand. The term "labour" is here used in its restricted sense, and applies only to farm labourers.

The scarcity of female labour in a new country is, of course, easily accounted for. Young men anxious to start out in life for themselves, and fathers with sons to provide for, are in the majority. When females arrive the attractions presented by a home of their own proves irresistible, and marriage quickly follows. Thus it is that the demand continues far in excess of the supply, for scarcely is a girl comfortably settled in her new place before a wedding takes place.

Another acceptable batch of immigrants may be noted in the party of Roumanians which arrived here in the care of Mr. C. E. Cullen. They are of the right class—agriculturists—with more or less capital, accustomed to perform their own manual labour, and their introduction can only result in the mutual advantage of themselves and their adopted country.

My tour of inspection in Southern Manitoba, made during the past fall, has confirmed all previous impressions of this part of the Province.

For all agricultural purposes it is unrivalled. Rapid railway extension is supplying the one long-felt want, and in the near future this description of this section of the Province of Manitoba will be no mere figure of speech.

I am also enabled to report from personal and careful inspection, on the Mennonite reservation. The annexed tabulated statements will give, in a concise form, an idea of the population, wealth, &c., of these thrifty people. They were amongst our earliest settlers, totally ignorant of our language and laws; but without hesitation, full of hope and determination, settled on what was the uninhabited prairie. The sites of villages were quickly laid out, houses and stables built on their own original plans, and calculated specially to withstand the rigour of winter. Their wealth and numbers have grown apace; their contact with the dominant race has gradually worn down the unyielding segregation of the elders, until the young men, tired of the antiquated communion of their fathers, are leaving the villages and erecting houses each for himself on his own homestead. In the earlier days a Mennonite disposed of his products and made his purchases in the towns, either through the medium of signs or an interpreter. Now, a young Mennonite ignorant of English is the exception. Schools have been established in all their villages and the Mennonite is beginning to take an interest in the municipal affairs of the Province.

Amongst other gratifying features of the past year's immigration, it is note worthy that some forty-three families of various nationalities have emigrated from the Western States of the Union into this Province; and I am of opinion that a vigorous



emigration campaign in those States would give favourable results, backed, as it would be, by the general discontent existing, especially in Dakota. That such discontent does really exist is patent by the utterances of prominent public men in and out of Congress when the affairs of Dakota come under discussion.

The severity of our winters (felt in its greatest intensity only by those living elsewhere, and in imagination, to a very great degree) set in only with the closing of the year. The thermometer registrations at St. John's College, Winnipeg, showed 31·5 above zero on the 29th of December, the maximum readings during the month of December falling below zero on four occasions only.

A brief reference to the wheat question may not, perhaps, be out of place in this report, since the result of my own knowledge and experience is fully borne out by the published utterances of more competent authorities. Samples of wheat selected from various points in these vast Territories have been forwarded for test to representative millers in all parts of the British Isles. The unanimous reply is, that Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat is superior to all other grades for milling purposes, whether used alone or mixed with other kinds. Such testimony is of value, inasmuch as it comes from men familiar with the wheat of all countries, whether American, Russian, Indian or Australian. The commonly-expressed regret is, that it cannot be obtained in its purity in sufficient quantities. These facts are of great importance to the Canadian North-West, for the time is fast approaching when they will include within themselves the area from which most of the transatlantic wheat will be drawn, the Eastern States now devoting themselves year by year more to dairy and fruit farming; or, as is the case to the south of us, wheat cultivation is giving place, to a certain extent, to that of corn, &c., &c.

Cheap transportation by land and sea is all that is required to enable us to successfully compete with all rivals in the wheat markets of the world.

Now that three years have gone by since Manitoba first had a surplus of wheat for exportation, and that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway gives promise of the desired requisite of cheap transportation, it is not rash to presume that these Territories are making satisfactory entry into the English grain market, and that they will rapidly establish an ever-growing position therein.

In 1884 England imported nearly 5,000,000 bushels of our wheat—a very satisfactory showing—two years, only, after our first surplus for exportation; but a small fraction, however, of the total importations into Great Britain.

The relations of Great Britain to the supply of bread have great significance in considering the future of British North-West America. The demand of Great Britain and Ireland for foreign wheat during the year 1884 is shown by the following tables:

	Bushels.
United States.....	76,833,720
Russia.....	24,814,272
India.....	20,987,864
Germany.....	10,181,296
Austria.....	5,014,344
Canada.....	4,530,016
Chili.....	4,312,240
Egypt.....	2,192,200
Turkey.....	2,105,739
Roumania.....	754,066
France.....	427,472
Countries unspecified.....	8,187,480
Total.....	160,340,656

Canada ranks almost equal to Austria.

In 1883 Russia produced only 101,101,836 bushels of wheat; whereas, in 1870, thirteen years previous, she produced 225,849,000 bushels of wheat, showing a decrease of production of 124,747,170, or about 125 per cent.

In concluding, permit me to say that I have, as in past years, done my utmost to fulfil my duties; and in carrying out successfully my work I have been greatly assisted by my assistants, Mr. Woodman, here at Emerson, and Mr. Turgeon, at Gretna.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

A.—STATEMENT of the Municipality of Douglas.

Cultivated Land.	Total Land.	Population.			Oxen.	Cows.	Heifers.	Horses.	Hogs.	Sheep.
		Males.	Females.	Total.						
21,826	103,940	1,356	1,254	2,610	620	1,058	1,495	1,174	1,620	575

J. E. TÊTU,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

EMERSON, 31st December, 1885.

B.—STATEMENT of the Municipality of Rhineland.

NO. OF WARD.	Cultivated Land.	Total Land.	Real Property. \$	Personal Property. \$	Total Property. \$	Statute Labour Days.	POPULATION.						Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
							Males.		Females.		Total.						
							Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.							
No. 1.....	4,514	22,040	98,450	6,392	104,842	282	100	203	101	155	559	51	554	65	323	320	
do 2.....	6,404	29,840	144,925	12,245	157,170	373	153	325	156	291	925	48	744	118	603	461	
do 3.....	6,848	30,720	142,960	11,827	154,787	370	145	307	150	261	863	88	869	46	692	414	
do 4.....	2,816	20,480	87,765	2,440	90,205	239	88	123	88	128	437	98	361	44	256	176	
do 5.....	3,454	23,640	102,550	3,627	106,177	259	90	165	90	132	477	77	493	29	411	207	
do 6.....	727	13,600	45,038	35	45,073	112	24	44	24	16	108	50	69	2	63	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,606	114	93	139	93	89	414	79	289	20	210	121	
Total.....	24,763	140,320	622,685	36,566	663,856	1,729	693	1,306	702	1,072	3,773	491	3,249	324	2,558	1,723	
Municipality of Douglas...	21,826	103,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366	.....	1,254	2,610	620	1,058	575	1,620	1,174	
Grand Total.....	46,589	244,260	622,685	36,566	663,856	1,729	693	2,662	702	2,326	6,383	1,111	4,307	899	4,178	2,897	

J. E. TÊTU,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, 31st December, 1885.

STATEMENT C.—Monthly Return of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Months.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Roumanians.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	Total.		
												Immigration.	Emigration.	
1885—														
January .....										185	118	303	906	
February .....	6								39	109	174	328	488	
March .....	53					27	9	5	130	548	304	1,076	635	
April .....	124	57	14			52	7		107	1,022	528	1,911	786	
May .....	114				218	32			99	472	811	1,746	542	
June .....									19	223	132	374	608	
July .....	4								12	148	178	342	599	
August .....	15		3	5		22			4	135	116	300	1,028	
September .....	10		12	4		8			2	175	200	411	1,174	
October .....	10					21	11		16	275	253	586	3,040	
November .....	12		8			33	5		18	219	184	479	1,608	
December .....						38	9		9	195	191	442	1,372	
	348	57	37	9	218	233	41	5	455	3,706	3,189	8,298	12,785	

As the east-bound train leaves Winnipeg at night, the floating population travels through Emerson instead of going *via* Gretna.

J. E. TETU,

EMERSON, 31st December, 1885.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

STATEMENT D.—Monthly Returns of Immigration and Emigration at Gretna Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Months.	English.	Scotch.	German.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Eastern and Western States.	Total.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.
1885—										
January .....					20	201	212	433	230	203
February .....					47	261	104	412	242	170
March .....					50	523	194	767	311	456
April .....				23	185	893	222	1,323	410	913
May .....	70		25	10	153	217	475	950	238	712
June .....	5	3		28	98	298	1,323	1,752	55	1,697
July .....	21				115	243	861	1,240	93	1,147
August .....					20	124	133	277	101	176
September .....	17	4	28	13	26	83	218	389	66	323
October .....					21	92	113	226	55	171
November .....					19	95	109	223	62	161
December .....					12	21	95	128	58	70
	113	7	53	74	766	3,051	4,056	8,120	1,921	6,199

I have, as instructed, day by day, checked the in and out trains, and this statement can be relied upon.—L. A. TURGEON, *Sub-Agent.*

J. E. TETU,

EMERSON, 31st December, 1885.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

## No. 20.

## REPORT ON VISIT TO CANADA.

(MR. ROBERT PEARCE.)

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, 30th November, 1885.

SIR,—I respectfully beg to lay before you the following brief account of my visit to Canada, made for the purpose of affording to the public of the west of England a plain statement of facts, without exaggeration, and as they appeared to me. I long felt that personal observation only could afford me the means of ascertaining the actual inducements Canada offers to agriculturists, and since my return to England, I have been besieged by hundreds of farmers, tradesmen and others, anxious to know the opinion I had formed.

On the arrival of the steamship off Quebec, the landing of passengers and baggage at Point Lévis was admirably effected, everything passing off smoothly and without the slightest bustle or confusion. The Customs sheds are right on the wharf. Stepping ashore we walked into them and had our trunks "passed"—that is, examined by the Customs officer. This operation was by no means so confusing and tiresome as I had been led to expect. Our trunks were simply opened, laid bare, and then passed, on giving our word that they contained nothing liable to duty. There was no ransacking or turning everything out of place. In immediate proximity are large and commodious wooden buildings used for the reception of immigrants. The office of Mr. Stafford, the Government Immigration Agent, adjoins them.

Having forwarded my trunk to my hotel I lingered about the wharf to watch the movements of the immigrants and to observe the manner in which they were treated. As the steerage passengers came ashore they settled down in groups to await the return of their leader, gone to make enquires of the immigration officer as to their best mode of procedure. When I walked round to Mr. Stafford's office I found it exhibiting all the appearances of an English railway ticket office besieged by a crowd of British workmen excursionists. As each man thought those who got first would secure the best situations, there naturally was considerable excitement, and pushing and squeezing were freely indulged in. Those of the immigrants who were agriculturists or domestic servants were sent on the same evening to situations, but those of the skilled trades, such as mechanics, artisans, &c., had to stay over until employment could be found them, as the demand for such is very limited.

The immigrants are carefully treated, and if they only abide by the advice of the Government officials there is no fear of their being led astray and imposed upon. The refreshment bar is scrupulously clean and well stocked with wholesome provisions, all of which are sold at extremely moderate prices. Much credit is due to Mr. Stafford for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which he and his staff attend to the wants and enquiries of the immigrants. Point Lévis is on the opposite side of the river to Quebec, a ferry connecting the two. The road from the wharf to the ferry is lined with wooden cottages, of not very imposing architecture, and occupied almost entirely by French-speaking people. The ferry rate for passengers is three cents. The boat itself presents a strange appearance to persons newly arrived from the old country. High up above the deck oscillates a ponderous beam, reminding one of the antiquated beam engines we sometimes find pumping in the older collieries of England. A wide space is set apart for carriages, or calashes as they are called in Quebec, for which a rather heavy toll is levied. On reaching the other side of the river I had to wade through a host of noisy French-speaking people, anxious to lend their assistance as guides or porters. A few persistent no's

soon freed me of these gentlemen, and then I began to cast my eyes around to see if the houses of Quebec were really so beautiful as they had appeared from the river below. The streets are very rough and hilly. The private houses are indeed very pretty, being after the French peasant style of gabled roof, coloured Venetian blinds, and with broad verandahs. The electric light illuminates nearly every street, and in truth Quebec appears at night more like a fancy bazaar than a real old city of historic interest. It has been said that Quebec is the quaintest city in the whole world. I cannot actually say that, but certainly it is the quaintest to be found anywhere throughout the whole continent of North America. Several of the public buildings are elegant. Hotel accommodation is good, the leading hotel being the St. Louis. During the evening I took a quiet walk around part of the upper town. This portion is very hilly, and contains the Citadel, Dufferin Terrace, Wolfe's Monument, and many fine private residences.

The Citadel is a very formidable looking fortification. It is defended by huge ramparts, protected by encircling ditches, though built on somewhat old fashioned military principles. Perhaps no city in the world boasts of a more delightful promenade than Dufferin Terrace. It is admirably situated, swept by pure, invigorating breezes, and in virtue of its elevation, which is about 200 feet, commands a most extensive view of scenery exceedingly rich and varied. It is 1,500 feet long, about 40 feet wide, has a band-stand and plenty of seats. Wolfe's Monument, erected on the Plains of Abraham is a very modest edifice, bearing the inscription: "Here died Wolfe, victorious, September 13th, 1759." The next morning I engaged a buggy and drove to the Montmorency Falls. All along the route is a string of French cottages, and scarcely a word of English is spoken in this district. The land is divided into small farms, and the soil is, I am told, in many places exceedingly rich, though further inland, nearer the hills it is much poorer. Agriculture is not carried on so productively as it might be, the possible yield of the land being nowhere reached.

The fields are regular in shape, railed off with straight wooden fences, and hedges are seldom seen. The chief crops grown are hay, cereals, mangolds and maize.

The visitors' registering book at Montmorency Falls contains the entry of names of persons from all parts of the world. The falls are a very grand sight. Their waters have a creamy hue, and tumble down a rugged slope, which is nearly perpendicular. The peculiar colour of the water gives a good contrast to the black glassy sheet below. Everywhere around the scenery is simply superb. A flight of steps, 350 in number, leads to the foot of the falls, where may be seen encircling rainbows of exquisite tints. The cedars and picturesque rocks are of conspicuous beauty. From the foot of the falls the rich beauty of this spot is, if possible, more enchanting than when viewed from the heights above. Enveloped by rainbows and a picture of sweet beauty, one stands entranced, whilst overhead pours down a huge volume of seething waters from a height of nearly 260 feet.

Orleans Isle, with its nicely arranged farms, lies out in the St. Lawrence, and can be distinctly discerned even by the naked eye.

Quebec was seen in the distance with its shining, silvery roofs, towering spires, and prominent ramparts, a picture of marvellous beauty. I returned there in the afternoon, and spent a few hours among the shipping, previous to my departure for Montreal, by the river steamer at 5 p. m. Trade was rather dull, though one or two branches were very brisk. Many ships were lying idle. On stepping aboard the Montreal steamer I encountered no fewer than nine of the passengers who came over in the "Sarmatian." Like myself, all were sorry that more time could not be spent in the beautiful suburbs of Quebec. The river steamers are most luxuriantly furnished, being indeed veritable floating palaces. Their speed is great, but they move very evenly, and entirely without any rolling motion. The staterooms are large, and nicely fitted up. I slept well, and rose early the next morning to catch as much as possible of the famed scenery along the River St. Lawrence. We arrived at

Montreal about 7 a. m. As my train for Ottawa left at ten, I had but little time to see Montreal, and so confined my attention to a few streets and buildings. The Church of Notre-Dame is a fine structure, the interior being very artistically designed and elaborately decorated.

The ride to Ottawa was very pleasant. There were about twenty persons in the car, which opens from end to end, and is furnished with cushioned easy seats, very comfortable. The Canadian system of railway travelling is altogether different to the English. Passengers get into the cars at the ends, not at the sides, as in England, and may walk from one car to another for the entire length of the train. Each car has a small tank of iced water, all lavatory conveniences, and boys pass at short intervals through the train with fruit, cakes, books, views, &c. Tickets are taken or punched in the car by the conductor, and such a thing as collecting them as passengers pass out at a gateway from the platform, as in England, is quite unknown. The seats are just long enough to comfortably seat two persons, but are much too short for one to lie out at full length. The backs of the seats are movable, and may be turned over, so that people sitting in adjacent seats may face each other. By using two seats I managed to construct an admirable sofa-like lounge. We passed through much forest, and nearly all the houses were wooden, one-storey buildings. In several places we saw the forest being cleared and the stumps of trees pulled out of the ground and burnt. Many of the cleared spaces made excellent lands, and fertile farms could be seen all along the line. In this district deer, other game and fish are plentiful. Arriving at Ottawa, I put up at the Grand Union Hotel, a large and excellent house. During the afternoon I drove out into the country to a neat little village called Aylmer, about ten miles from the city. On the return drive, there were pointed out to me at least a dozen elegant mansions, the sole property of men who came to Canada barefooted, penniless, with nothing but their hands and heads to help them. Canadians have a great respect for self-made men, and I was shown three noble monuments erected to the memory of men whose industry and perseverance had raised them from poverty to wealth. On visiting the saw mills, I was quite astonished at their extent and perfection. They are undoubtedly far ahead of anything similar to be seen at home. Many workmen who have come out from the old country saw mills have confessed they felt they knew nothing of their trade when taken through these marvellous wonders of sawing machinery. The mill which I inspected employs about 400 hands, and is worked both day and night for several months in the busy season. A visit to the waterworks will well repay those who are interested in machinery. The mechanism here employed to force water into the City is a grand display of beautifully constructed, and evenly working machinery, all of Canadian manufacture. With mechanics capable of producing work of so great a finish and regularity, it is no wonder Canada is becoming famous for her machinery and agricultural implements. In the vicinity of the saw mills thunder the renowned Chaudière Falls, sometimes said to be more romantic even than Niagara. They have a width of about 100 yards, and rush headlong, lashed into foam, tumbling over jagged rocks, down an incline of about 1 foot in 10 to a distance of some 50 yards. Here, as at Montmorency, the water, colored by the hemlock swamps, has a creamy appearance. The lighting of the city is admirable, all the principal streets being provided with electric lamps, and the people are very quiet and orderly.

I next visited the Parliament Buildings. They are very extensive, substantial, and of great architectural beauty. The rooms of the Patent Office are well worthy of inspection, being crowded with models of interesting and useful inventions.

In the afternoon I walked into the country, finishing with a tour round the Parliament grounds, from which a grand view is obtained of the Ottawa River, the gigantic lumber wharves, and the Chaudière Falls. The streets are all set out at right angles to each other, and there is no fear of getting lost.

The weather was hot, but I didn't wish it any cooler. In fact, I never troubled anything about it, so many other things taking up my attention. The people are rather stylish, showy dresses being seen at every turn. They are very hospitable and

very loyal. I don't think you could go into any house and not be faced by a portrait of our Queen. The public buildings are substantial, elegant and durable. The trams are very comfortable, when not overcrowded, which, however, is sometimes the case. People jump on, hang on, no matter how full the car may be, and no one complains. I took a drive to the Rideau Falls, but could not get a good view of them, as a workshop had been erected on the spot best situated to see them in their full grandeur. However, I saw enough to repay the visit. The pavements of this city are laid down with planks, and the roads are very dusty in summer, every conveyance, as it passes, raising clouds of dust.

There are industries of nearly every description, but little inducement is offered to skilled artisans, mechanics and such, as the demand for these is filled. Clerks are not wanted, for the city itself produces more than it can employ, and it is no use for an English lad to attempt it, unless he can speak and write at least French and German, in addition to his mother tongue.

The system of education is good, and fully equal to the best regulated Board schools in the West of England. In a drive through the neighbouring country I saw many excellent farms, most of which were owned by the farmers themselves. Generally, the soil was exceedingly rich, and of a gently-undulating character. Fine fields of wheat, oats and barley were passed, and good grazing lands were abundant. The sameness of the view was broken by neat little plantations scattered here and there. The roads are good and wide, but very dusty. They are made of good width, to provide against drifts of snow in winter, which make narrow roads almost impassable. The ride this afternoon was very pleasant, and I began to feel the more I saw the better I liked the country.

13th June.—This day opened with a brilliant sun, and between 12 and 3 it was very hot indeed. In the old country such heat would have been very troublesome, but I found no considerable inconvenience. The clothing in use is very light and very thin, and the hats are usually of straw, with very wide brims. The shops are good, and well stocked, though prices are rather high.

15th June.—I left Ottawa at 10 a.m. by the Canadian Pacific Railway for Brockville, and then took the Grand Trunk for Toronto, reaching that city at 10:30 p.m. At Cobourg we had 15 minutes for supper, price 50cts. each. It was a good fare, including fish, steak, eggs, stewed kidneys and hashed mutton, with as much tea and coffee as we pleased, finishing with custards and other sweets. The view along the line was not very attractive. We passed through some very good farming lands, and saw much forest undergoing the process of clearing. The quality of the soil varied greatly, some parts being very rich and others poor and rocky. Good, healthy cattle could be seen on nearly all lands, and the sheep especially, looked in fine condition.

16th June.—This morning I went by steamboat to Hanlan's Island, and had a few minutes chat with the ex-champion sculler of the world. He was in excellent health, and a veritable model of physical perfection. He is a kind of free-and-easy young fellow, but very modest, and did not mention a word about his rowing abilities. The island is situated on the Bay of Toronto, and about half a mile from the city. It is a very pleasant summer resort, and has several places of amusement. It has an abundant supply of fish, and all along its banks can be seen men and boys fishing with rod and line. Walking along the water's edge, I had to turn aside at every yard or so, or tread on dead fish lying on the sands. The surface is flat, and the highest point not more than a few feet above the level of the lake. On returning to Toronto I visited the Horticultural Gardens, which, notwithstanding that the season was very much behind this year, appeared fully equal to the best gardens I have ever seen anywhere in England. A gentleman of Toronto showed me quite a number of beautiful residences, all of which were owned by men who had come to Canada absolutely penniless, but by dint of unflagging perseverance and reasonable economy, had placed themselves high up in the social scale. The private houses are very varied—some are brick, some are stone, and many are wooden, but all are most elegant. Toronto is really a fine city. In addition to several very fine churches of



different denominations, it boasts of a most magnificent cathedral. Skilled labour is not much in demand, but as at Quebec and Ottawa, any number of good agricultural labourers and domestic servants can obtain ready employment at high wages. There is a good park, containing two fine monuments, one erected to a self-made man, George Brown, and the other, a magnificent edifice, raised to the memory of eight brave students who were massacred whilst resisting the Fenian Raid in 1866. At Toronto there is perhaps the largest whiskey distillery in America. It derives the huge sum of \$3,000 per day simply from the sale of its wash, which is forced through pipes to cattle sheds some distance from the works. Most of the retail tradesmen do a remunerative business, and many carry on highly flourishing trades. The timber industry is brisk. Its works are large, and employ the best and most elaborate machinery, sawing and cutting into planks upwards of half a million feet in the short space of a single day. The pavements are wooden, and last well, being better adapted to the winter than stone, which heaves and splits in cold weather. Water for domestic purposes is excellent and abundant. During the evening I walked leisurely through the principal streets, and looked into a few of the churches. Many ladies were out in bright dresses, and the streets illuminated by the electric light presented a rather gay appearance. The shops are large, but many are poorly stocked. Clothing is dearer than in England, but provisions are cheaper.

17th June.—I left Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway for Guelph at 9:25, and on the route passed several very good farms. The scenery was varied, but in most places rather tame. What strikes the stranger as most conspicuous is the large number of pretty little cottages, all of which are on small farms themselves. Whilst at Guelph I visited the Agricultural College. This institution provides admirable instruction in farming pursuits, and is doing excellent work. Professor Brown kindly showed me the cattle, gardens, fields, dairy &c., freely supplying all information I cared to ask. The sheds for housing the cattle, though rather small, were conveniently arranged, the stock very varied, ranging in price from \$300 to \$2,000, according to size and species. There were several magnificent bulls, each over a ton in weight. The dairy is a model of its kind, being furnished with all modern appliances for economizing time and labour. The area of the farm is about 500 acres, of which some 400 are ploughed lands. The ground is skilfully cultivated and very productive, having yielded upwards of 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Gentlemen's sons receive here a really first class agricultural education, fitting them to prosperously carry on the work of farming on a large or any other scale. Guelph possesses a large organ factory, which employs over 200 hands, at the cost of \$75,000 per annum, and turns out on an average about fifteen instruments a day, many of which are exported to Great Britain. I made a careful inspection of the different departments, and was much pleased with the high character of the workmanship examined. Maple wood, so largely used in the manufacture of organs, is abundant in the neighbourhood, and the manager of the factory told me it was due chiefly to this fact that Guelph was now manufacturing organs and exporting them. At 6:25 I left for Clinton. Not much of any special consequence was noticed on the journey, except that the farms were less neat, larger, and not so well cultivated as near Guelph and around Toronto. Wishing to see the country around Clinton, I hired a buggy and drove out of the town for about nine or ten miles. It was a very pleasant drive indeed. The country was in full beauty, and the weather delightful. The land is well cultivated, yielding large crops of clover, wheat, barley and potatoes and many acres are rich for grazing purposes. Timber is plentiful, and good water is always at hand. The Maitland River, which flows through this township, has a good supply of fish, and its waters are very pure. The farmers are all their own landlords. They may lack several of the luxuries of English farmers, but they have in abundance all that is really necessary to make country life happy and prosperous—comfortable homes, ample provisions, good health, independence. Their land has been reclaimed from the forests and is as good as can be found anywhere throughout the whole Province of Ontario. The people like their homes, and evince every sign of contentment. They say they have worked hard, and very hard indeed, but when

they remember that most of them came to Canada with only a few shillings to help them, and that now they are large, independent farmers, they look back with pleasure upon the toil they have gone through. Orchards were numerous, and yield large crops of splendid fruit. I left Clinton at 4:20 p.m., and reached a neat little town, called Stratford, at six. Here I laid over for the night. There was considerable excitement going on over the Scott Act, here rejected by 236 votes. This Act, as far as I could make out, was for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. All the bars were closed, and no wine, beer or spirits could be purchased until the next day, and then what I got was of poor quality.

19th June.—Returned to Guelph and went to the races. There was some capital trotting on a mile track, and the horses were beautiful specimens of racers. The attendance was large, and the people perfectly quiet and orderly, nothing at all like the noisy lot invariably found on the English course. Many ladies were present. Left in the evening for Toronto.

20th June.—Close to the Walker House, the hotel at which I was staying, there is a small Zoo, stocked with a collection of animals. This morning I was up at six, but it was very hard to rise at so early an hour, for in the middle of the night the whole house received a terrible fright, by being suddenly awakened by the roarings of the lions and tigers at the neighbouring menagerie. The weather was hot. I had left my window wide open, and so had the full benefit of the midnight concert. During the whole time I was in Canada I always had an excellent appetite, and this morning I made a capital breakfast. At 8:30 I took the cars for Niagara. All along the route the farms were patterns of perfection in both fruit culture and grain raising. Rich pastures were plentiful, and stone fruit abundant, orchards after orchards of peaches and plums being seen on both sides of the track. The vine here flourishes, and is the source of considerable income. Apples and pears are grown in large quantity, and the quality is inestimable. Stone fruit bears good crops, but the tree is not very durable, the winter rendering it advisable to renew it after bearing a few seasons. At Oakville, during the fruit season, upwards of ten tons of strawberries are picked and exported daily. Children will make \$1 per day picking, one cent per quart being the usual pay. Much good butter is made. Water of excellent quality is easily obtainable. Proximity to lake Ontario makes fresh-water fish plentiful, and consequently cheap. This section of Ontario has most appropriately been called the "Garden of Canada."

Arriving at Niagara, I took a buggy and drove along the rapids to the falls. The scenery is something like that at Clifton, England, only the river is not so wide, and the rocks scarcely so high. In ten minutes I was opposite the falls. They did not appear so high as I had expected to find them, but their volume and extent soon made me forget considerations of depth. Their grandeur is majestic, sublime—quite indescribable. Dickens and numerous other celebrated literary men have attempted to describe the Niagara cataract. Some have given good delineations, but none have pictured them so that the reader, when viewing them for himself, could look back and say the falls were anything at all like what he had expected to find. A huge volume of water, some 200 yards in width, shaped like a horseshoe pours over a precipice of about 150 feet. The water, as it slides over, has from some standpoints a deep glassy-green appearance for a few yards, and then throws itself into a mixture of falling foam and rising spray. The torrent rushes swiftly and smoothly over the falls and then is suddenly furiously agitated, as if hurled against projecting rocks. At the foot of the falls are large, irregular masses of stone. The spray rises high above the falls like so much steam, and carried by the wind, falls as rain upon the Canadian side. I descended a lift and got to the edge of the Rapids, having an excellent view of the river as it tore past, dashing its waters furiously along. At the spot where I stood the river narrows, and the waters are hurled, lifted and rolled about frightfully. It was here poor Capt. Webb perished. The whirlpool is a grand sight. The river suddenly starts off at a sharp angle, but the rushing waters, not capable of at once changing their course, are hurled across the bend, and striking the opposite banks, are reflected round, forming a vast whirl-

pool, circular in shape, and about 100 yards across. After eddying round, the river rushes out with an enormous velocity.

Having heard much of Hamilton, I decided to visit this city. I arrived at 1 p.m., and put up at the Royal Hotel, where the Prince of Wales was entertained some years back. The waiters were all coloured men, and very polite and attentive. The next morning I took quite a walk in the shade, and returned to dinner at 1.30. Nearly every street is lined with good sized trees, which give excellent shelter from the sun's rays in summer. Each street is an avenue, and but for the shops and traffic, it would be easy to fancy oneself away out in the country. Hamilton is the Birmingham of Canada. Its manufactures are chiefly hardware, clothing, upholstery, all of which are steadily increasing and promise to make Hamilton one of the leading centres of industry in the near future. There are no slums here, and no ragged, forlorn children to be seen. Around this neighbourhood the summer begins two weeks earlier than at Ottawa, and remains fully two weeks later. The public-houses close at seven on Saturday, and do not open again until Monday. All the people are quiet, and I saw no disturbances or quarrels of any kind. Hotel accommodation is excellent. In the afternoon I was taken for a drive out into the country by a gentleman residing in Hamilton. On our way to Oaklands we passed close to the edge of Lake Ontario. The scenery all along this drive was exceedingly good, comprising forest-clad hills, fertile meadows and expansive sheets of water. We visited a farm occupied by Mr. Fuller. It contained about 160 acres, all of which were admirably cultivated, presenting more a picture of trim English kitchen gardening than of an extensive farm. The cow houses were kept as clean as a pin, and contained no fewer than 140 splendid Jerseys. One of these, "Mary Ann," has a record of 37 lbs. 12 ozs. of butter in seven days, and offers of \$26,000 have failed to purchase her. Within the past seven years she has bred the almost incredible number of thirteen calves. The dairy appliances were complete, and the butter produced is of the very best quality. This farm is most skillfully managed, everything being performed in a regular and systematic order. We next drove on to a farm a few miles beyond, kept by Mr. Fothergill. Here we had a fine sight of splendid cattle. The prize bull "Prince" was a magnificent specimen of his species. His weight, when ready for show, will probably be but very little short of 30 cwt. There were some capital heifers and some promising young bulls. We inspected a field of barley of nine acres, the best crop anywhere around. Seven weeks ago the grain was in the sacks, and in an other two weeks it will be there again. The barns were very large—in fact, all the outhouses were extensive. The poultry were particularly fine, more especially the turkeys, some of which weighed upwards of 15 to 30 lbs. At the side of the house was a large garden, giving a splendid supply of strawberries and other fruit. Mr. Fothergill himself is a fine specimen of an open-hearted, jovial, happy, contented farmer. You can see at once that he is hardworking, solid, sociable, and that he will treat you well. He has several sons, all fine intelligent lads. On our return drive, as darkness came on, the fire-flies came out and lit up our way all along the country road. They emit a light much the same as our glow-worm, and floating in the air have a most strange appearance when seen for the first time. Rain came down in torrents, and vivid lightning flashed across the lake at short intervals. We reached Hamilton at ten, drenched to the skin.

The next morning opened with brilliant sunshine. I took advantage of the few hours before me, and made for a hill close by, from which could be obtained a splendid view of Hamilton. It was very hard and tedious to mount to the summit, but the labour was amply repaid by the beautiful picture which lay spread out below. The whole city was before me, backed by picturesque hills of rich scenery, and by a fine open bay, widening into the lake.

The large number of green trees scattered thickly over the city entirely broke the customary sameness which one finds in viewing house tops, chimney pots and steeples.

I left Hamilton at 3 o'clock *en route* for Winnipeg. I stayed a few hours at Chicago and St. Paul, both of which are fine cities.

Winnipeg was reached on the 27th. In a drive through the principal streets I was pointed out several large and well-stocked establishments, managed and owned by men who only a few years back had come to the North-West with little more than their hands and brains.

The Hudson Bay outfitting store is a very extensive building, and embraces every article required for domestic purposes. Its show rooms are very tastefully arranged, and as everything is marked in plain figures, there is but little trouble or loss of time in making purchases.

In the silk room I was shown some splendid material, and the stock of this department alone was valued at no less than \$2,500. I was introduced to Judge Miller, the Registrar-General of Manitoba, and visited his house and gardens. His house was just a little palace, and his gardens will in a season or two, be as pretty as any to be seen at home. The judge is a great florist. He showed me some roses, and told me the trees had been through four Canadian winters. This was a very hot day, the mosquitos were very busy, and I was glad when the cool evening breezes came to give me relief. The streets are of good width; shops large, lofty and convenient. The houses are much scattered. As many houses as there are in Winnipeg could still be built within the city, and yet leave plenty of unoccupied land. Hotels are very numerous, and barbers shops too. Winnipeg has everything likely to develop it rapidly into a large and prosperous city. Around the station are many hotels of varying reputation and of equally varying charges. The prices, however, are not nearly so exorbitant as formerly, the best houses now charging no more than \$2 per diem. A lot of rough looking men congregate around the vicinity of the station, but as the street is wide there is no fear of molestation. The city is almost perfectly flat; consequently, drainage is very difficult. Off the main street the roads are bad—that is, are heavy, and after much rain are nearly impassable, but this, of course, is a difficulty which can be easily remedied as soon as time can be given to it. Already one of the streets is being paved with wooden blocks, and judging from the part that is finished an excellent road will soon be opened to the public.

The pavements are, as a rule, laid down with planks, but in some parts of the city a compressed composition from local material is used, and found to answer the purpose exceedingly well. The inhabitants of the city itself are prosperous and well dressed. A great deal of smoking is indulged in. I have seen clerks in many offices puffing away whilst at work, just the same as when promenading the city boulevard at night. Two or three years back women were very scarce in Winnipeg, but now they are getting more plentiful, the proportion being about one to every two men. Bright summer dresses, made in the latest London and Parisian styles, are worn by all classes, from the mistress to the maid. I saw the soil excavated to a depth of 6 feet, and still the bottom of the black loam, which spreads out all over the Province of Manitoba, was not reached. This soil is the very best for grain growing, and will need no replenishing by manure for years and years, for ploughing, we may almost say, will never take it out.

The next place visited was Brandon, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a six hours' ride west of Winnipeg. Brandon is a very young town. Four years ago the first house was built, and now there are several hundred houses, containing a population of some 4,000 industrious inhabitants. It is nicely situated on one of the banks of the Assiniboine. The scenery is rather pretty, consisting of gently-hilly prairie and the winding river. The land around is rolling prairie, and exceedingly rich. Dark loam soil, with an average depth of 2 feet, spreads out all along the valley of the Assiniboine. The town is laid out in blocks, and has every appearance of a place likely rapidly to increase to considerable dimensions. Already there are several very large shops, and the main street was full of activity the day I drove through. There are three or four decent hotels (\$2 per diem), and several substantial and elegant houses; but when the town is viewed from the opposite bank of the river it is at once seen that the greater number of dwellings are crude, wooden, one-floor buildings.

There are four churches—an Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and a Methodist. In the way of amusements, the chief place of attraction is the Roller Skating Rink, which being rather a novelty, takes well. I took a drive along a trail to the south for four or five miles, and then a round course over the prairie to return. On our way we passed several large tracts of ploughed lands and many large areas of good promising wheat. The soil is ploughed to a depth of only about 2 inches, and to the south of the town acres and acres have been turned and never a stone touched. The winters here are very cold, the thermometer often sinking to 40° below zero, but I have found no one complain about its severity. The inhabitants say the air is always very dry, and when properly clothed they never trouble about the cold. The snowfall is, as a rule, from 18 to 20 inches in depth, and packing very hard, it makes capital roads. The summers are hot, but every day there is sure to be a moderating cool breeze. The day I was at Brandon it was very hot from noon till about three, but after that it was only warm, and the cool evening was most enjoyable. Thirty miles from Brandon there is an Indian reserve, and there are generally a few half-breeds wandering about the town, scraping up the rubbish, looking for all the world just like the dirty old women we see at home turning out the ash bins in a city. They are quiet, orderly, and never cause any disturbance. There is some probability of a brewery being started this year. The land near the town varies in price from \$10 to \$30 per acre, but further away excellent lots may be purchased as low as \$2 per acre. In the evening I walked out on the prairie south of the town. A cool breeze was blowing; the scenery was rather tame, but the sky was clear and the air wonderfully bracing. This was a most pleasant evening, although the mosquitos were very troublesome, and notwithstanding I freely indulged in cigars, the little insects still made desperately for me.

The next morning I rose early, and drove over the prairie to visit a few farms. The weather was glorious; everywhere around nature was seemingly at her very best, and the cool morning air was remarkably exhilarating. A ride on a fine day over the undulating prairie is a splendid treat. We followed the Indian trail for a few miles, and then broke away, galloping right across the natural, unbroken soil. The first farm visited was that of Mr. Davey, a gentleman lately out from Hampshire. He was very pleased to meet me, for knowing much about and being frequently among Hampshire farmers I had a lot of news to communicate. After a long chat I was taken over his farm, which occupies about 200 acres, all excellent land, much of which was put into wheat and promised good crops. His vegetables were remarkable productions, the potatoes and carrots being of extraordinary size. His house was just a primitive, one-floor, log shanty, but very warm and comfortable. This gentleman told me that he had previously resided for several years in New Zealand, and although it was undoubtedly a fine country, yet he much preferred the prairie lands of the Canadian North-West.

Around him are other farms of but one or two years' growth, but nevertheless already in very good condition. We then drove on to several other farms, the owners of which all expressed themselves as satisfied with their land, the climate and their prospects. Our ride occupied about six hours, and the distance was about twenty miles. Well conducted farming cannot fail to be profitable in this section. At Brandon there are large elevators for the storage of wheat, and the Canadian Pacific Railway renders freight low to Winnipeg, where a market is certain for all agricultural products. At half-past three I was again in the cars, going west to Calgary. We saw many groups of Indians wandering over the prairie. We passed Regina 3:15 Tuesday morning 30th June. The artillery encampment and the garrison where Riel was imprisoned could be plainly seen from the cars as we passed by. The scenery was very tame, broken now and then by small lakes, crowded with wild duck. Many of the passengers were going through to British Columbia.

1st July.—This night was passed rather uncomfortably. The air was warm and close; mosquitos were abundant, and at several stations we were disturbed by a noisy lot of the Mounted Police coming tumbling into the car to give their comrades a cheer as they passed on their way to the more western districts. The

prairie offered no attractions. Mile after mile we sped along an unchangeable, treeless plain. The stations on the route consist, for the most part, of but two or three houses, with no signs of habitations around for miles. We had meals at hotels announced by the conductor of our car. Sometimes we had plenty of food, but badly cooked, and sometimes we had very little in the way of meat, though good bread, biscuits and butter were by no means scarce. At all the stations the tea was poor, and the coffee equally bad, both often coming from the same pot. The usual charge was 50 cents per meal. An unbroken journey from Winnipeg to Calgary is indeed very tedious. No doubt irregular meals, and poor ones too, together with almost sleepless nights, had much to do with my fatigue and weariness. We ran into Calgary at 2 p.m. My first move was to hit upon a decent hotel. This seemed easy, for from the station I could see almost every house in the whole town. The "Grand" seemed the most inviting, and I struck out for it, but it was full, for being Dominion Day a lot of people were about. The next place turned out as fruitless, and I then decided to try one more, and, if it was full, to journey on to the end of the track, sleeping, as before, in the cars, and return with them the next day. Better luck, however, on the next attempt, for the "Royal," fortunately, had just one room to spare, which, I need hardly say, was eagerly secured. The hotels here have grand names, though not over grand in themselves; but as the town is growing very rapidly, the proprietors boast that their establishments will not very distantly, become elegant mansions, and see no reasons why they should not have as grand names now as in their times of established reputation. Charges, \$2 per diem.

The town of Calgary is built in a flat valley, surrounded by rugged hills of considerable beauty. Away behind these hills appear the snow-peaked heights of the lofty Rocky Mountains. From the summit of the hills east of the town a good view of the Rockies is obtained. Perhaps the sight is best in the evening, just as the sun is sinking behind the peaks. Then it is that the full glory of sublime and inspiring mountain scenery, combined with the soft, soothing picture of quiet, serene meadows, becomes marvellously impressive. The sky, richly tinted by the golden rays of the sinking sun, heightens the brilliancy of the sparkling dome-shaped masses of snow, miles high and miles long. The Blackfoot Indians are pretty numerous around Calgary. We saw many of them hanging about the town. They are a dirty, lazy tribe, and, as far as I hear, can be trusted no further than seen. It was long before I could tell a warrior from a squaw. Both smoke, and both dress with ridiculous vanity, parading strings of glass beads and brass rings with as much pomp as a duchess her diamonds and gold. They are not at all prepossessing, and some are very ugly-looking customers.

Cattle raising on a large scale is profitably carried on along the base of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is not extreme in winter, and though hot in summer it is only for a few hours in mid-day, the mountain breezes cooling down the air to a comfortable degree. The pastures are excellent, and cannot be surpassed anywhere throughout the whole North-West. Calgary is a very promising town, and as the country around becomes better known and more developed, its trade is sure steadily to increase. This section is called Alberta, and its climate is acknowledged by the whole of its inhabitants as healthy and pleasant at all seasons. As a grazing country it is simply unequalled in any other part of North America. Around Calgary the flora are very varied and very fine. Fish and game are abundant. Two years ago there were no private houses, and now Calgary counts upwards of 500, with a population of some 1,500 souls. All the buildings are of wood, and viewed from the summit of the surrounding hills, look more like a gigantic stock of timber than a busy town. Moose Jaw, one of the stations, was very lively when we passed through. About 100 boy soldiers were on the platform to give a parting cheer to some of the troops as they left for Winnipeg and the east. The youngsters looked terribly worn out, and certainly must have suffered great hardships, but all were in high spirits, for in a few days they were to be reviewed at Winnipeg, where arrangements were being made to give their patriotic bravery a hearty recognition.

At Winnipeg I learnt that Mr. Feagan had satisfactorily placed every one of the boys in his charge. While in Manitoba I encountered several of these lads working on farm lands, bright and cheerful, and, to all appearances, happy as could be.

As I looked upon the picture before me, I felt instinctively, contrasting it with that of the poor, miserable street arabs who crowd in the dens of filth and vice of London and other densely populated cities of Great Britain, that the benevolence of Mr. Feagan is exerted in the right direction, and, like myself, his eyes must often have been bathed with tears of gladness as on his homeward journey he gazed upon the upturned thankful faces of his rescued boys.

I stayed a few days in Winnipeg and then left for a trip down the Canadian lakes. From Winnipeg to Port Arthur the country is very wooded and rocky, though occasionally plots of cleared land are to be seen. As we drew within thirty or forty miles of Port Arthur the scenery on both sides of the track much increased in beauty. The land gets more hilly, and is always covered with fir trees and cedars. As we wound in and out of the hills and around the lakes we caught fleeting glimpses of lovely sights. For miles and miles we sped through nothing but wild forests, teeming with deer, birds and other game. Port Arthur was reached at 3 o'clock. There was no time to explore this town, but to all appearance it was a well built and thriving port. Our steamer, the "Alberta," lay close to the station. This vessel is a Clyde-built steamer, splendidly furnished, and very fast. A bountiful table is supplied, and the provisions are of the very best description. Thunder Bay has very pretty scenery. Its bold rocks and scattered islands give a very imposing impression. Most of the passengers were commercials, or officers returning from the North-West campaign. In fine weather the whole of the forty hours spent in steaming from Port Arthur to Owen Sound pass away rapidly and pleasantly. The steamers are so timed to leave that the many miles of beautiful scenery lying between Lakes Superior and Huron shall be passed about mid-day. As we leave Port Arthur the land gradually fades from view, and just as night sets in we lose sight of it altogether; but when morning breaks we see ahead the off-lying isles, which tell us we have crossed Lake Superior and are nearing the far-famed scenery of Sault St. Marie. The water, smooth as a mirror, was thickly studded with little islands, covered with pine trees and fringed by pebbly beaches. As we wended our way among the reefs it appeared as if we ourselves were stationary, and that the islands were moving round about us. We had a kaleidoscopic view. At every move the scene changed. Here and there an island came round in sight, and at the same time one or more disappeared. Ste. Marie is a very pretty town. One side belongs to the United States and the other to Canada. On the States side was seen the Stars and Stripes floating over a battery of cannon. To avoid the rapids which connect Lakes Superior and Huron a magnificent lock has been constructed. A difference of some 20 feet exists between the level of the water on the two sides of the lock. The rapids are shallow, and broken by numberless rocks. Indians skilfully ply their canoes in and out of the rapids as they steer about to catch the fish that come down the river. We had a few minutes ashore, and then steamed away into Lake Huron. The sail down this lake was indeed grand. A beautiful deep blue sky, a blazing sun, lovely lake scenery, soothing music, a luxuriant saloon, all these coming at once, yielded enchanting delights. Even in the wonders of dreamland was never seen a more perfect picture of nature's beauties.

We arrived at Owen Sound at 8:30 Sunday morning, and left for Toronto at nine. The whole of the country lying between these two cities is a picture of fertility. The ground everywhere was under cultivation, and the crops of wheat, oats and barley were particularly heavy. Ontario, or Upper Canada, is one of the old settled Provinces, and in the southern townships agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection, many of the farms rivalling the finest to be found anywhere throughout the west of England.

Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, opening up Manitoba and the great North-West, many farmers have sold out and gone west, and now there are in Ontario many improved farms for sale, all of which are offered at reasonable

prices. The process of clearing the forest in Ontario is one of arduous toil, and now is seldom undertaken, except by men who have insufficient means to purchase cleared lands

Though, in my opinion, the best for a man with a little capital is to make at once for the North-West, yet there can be no doubt that Ontario offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming. Its soil, on the whole, is excellent; water and timber abundant; fish and game plentiful; roads splendid; climate hot in summer, cold in winter, but remarkably dry and healthy; railway facilities good, and increasing. In the counties of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire I know many farmers who, year after year, have been toiling hard to keep their heads above water, and I can faithfully say that if they exerted the same amount of labour and care on an improved farm in Ontario they would, in the short space of a few years, place themselves in a position of comparative wealth and independence, and in far more satisfactory pecuniary circumstances than they could ever hope to have attained by farming on the highly rented lands of England. I stayed two days in Toronto, and then left for Montreal, steaming down Lake Ontario, passing through the far-famed Thousand Islands, and then shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence. This trip, as indeed are all the excursions on the Canadian rivers and lakes, was full of absorbing interest from the moment we moved out of Toronto Bay till we shot down the exciting Lachine Rapids and glided under the marvellous Victoria Tubular Bridge into the harbor of Montreal. Montreal is the finest city in Canada. Its trade is very great its manufactures are very important, and its position is most favourably situated to command at once an extensive commerce and beautiful scenery. I did not stay long in this city, for being in the height of summer the heat was very oppressive. Near Montreal is Terrebonne, the home of Father Piché, one of my fellow passengers aboard the "Sarmatian," and who had invited me to spend a few days with him before I returned to England. I found this village a quiet, cool and shady retreat, surrounded with pretty lake and river scenery, and occupied by a people entirely French speaking. I received the most courteous and obliging attention from all. The parish priest sent for me to dine with him, and freely imparted all information I cared to ask concerning the mode of living and customs of his flock. The little community is entirely agricultural, and very slow, the cultivation of the land, generally, being effected with implements of the rudest description; but the people are happy and contented, and live to a great age, as attested by the wooden monuments in their cemetery. The few days spent in this salubrious and romantic spot passed very enjoyably, and I much regretted having to leave so soon to catch my steamer for England on the 28th July. Terrebonne was the last place I visited, and with this brief description ends my tour through the Dominion of Canada, which, from the moment I entered the mighty St. Lawrence till I left for England, was one of deep interest, unmixed delight and profitable instruction. In conclusion, I will add that in spite of its severe winters the climate of Canada is as healthy and delightful as that of any country in the world; that its people are industrious, sober, and prosperous; and that if I had to begin life anew I can faithfully and unhesitatingly say it would be in Canada I should make a start, for I am convinced that in this marvellous country persevering industry, combined with a reasonable amount of prudence, must rapidly bring success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT PEARCE.

To the Hon. Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No 21.

## REPORT ON HUNGARIAN COLONIZATION.

(COUNT PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.)

OTTAWA, ONT., 25th June, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following results of my visit to the North-West Territories, in the interests of Hungarian colonization. I have been strongly prevailed upon by the Honourables the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and of the North-West Territories at Regina, and also by the authorities of the land offices of the Canadian Pacific, and Manitoba and North-Western Railways, Winnipeg, to commence the settlement by locating the first colonists not too far to the west, but within easier reach of the two railroads and of the markets of the capital of Manitoba. Accordingly, the lands known as the Qu'Appelle Valley were suggested to us as being most suitable for that purpose. Acting upon the counsel of these authorities, I have, in company and with the aid of my countryman, Mr. Géze St. de Döry, carefully examined the soil, and all the natural resources coming within our observation, during our tour of inspection, which extended over seven days, of which four were spent in camp, and devoted to the examination of the lands of the Qu'Appelle Valley. After what we have seen we have come to the conclusion, that these lands are without any doubt admirably suited for the establishment thereon of agricultural colonies. We can, therefore, conscientiously recommend this, and the land immediately adjoining it, to the north-east, to our people, for the purpose of locating there prosperous homes for their families, by availing themselves immediately of the favourable terms held out, in this connection, by your Government.

*Land within the Grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway.*

The land inspected is situated as follows:—

Townships 19 and 19a, N. Range 5, West 2nd Principal Meridian.		
do	19	do 4 do
do	19a	do 4 do
do	19a	do 3 do
do	19	do 3 do
do	19	do 2 do
do	19a	do 2 do
do	19	do 1 do
do	19a	do 1 do
do	18	do 1 do
do	18	do 2 do
do	17	do 2 do
do	17	do 1 do

We have selected these lands, and also the following—being within the grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway:—

Township 21, Range 31, West 1st Principal Meridian.

do	22	do	31	do
do	21	do	32	do
do	22	do	32	do

I consider these lands well adapted for the settlement of a Hungarian colony, and find both these railroad companies willing to exchange the odd-numbered sections in the blocks for even numbered sections in the adjoining townships.

I would respectfully urge upon the Government that prompt action be taken to give effect to this proposed exchange, so that the progress of the settlement may not be retarded, more especially in the case of the land selected within the grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, for the reason hereafter mentioned, that the first settlement will be on this land.

I have already, on a previous occasion, submitted to the Government at Ottawa the advantages arising to the Hungarian settlers from their being located together, and thereby preventing an encroachment on their lands by others; and I would now further request that the school lands, and the Hudson Bay Company's lands, within the selected blocks, may be arranged for in some manner which will secure them to the colony as homestead lands.

I have the honour also to report that Mr. Géze St. de Döry is now making a selection in Pennsylvania of 200 families who have some means, and who will form the nucleus of the colony, viz., 100 on the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 100 on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway lands, as before mentioned, and who will proceed without delay to Winnipeg, under the guidance of Mr. de Döry, who will take up his land and residence, with 100 families, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway land; and I will take up my residence with the other 100 families on the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it being our intention that they should arrive in time to see the country in its best garb, and to build their huts and lay in fuel and hay before the cold weather sets in. My reason for placing a batch of 100 settlers with Mr. de Döry on the lands of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway; are as follows:—

1st. I am satisfied that nature has provided a greater quantity of timber for building purposes on these lands, and more abundance of water than I have noticed elsewhere.

2nd. The railroad company has offered to give immediate employment on the extension of their road to fifty of the settlers, provided that they will at once take up their homesteads, and by proxy meet the settlement conditions of the Government.

3rd. These lands will, at no very distant period, be more accessible to railroad facilities by avoiding the steep approaches of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Meantime, arrangements have been made, pending the approval of these reserves by the Government, to send out a surveyor from the land office of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, to select a suitable site for a village and lay out a trail from Redpath post office to the colony, so that no delay to this important project should bar the way to its completion.

I shall strongly urge on the Hungarians settling under my auspices not to take more land than the 160 acres of homestead, and that they shall waive their claims to all pre-emption; and in cases where they will not accede to these terms, they must take their pre-emptions outside of the colony, it being a question of life with the settlement that the people should put all their available means in the development of their homesteads, rather than spending it on lands which they will not utilize for years to come.

In cases where lands in the blocks specified are open to cancellation, I would request that they may be dealt with in the same way as the rest of the unoccupied lands.

As the season is late, and as much has yet to be done in this connection, I would earnestly urge upon the Government to decide upon the matter herein submitted at

the earliest possible moment, as the successful realization of this important scheme depends now entirely upon their favourable consideration and prompt approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTHAZY.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

FORBHAM, NEW YORK, 16th October, 1885.

SIR,—I am in receipt from Mr. Theodore Zboray, at Hazleton, Penn., of his Report, in the Hungarian language, which I have now the honor to submit herewith, together with a translation of the same in the English language, for the information and favourable consideration of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

The Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

(*Translation from the Original Hungarian.*)

**REPORT** of Theodore Zboray, residing at Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn., United States, as agent of the Colony of Hungarians now settling on lands in the West and North-West Territories, under the auspices of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, being an account of his labours performed from the 26th of August to the 2nd of October, 1885.

With the sanction of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, a movement was inaugurated in the State of Pennsylvania that had the effect of inducing, amongst a large number of Hungarians, about thirty-eight families to proceed to the North-West Territories of Canada, and they were named the pioneers of this emigration. They left Hazleton, Penn., on the 30th of July, 1885, under the leadership of Géza Döry, and on their arrival at Winnipeg, Man., were received by the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad, and located on homesteads situated about eighteen miles from the town of Minnedosa; the second detachment of Hungarian emigrants, numbering twelve families, under the guidance of Ladislaus Zboray, started also from Hazleton, on the 4th of August, and upon their arrival in the North-West, immediately joined the pioneer settlers at Minnedosa. Encouraged by the example thus given by their comrades, and moved by a strong desire to become, at the earliest possible moment, possessors of the 160 acres of Government land, granted *free* to each settler, the Hungarians of Pennsylvania, without fear of the consequences of the lateness of the season, have promptly formed themselves into a third detachment, and, to the number of ninety-five families, were placed under my personal leadership. On the 26th of August, 1885, we took leave of Hazleton, and of the valleys "Sabled all in black," known as the coal region. After a most tedious journey reached Toronto. Here the gracious care of a parental Government was soon felt by the immigrants. A spacious building afforded our people ample shelter, and excellent accommodation. In the evening a substantial supper, and the next morning a good breakfast helped to

refresh worn-out humanity, and to put each one in the best of spirits. Our detachment was thereupon provided with free transportation by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and taken in their commodious cars to Owen Sound *en route* to Winnipeg. The immigration house in Owen Sound is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is managed by one of their officers. Nothing could excel the comforts afforded by this establishment, nor the kind attentions shown us by its manager. We were well provisioned until the 29th of August, the day of our embarkation, on board the steamer "Arthabasca," for Port Arthur, where we landed on the 31st of August. We arrived in Winnipeg at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, the 1st of September. Traversing a distance of 1,000 miles, much useful information may be gathered by an observant traveler. We however, worn by the ever-recurring thoughts regarding the future, felt more like yielding to the necessity of giving ourselves the required rest. This we enjoyed in the Immigration House in Winnipeg where we had leisure to ruminate on things we have seen and heard.

On the 2nd September thirty-seven men, four women and four children left Winnipeg with Mr. Stewart McDonell, a contractor of the South-Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. These families are now located at Manitou where they are employed on the construction work of the said branch road. The men thought the season too late for the commencement of agricultural work, and therefore accepted the employment offered by the railroad. The remainder of the third detachment, and all such who desired it, were taken in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Portage la Prairie, Sewell, Whitewood and Regina. Some of these men were also engaged by the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad at Minnedosa. This arrangement was effected with the distinct understanding, and on the condition, agreed to by all parties so interested, that in the early spring of next year each Hungarian immigrant shall be allotted a "homestead," to settle thereon at once, either on lands within the grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad, near the town of Minnedosa, or on similar lands of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, near Whitewood, or in any part of the Qu'Appelle valley. With this end in view, I was called upon by our people to visit and examine the before-mentioned localities of the two Railroads, and to render my report in accordance with the facts. This seemed to be the more desirable because it so happened that the first detachment of Hungarian immigrants, under the leadership of Géza Döry, had been placed on lands of the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad, which were found to be too thickly wooded and too broken.

To satisfy the wishes of our people, I called, 7th September, on Mr. J. H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railroad, and requested him to detail one of his surveyors to accompany me on a tour of inspection of the Qu'Appelle valley, especially to that part of it which had already had the attention of Count d'Esterhazy, a few months previously. Mr. McTavish very readily gave me the valuable aid of Mr. T. L. Peters, and on the 8th of September we both set out, and selected Township No. 19, Range 2, Sections 4, 5, 33 and 34, for examination as to soil, timber, water, and other conditions considered important to know, and to make known to our people. The result of my examination, briefly told in this report, is this: that I found the soil, and other natural conditions of this township, about as good and desirable as that of the fertile districts of Hungary; and I came to the conclusion that these lands are indeed well adapted for the purpose of our Hungarian colonization scheme. On the 16th September I returned to Winnipeg, where Mr. Arthur F. Eden, Land Commissioner, Manitoba and North Western Railroad, waited on me at the immigration house. He asked me if I would visit the Hungarians, settled near Minnedosa on lands of his road, and at the same time would examine the condition, &c., of these lands allotted to my people. I felt pleased to be able to meet Mr. Eden's wishes, and left Winnipeg on the 17th September for Minnedosa, where, within eighteen miles of this town, about thirty-eight Hungarian families have taken possession of their homesteads. It is an indisputable circumstance that extraordinary aid was rendered to these first settlers—our pioneers—by the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad Company, and especially by the Land Commissioner of that

road. By a combined generous effort, they have established a most liberal credit system, by the operation of which our settlers were promptly put in possession of the necessary farming cattle, and of all such requisites which are indispensable at the start of a new colony, so far removed from the centres of civilization. It is readily admitted that without the aid thus afforded the Hungarian settlement near Minnedosa could not have been accomplished in so short a time. It should also be remembered that these Hungarian "pioneers" had but very limited means when they reached Winnipeg. Mr. Arthur F. Eden succeeded in placing \$4,000 at the disposal of the settlers for the purpose of making the provisions before referred to. And yet the land selected for this settlement, and the character of the soil, &c., seemed to me not nearly as good and desirable as that of the Qu'Appelle valley, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This circumstance duly noted, will sufficiently warrant me to settle the next expedition of Hungarian immigrants on lands of the Qu'Appelle valley, located within the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We must also consider the fact that the entire line of transportation, extending over several thousand miles, is owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, who may be inclined to enter upon favourable arrangements, also, next year, for the transportation to the North-West of our Hungarian immigrants; and then the soil of their lands, and the general condition of the same, is far superior to others. There is a better supply of water, and less brush and underwood. Timber is, of course, an article of great utility, and value to the farmer, yet an over-timbered tract of land necessitates the costly process of clearing, and causes a slow advance of agricultural developments. These circumstances must be seriously considered by the beginner of farming in the selection of his homestead.

Next year the movement of Hungarian immigration will be of much larger proportions than it had a chance to exhibit during the short season of its existence this year. It would seem to be opportune, therefore, to suggest that a permanent building be erected at Whitewood, or at Broadview, for the reception of the families of Hungarian immigrants, and for their shelter, until such time as may be required by the men to build up suitable houses on their respective homesteads. Until the arrival of the time when our people shall find a good opportunity to show their sincere loyalty to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and when they themselves shall be able to give proper expression to their sentiments of gratitude for the many favours vouchsafed to them by the same high authority, it is now my duty—being so commissioned—to convey to your Government the assurances of this people of their implicit confidence in and of their deep-felt obligation to their benefactors.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada's humble servant,

(Signed) THEODORE ZBORAY,

By Authority, Hungarian's Colonization Agent.

Dated HAZLETON, LUZERNE CO., PENN., U. S. A., 12th October, 1885.

I certify the above written letter to be a correct translation from the original Hungarian.

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY,

*Agent for Hungarian Colonization.*

FORDHAM, NEW YORK, 23rd January, 1886.

SIR,—I have already had the honour of submitting to the Government on the 25th June, 1885, immediately after my return from Winnipeg to Ottawa, a report of my visit to the North-West, in connection with a scheme for Hungarian colonization.

This work has, since then, assumed important proportions; it has been vigorously pushed forward, and is now showing certain encouraging results.

I would beg leave to place before you, for the information of the Government, the scheme in its present shape; but you will permit me to commence my report from the beginning; only, however, giving you the outlines of the full sketch, which I presented some time ago to the Hungarians residing in this country, and to many others still at home.

With the aid that was courteously afforded to me, and to my assistant Mr. de Döry, by your Government, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the visit to the North-West Territories of the Dominion, in the interest of the Hungarian colonization, was made to myself and Mr. de Döry a thoroughly instructive one, both of us having had the advantage of personal observations and experience; it proved highly satisfactory, considering the purpose for which it was undertaken, and the results attained; in all other respects it was as interesting as it was enjoyable. I had strong inducements, therefore, and every possible assurance, when I addressed my people, the Hungarians, in regard to this colonization scheme. I have urged them, it being considered of vital necessity, to immediately avail themselves of so propitious an opportunity as the one now offered to them, and to accept—undaunted by malicious reports and evil influences—the favourable conditions under which homesteads in the North-West of Canada may at once be acquired by them and their families.

What I have said and written to this people about what my experience was on the occasion of my visit to the North-West, may be here, in a condensed form, with your permission, recited as follows:—

Not very far from the centre of continental British North America and west of the Red River, lies one of the most fertile and fortunate countries in the world. It consists of immense plains, lying at different elevations. The soil of this country, though various in its character, is everywhere very deep and rich; its prairies are composed of alluvial deposits from 30 to 40 feet deep, in places so rich as to bear good crops of wheat for successive years without manure. Others of nearly equal value are found resting on red sandstone, trap, serpentine, limestone, and other strata most favourable for agriculture; its bottom lands bordering its rivers find their parallels only in the Hungarian valleys of our own country.

In a land of such beauty and fertility, husbandry is a recreation, rather than a toil. I have seen, at the farmers, the almost matchless agricultural products of that land; besides wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, turnips, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops and other products, all raised in abundance, it grows tobacco, rice, maize or Indian corn, and fruits of warmer climes than the British Islands. I was informed by an excellent authority that the cause of this, I may call it wonderful productiveness, must be attributed to “the full and steady heat of the summer that matures with surprising rapidity the most valuable productions, while the long period of repose of the Canadian winter is not only amply atoned for by the rapid and luxuriant vegetation of the summer, but, no doubt, contributes to such results.”

As we advance westward, though a region of innumerable plains and prairies, and other open lands, more than one-third of it, when its hills and mountains are included, is covered with heavily timbered forests, which add greatly to its beauty, and its wealth. In these forests flourish the majestic poplars of Canada, the many sorts of oaks and ash, the birches, together with butternuts and hickories, and many other trees important in house architecture, in ship-building, and in all the useful as well as ornamental arts, furnishing one main element of wealth to the Dominion. The poorest inhabitant, who may not be able to supply himself with coal, is everywhere surrounded by thrifty woods, and through the long evenings of winter can enjoy the luxury of a warm and high-blazing hearth.

The animal life of its hundreds of streams, great and small, seas and lakes, of its forests and prairies, is one of its great and inexhaustible sources of wealth.

How grossly has the character of the Canadian winter been misrepresented! I was told here, just before my departure, last year, for the North-West Territories, that there is but little doubt that the greater part of British America was doomed to everlasting sterility on account of the severity of its climate. But how great appears

this calumny, touching the North-West Territories, and how base and absurd such assertion, when one beholds a country with such fertility abounding with such a variety of resources, left to the industrial, undisturbed and grateful task of developing and multiplying its own means of individual and social happiness. It would seem as if this land, instead of being "doomed to everlasting sterility," was marked out by the hand of God to become one of the chief granaries of the world. I have visited several farmers, who, for many years have lived through that "terrible" North-West climate; they all seemed to be of one mind, in regard to the winter season, which they characterize as very agreeable and singularly steady; they said that the moccasin (a cover for the foot, made of deer-skin, or other soft leather, without a sole), is comfortable and dry; there is no thaw till spring, even though the weather be mild. The snow flake is hard and dry. What the Canadian farmer learns to regard with dread are the spring and autumn frosts, not those of winter. The lesson which experience has taught him is to sow his wheat early in the spring so that the ear shall be past the milky stage before the frost comes.

Spring opens early in April, with the bloom of the alders and willows.

The summer heat is experienced in May, but the nights are cool, and throughout the season of the greatest heat, the cool night breezes bring a welcome change, accompanied with heavy dews. This protects the cereals from the effects of drought even in the driest seasons, and produces a rich growth of prairie grass.

In about the middle of April, ploughing commences, and, the season permitting, is prolonged into the month of December.

Cattle are turned out to graze in April.

Before the end of July harvest begins, and the hay, grain and root crops follow in swift succession; the land thus cleared is again brought under the plough, and the autumn sowing of wheat is carried on.

The Canadian climate is marked by two seasons, summer and winter.

That portion of the North-West visited by me is pre-eminently adapted for mixed farming.

The settler holds his land in possession, and tills it on his own account.

Every settler may become owner of a house, and proprietor of whatever amount of land he can turn to profitable account, if he is guided by patient industry and frugality.

It is on the generally level country where the modern railroad, that iron and ever-navigable road, stretching across the prairie, is constructed without difficulty. The Canadian Pacific Railroad stretches across the continent. It now traverses, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the most fertile land of the North-West Territories. The minerals of that country's mines, the wood on its thousand hills, as well as the vast stores of coal deposited in its subterranean beds, furnish so abundantly materials for the construction and employment of many branches of railroads that they cannot fail to cross and re-cross innumerable prairies, run from valley to valley, and to weave the whole region together into a mighty web of business and of profit, scarcely to be paralleled in any clime or age.

In my official report to the Government, dated 25th June, 1885, of my visit to the North-West of Canada, and especially of my examination of certain lands embraced in townships located north of Broadview and Whitewood, and of the Qu'Appelle Valley, within the grant of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, I have stated in substance that this large tract, consisting chiefly of timbered land, but interspersed with prairies, clothed with natural grasses, and adapted by soil and climate, for the growth of wheat, other grains and root crops, and the rearing of stock, with its two lakes (Crooked and Round Lake), and its innumerable ponds, was well fitted, in my estimation, for an Hungarian settlement of mixed farming operations. I have, in my report, submitted to the Government a plan for immediate colonization by Hungarian agriculturists, who are residing in the United States, of the townships particularized in my report referred to. I have to respectfully request that said report be made a part of this letter so as to complete it in every respect of information and suggestion concerning the scheme for colonization.

Having, in the sense of the language of this report, communicated my plans, my personal experience in the examination of the lands and other conditions—offered for colonization purposes in the North-West of Canada—to the Hungarians residing in the State of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, they have in answer to this, and to my call, favoured me with an address expressive of their sentiments of implicit confidence in this my work, and gratitude to the Government of Canada, which document, dated 15th July, 1885, was translated into English, from the vernacular Hungarian, and both original and translation forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. A printed copy of the translation is herewith submitted.

I would also request that the report of Mr. Theodore Zboray, dated 14th October, 1885, translated by me into English and forwarded to your office, may be allowed to accompany this letter. His report fully explains the circumstances connected with the starting of the first, second and third detachment of "Pioneers" of the Hungarian immigrants, numbering in all about 150 families, and who proceeded during the months of July and August last, from Hazleton, Pennsylvania, at their own expense to Toronto, Canada, and thence received free transportation, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to Winnipeg, Man.

Of this number of immigrants the first colony was established near Minnedosa, Man., and is now known as "Hungarian Valley." This was done under the auspices of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and under the personal superintendency of Mr. de Döry. From reports received to date, the prospects of this new colony are sufficiently encouraging.

The results thus far attained by the prompt inauguration of this scheme, may be justly considered of great promise to the future cause of Hungarian immigration to Canada's North-West Territories.

I have the honour to report further that active preparations are now being made to secure a large number of desirable Hungarian immigrants, who are to proceed early in April next to the North-West, and to establish there the second colony, by settling on homesteads in the townships located in the Qu'Appelle Valley, as already previously referred to. Only last week, I met, near Auburn, New York State, some well-to-do Hungarian families, who have gladly pledged themselves to support the colonization scheme. They are now actively engaged in recruiting amongst their friends in the State of Ohio, additional strength for our forces. I am in correspondence with several highly intelligent yeomen—farmers in Hungary—who have already, on former occasions, promised me their co-operation, and I have reason to believe that, in time, many of these people will join our new colonies, leaving their homes direct for Canada.

Whilst, on my part, I shall never waiver at the stand I have taken, even if heavier burdens than those of my sad experience of last year should fall to my lot; and, whilst I feel perfectly competent, and confident, to make this colonization scheme, under the auspices of the Dominion Government, in its own good time, a success, and accomplished fact, I feel, nevertheless, bound to ask now that the Government may be pleased to treat, with every possible indulgence, and forbearance, any such unintentional errors as may occur in the course of the process of this scheme; errors being too frequently found beyond the control of the most honest and able management.

It has required much time and labour, in placing this colonization scheme, in all its details, intelligently, before my people, the Hungarians; but the result shows that by this careful introduction, the subject has actually filled their minds with a spirit of high appreciation of it—a spirit that will work out still greater results.

May I be permitted, in conclusion of this report, to make a short allusion to the characteristics of the "Magyar," the people who desire, with me, to become honoured citizens of your North-West Territories. And I indulge the hope that even the most critical Canadian will not look down upon them from too high a standpoint. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century, Christianity, as held by the Roman Catholics, was the religion of the Magyars; the writings of Martin Luther, however, carried the doctrines of the Reformation into Hungary. As to religion the Magyar is "Ne



se, Bigot." His moral sentiments are of the highest order. He is too proud to be dishonest, low, or mean. He is governed, at all times, by a high sense of what is right and just. As a master, he is careful, kind and generous. As a subject, he is fixed, resolute, unyielding to what is wrong. If rich, he is profuse in his expenses, elevated in his tastes, liberal in his charities. If poor, his pride will not suffer him to complain, while his general demeanour cannot be distinguished from that of the wealthiest born in the land. In all the relations of domestic life, as a husband, father, brother, son, he is unimpeachable in his conduct, or follows every aberration with dignified regret. His hospitality is unbounded. The marks of a true Magyar are always visible, and I would earnestly pray they may not be lost sight of in the new home of their adoption.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

*(Translated from the Hungarian Address.)*

FREELAND, LUZERNE CO., PENN., 15th July, 1885.

The Honourable  
Count PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY,  
New York City.

We desire to give expression to our great joy at your success in having reached, at last, the aim of your indefatigable labours; we heartily appreciate your efforts,—made in the spirit of humanity, patriotism and brotherly love towards your compatriots in the United States,—to secure to us, from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the long wished for homesteads, whereon we and our children hope to build up our new homes.

We are aware of and we all acknowledge your gracious acts and noble deeds, which have been the means of saving a very large number of our suffering countrymen and women, after their landing in Castle Garden, New York, from further want and bodily misery. But not they only, we also, who are living in the States, have been the happy recipients of many favours by your noble exertions. You, Honourable Count, have done, however, still more good by establishing, now under the auspices of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, upon lands, selected by you in its vast and important North-West Territories, a colony for the benefit of your countrymen, who are agricultural labourers, which is to be our new home. For this act we shall feel ever grateful to you and to the Government of Canada and we shall endeavour to prove to our rulers, that we are men, deserving of their gracious favours, and, though with but limited means, we shall, nevertheless, do our duty for the love of our adopted country and, if occasion should require, will stand by it, even at the peril of our lives.

Whilst we received, with such exquisite pleasure, the news of the result of your untiring labours in the interest of our colonization, we have read with sentiments of extreme displeasure certain articles, published in some of the English and German newspapers, intended to degrade your manly dignity in an unheard of manner, evidently emanating from a malicious mind and from personal animosity. It is a cowardly calumny, written against you by your enemies. We should not have noticed these publications and disgusting attacks, were it not for the fact, that the name of one, whom we honor and love,—because he is worthy of it,—was thus dragged before the public—a fickle minded public,—which seems more readily inclined to approve of a stigma being put upon the character of its fellow citizen than to repel it. We feel this inflicted wound the more painfully, because we find it was struck by the hand of one of our own nationality. Honoured Count, keep your heart strong, so that in the end victory may be insured to your efforts, though you may now have to smart under a crown of thorns; do not allow your strength to fail, rather imitate the example of the Redeemer of mankind and forgive them their sins, "for they know not what they do."

We number here, in the State of Pennsylvania, 200,000 Hungarians; we are all agriculturists by home training, but have had to become miners under the force of circumstances; we shall be the faithful supporters of your colonization project. Considering that of the 400,000 Hungarians in the United States, one half of that number are located here, in Pennsylvania, and the rest are divided amongst the other 37 States and 8 Territories, it is but just and proper for us to say, that we,—forming the centre of the Hungarian element by a large majority,—claim to be and are regarded the pioneers of that nationality, and it is, therefore, for us to ask redress of any wrongs and we shall demand it, if wrong should at any time be done to one of us. It appears, however, as if the few Hungarians in New York City,—some of them not even the best Hungarians, and too many of them being well known “loafers,”—who from personal animosity against you, Honourable Count, endeavour to injure you,—are thus damaging also, without any just cause, the best interests of our countrymen in the States.

We, Hungarians, associated in the State of Pennsylvania, declare ourselves to be in no ways whatever connected with the New York or other similar societies and, that we are entirely independent of them. We have not authorized anyone of these societies to institute, in our names, charges against you or to misrepresent you to the Government of Canada; they insulted you, because of some personal ill-feeling towards you. We honour you, because of your personal merits, and our best wishes do now accompany you on the way to consummate the great work, which your noble mind has conceived.

Be pleased to submit to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, beforehand, our grateful thanks for having graciously taken notice of our homeless condition here, and for having condescended to receive us under its parental care.

You, Honourable Count, kindly accept, in the name of the associated Hungarians in Pennsylvania, the expressions of our humble thanks, animated by the ardent hope, that, after a short time, large masses of our people, together with ourselves, shall meet you again, to give you proofs of our love to you, in our new home—Canada.

We remain, for ourselves and for others we represent,

Honourable Count,

Your humble servants,

Zboray Tivadaro,  
Pekary Viktoro,  
Bugely Janos,  
Tizessey Laszlo,  
Fritzam Jozsef,  
Stanislaw Breier,  
Malk Makan,  
Jozef Livovszky,  
Duny Mihaly,  
Gorc Demczak,  
Bugely Jozsef,  
Popowiczyo Yanan,  
Yorko Mihaly,  
Jozsef Potoczky,  
Pietrev Staniki,  
Dory Géyzao,  
Vaszily Yanos,  
John Novak,  
Ballecz Mihaly,  
Adam Dudeko,  
Gercz Corba,  
Jozsef Sebel,  
Johan Szuca,  
Jonos Lelija,  
Leo Bonin,  
Redzik Mihaly,

Pavel Janos,  
Sztanyiszlavs Muda,  
Medavec Yanos,  
Zboray Emil,  
Szegi Janos,  
Johan Maczejofki,  
Ocskay Jozsef,  
Janos Scposik,  
Majk, Lulkac,  
Lejenji Janos,  
Andro Csizsmar,  
Tamas Janos,  
Adaméisk Mihaly,  
Vendoszky Karoly,  
Zsymay Janos,  
Janos Matusik,  
Kuckero Gyula,  
Haluska Janos,  
Durgos Demd,  
Kraynyck Mihaly,  
Ferko Janos,  
Kerekes Jenoo,  
Mervo Mihaly,  
Viszoky Gyorgy,  
Liptak Gyorgyn,

Korecz Janos,  
Lyesko Mihaly,  
Czibe y Jozsef,  
Fabijan Janos,  
Uhlyarszky Janos,  
Bendan Janos,  
Popelyak Andras,  
Saláta Janos,  
Hubitsak Janos,  
Sortés Mihaly,  
Adam Janos,  
Santa Mihaly,  
Petrik Gyorgy,  
Yasokovics Amdo,  
Onuczko Stefan,  
Tremmel Karoly,  
Debreczeny Ferencz,  
Szabo Zsigmond,  
Makula Fereniz,  
Lesko Andras,  
Supajda Auguszt,  
Ferbo Janos,  
Fekete Janos,  
Vaszily Mihaly,  
Miko Janos.

## No. 22.

## REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN JESSOP.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report from this agency for the year 1885.

My time and attention have been, and are still, so fully occupied with matters and things connected with the great Colonial Exhibition to be held next summer in London, that however desirous I may be of going minutely into details respecting British Columbia immigration, and kindred subjects, I can only furnish the Department to which I have the honour to belong with a bare synopsis of what has been done during the year now closed.

*Office Work.*

There has been a slight falling off in the corresponding branch of office business since the date of last report, so far as enquiries for information was concerned; although, including exhibition work, the aggregate of letter writing was fully up to last years figures, namely, more than 700 letters received and nearly 800 written. As formerly, those seeking information about this Province wrote from nearly all parts of the civilized world, and in many different languages; but a majority of them were from Ontario and the North-West. Printed matter, consisting of hand-books, local and Dominion, "West Shores," Kootenay and Queen Charlotte Islands reports, San Francisco, "Journals of Commerce," Victoria New Year's "Colonists," &c., &c., were despatched to over 600 individuals. Office calls for information and advice, chiefly from new arrivals, numbered 675, notwithstanding necessary absences in connection with Antwerp and London exhibitions. The nationalities of these visitors were just as varied as in former years—Canadians from the eastern Provinces, particularly Ontario, and the North-West, predominating. So far as occupations were concerned, farmers and farm labourers were largely in the majority. In the former part of the year calls from mechanics were more numerous than in late summer and autumn.

*Immigration.*

The only basis of calculation as to the number of immigrants arriving in British Columbia that can be made use of is that of Custom House returns from steamers' and ships' manifests. No distinction whatever is made between immigrants, casual travellers or tourists. If every steamer and vessel, therefore, carrying passengers, could be boarded directly upon arrival, these statistics could not be obtained. The number of new arrivals based on Custom House manifests can only be approximate, as it is impossible to ascertain how many of these passengers stay in the Province. As there has been no opposition on the Puget Sound route, from the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, at Tacoma, to Victoria, a much larger percentage of the actual arrivals may be taken as immigrants in 1885 than in 1884. It may safely be presumed that at least one-half of the passengers that reached this city during the year just closed came with the intention of locating somewhere in the Province. A

percentage of these went away, in consequence of not getting work, or meeting with disappointments in other respects; but an allowance of 50 per cent. will fully cover those who left after staying for shorter or longer periods, casual travellers, and the constantly increasing number of summer tourists.

*PASSENGERS Arriving in Port of Victoria from 1st January to 30th June, 1885.*

	Whites.	Chinese.
Puget Sound steamers.....	7,635	1,345
San Francisco do .....	1,455	1,053
China ships.....	.....	730
	<u>9,090</u>	<u>3,128</u>

Total whites and Chinese, 12,218.

*From 30th June to 31st December, 1885.*

	Whites.	Chinese.
Puget Sound steamers.....	6,093	567
San Francisco do .....	864	402
China ships.....	.....	...
	<u>6,957</u>	<u>969</u>

Total whites and Chinese, 7,926.

Total whites for the year.....	16,047
do Chinese do .....	4,097
do whites and Chinese.....	<u>20,144</u>

Taking 50 per cent. of white passengers as new arrivals, the total addition to British Columbia's population, entering by this port, is 8,023.

Add, at the lowest computation, 2,000 as entering the Province by New Westminster, Nanaimo, Canadian Pacific Railway and Kootenay, and it may fairly be assumed that population in the Province has increased fully 10,000 during the year.

The following table shows the number, sex and nationalities of settlers who passed their effects at the Custom House, Victoria, during 1885; and also the value of these effects:—

Nationality.	Males (Adults).	Females (Adults).	Children.	Value of Effects.
United States.....	293	258	302	\$49,632
United Kingdom.....	32	35	57	15,359
Eastern Provinces.....	68	45	78	25,225
Other places.....	10	5	9	2,895
	<u>403</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>93,111</u>

This table gives an increase of about 100 heads of families bringing in household effects, or over 33 per cent. in advance of the number reported last year. The increase in value of goods so imported is not so marked. Those coming from the United States are very largely in the majority; but many of those families are really Canadian, chiefly from Ontario, who, for shorter or longer periods, have lived south of the line.

As New Westminster and Nanaimo are both ports of entry, a few immigrants reached both these cities direct—more at the former than the latter. Another

important factor in this connection is the travel over the Canadian Pacific Railway during the year down to the coast, and the absorption here and there *en route* of farmers, farm labourers, stockmen, mechanics and railroad men. There are no means of ascertaining how many came to the Province by this route, and from the United States by way of Kootenay, but the number must have reached between 2,000 and 3,000—especially by including the large number of men who distributed themselves over the mainland and island after the completion of the road in November last.

*Agricultural Progress.*

The demand for Government land, both local and dominion, has been brisk and uniform throughout the year. Outside of the railway belts, 340 pre-emptors and purchasers have taken up land, covering an area of about 80,000 acres. Within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt 290 claims were recorded, representing an area of over 52,000 acres. In the Dominion Government railway belt, New Westminster district, there were 232 applicants for homesteads—37,000 acres. The total, therefore, makes up 862 applicants for land, with an aggregate acreage of nearly 170,000. Applications for Dominion lands in Yale and Kootenay districts, embracing a stretch of about 450 miles along the line of railway, will increase the area pre-empted and applied for throughout the Province during 1885 to over 200,000 acres. This is a decrease from last year's report; but in 1884 the Island Railway lands were thrown open for settlement, and a large number of squatters, who had been locating for several years before, obtained their pre-emption records. In addition to this, the New Westminster Dominion Government lands not being yet open for purchase, has occasioned a great falling off in applications for homesteads in that important agricultural district. Of the 862 applicants for land, fully 750 were new arrivals, or those who had been in the Province but a short time, engaged in railway or other work.

The steadily-increasing demand for farm implements still continues, while the rapid expansion of trade with Canadian manufacturers is very marked. The following figures show the value of imports under this head entered at the Custom House in this city for the past four years:—

—	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
United States ..	23,192 00	6,656 67	30,230 00	9,081 95	18,614 00	5,842 90	16,940 00	5,724 10
Eastern Canada	18,461 00	.....	25,881 00	.....	29,474 00	.....	34,464 00	.....
Totals....	41,653 00	.....	56,111 00	.....	48,088 00	.....	41,404 00	.....

Imports entered at New Westminster and Nanaimo during 1884 and 1885 would add to those amounts very considerably.

Another attempt has been made to collect agricultural statistics through the Local Government agents, but with only partial success. Out of twelve of these officers in different parts of the Province, only five have responded to the request of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture here up to this date. Still, a beginning has been made, and probably next year a general and reliable report on this most important industry may be collected. The following are a few extracts and figures from the reports sent in:—

Mr. Eric Duncan, of Comox, reports that there were 4,020 acres under cultivation in his district last season, but that the crops were lighter than usual, on account of the excessively dry weather of June, July and August. The 62 farmers cultivating the above acreage have 820 head of cattle, 310 sheep, 330 pigs and 70 horses.

"About one-third of the cultivated area of Comox consists of brown vegetable soil, partly alluvial, very fertile, and well adapted for agriculture. The remainder is generally hillside land, often thickly covered with loose stones, and sometimes gravelly. With manure it yields good returns, but might be better suited for grazing. Cattle, however, still run mostly in the woods, and on fern and marsh lands. The thin, rocky soil and short grass of Hornby Island are well adapted for sheep pasturage."

Occupied land in this district amounts to about 16,000 acres. It is difficult to compute the acreage of unoccupied land fit for cultivation. "Interspersed through the fir woods all round the district may be found patches of alder and maple bottoms and drainable swamp land, varying from five to ten acres in a place. About eight miles north of Comox wharf, and three miles from the beach there is a continuous stretch of alder, computed at 1,500 acres."

Mr. M. Bray, of Nanaimo, gives 1,838 acres as the quantity of cultivated land in the various divisions of his scattered district. Live stock as follows: Cattle, 1,604; sheep, 2,216; horses, 132; pigs, 232. Land occupied is computed at 35,300 acres. Considerable of this has coal underlying it. Sixty thousand acres of unoccupied land in different parts of this large district are susceptible of cultivation. Alder bottoms, with grassy swamps, are numerous, and, when drained, are well adapted for agriculture. Rocky ridges and broken high ground are only fit for grazing purposes. A great deal of excellent timber is found in many parts of this district.

Mr. J. Maxwell, of Salt Spring Island, gives 900 acres as cultivated, with 400 head of cattle, 4,500 sheep, 1,500 hogs and 40 horses. Three thousand acres, susceptible of cultivation, are still unoccupied. This island is admirably adapted for fruit raising. Sandstone of fine quality abounds. Granite and copper are also found.

Mr. J. Bowrow, of Cariboo, on account of the extent, diversity of soils and climate, and the sparse population, finds it almost impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of its agricultural capabilities. He reports about 10,000 acres as being occupied and 4,000 under cultivation, divided as follows: Wheat, 1,300 acres, with an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre; oats, 1,000 acres—average yield, 37 bushels; barley, 350 acres—same average yield; root crops, 200 acres, with a yield of 12,000 pounds per acre; timothy hay, 1,150 acres, yielding a ton per acre. Cattle number 2,500; horses, 900; pigs, 1,500; and sheep, 300.

"In the northern portion of the district, where irrigation is possible, the soil is well adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of cereals and root crops, while the mountain ranges afford abundance of the best pasturage during summer—say, six months. In the settled portions one-half may be put down as timbered land, little of which has, as yet, been brought under cultivation. Much of the winter feed for stock consists of natural wild hay, which is found in abundance around small lakes and swamps with which the district abounds."

Mr. F. Sorces, of Clinton, complains of the want of co-operation on the part of farmers in his district, in collecting reliable information. Indian horses are so numerous that he classifies them as "vermin," so far as their value is concerned, while they consume as much of the natural grasses as valuable animals.

"In the northern part of this district butter-making is engaged in to a considerable extent. One farmer reports a return of 6,000 pounds for the season (from about 1st June to second week in October). Seventy cows were milked for this result, and of course the calves were suckled also. Forty hogs were fattened on the refuse milk. This industry is confined to that part of the district known as the 'Green Timber' and Lac la Hache Valley. In the latter valley there are several unoccupied locations for dairying."

For the purpose of securing reliable agricultural statistics Mr. Sorces suggests that the assessors, on their annual tour through their districts, be instructed to obtain necessary information from each individual farmer, and thus secure the material for satisfactory and reliable reports on agriculture from year to year. This suggestion is a good one, and might be easily carried out.

There are 6,200 head of cattle, 1,900 sheep, 1,200 hogs and 2,500 horses reported from this district, not including almost innumerable Indian horses. Soil is varied; the greater portion adapted to grazing. Farming is confined to the valleys of the Fraser, Lower Bonaparte, Lac la Hache, Clinton and Pavillion Lakes.

Mr. F. Hussey, of York and Lytton, states that he was unable to get any information from the farmers in his district.

No reply has been received at this date from the agents at New Westminster, Kamloops, Okanagan, Kootenay or Cassiar. These districts embrace the great bunch grass grazing region of the interior, which in many parts, is covered with stock, and the fine farming district on the Lower Fraser, extending from Chilliwack to the Gulf of Georgia, together with the important district of Cowichan, Saanich, Victoria, Mitchimi and Sooke, in Vancouver Island.

#### *Immigrant Home.*

The temporary building still occupied as an Immigrant Home has been of great service during the year to several almost destitute immigrant families and many single people. No repairs or additions to furniture have been made or recommended, in consequence of the uncertainty of the present tenure; but if it should be finally decided by the Department to purchase this property, in preference to building elsewhere, much improvement will be necessary. Fourteen families, numbering forty children, have availed themselves of temporary shelter and accommodation during the year. Forty-two men, single, or with families elsewhere, and six single women or widows, have also occupied rooms for short periods. These, with the heads of the fourteen families, make a total of 116 persons to whom the Home has been of great service since the date of last report.

#### *Bonus Certificates.*

There has been a falling off of seventeen bonus certificates this year, as compared with last. All that have been issued, of which duplicate copies have reached this office, have been presented and paid. These number forty-two, and were granted to twenty-eight men, ten married and four unmarried women. Offices from which certificates were issued are as follows: Liverpool, 24; London, 10; Glasgow, 4; Bristol and Belfast 2 each.

#### *Female Servants;*

are in greater demand than ever. Arrivals under this head have not numbered a dozen during the year. The long distance and cost of travel from the old country prevent many of this very desirable class from coming to British Columbia, while the scarcity of domestic servants and the high wages paid in most, if not all, of the eastern Provinces, keep them at present from travelling further west. An effort is now being put forth to pay the expenses of a limited number from Great Britain and Ireland, but with what success remains yet to be proven.

#### *Labour Supply.*

The large influx of mechanics and labouring men during the early part of the year filled up every avenue of employment, and made it more or less difficult for new arrivals to get work. Later in the season the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway flooded the Province with men of all descriptions seeking employment. Some of these went off to other places; but many are staying in different parts of the Province, in expectation of busy times when spring opens up.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP.

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the District of the Victoria, B. C. Agency in 1885.

Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	\$ 1 50	to	\$ 2 00
do per week, and board .....	6 00		7 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	4 00		6 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	4 00		5 00
Bricklayers do .....	.....		.....
Carpenters do .....	3 00		3 75
Lumbermen do .....	2 50		3 00
Shipwrights do .....	4 00		4 50
Smiths do .....	3 00		3 75
Wheelwrights do .....	3 50		4 00
Gardeners, with board.....	.....		.....
do without board.....	2 00		2 50
Female cooks.....	1 25		1 50
Laundresses (all Chinese.).....	.....		.....
Female domestics, per month.....	15 00		25 00
General labourers, per day, without board...	1 50		2 00
Miners .....	.....		.....
Mill hands .....	2 00		2 50
Engine drivers.....	2 50		3 00
Saddlers .....	2 00		3 00
Bootmakers.....	.....		.....
Tailors .....	2 50		3 00
	<u>2 50</u>		<u>3 00</u>

J. JESSOP,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1885.



## No. 23.

## REPORT ON MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

(MR. WALTER S. ABEL, OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA.)

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1885.

SIR,—After travelling extensively in the Western States and Territories, I came to the conclusion that the efforts of the German Government to divert German emigration from the United States to some better adapted channels is a benefit to Germans who are ignorant of that country. In spite of the great extension and the comparatively small population of the American "Far West," there is no good land to be had at moderate prices, suitable for German settlers. With very few exceptions the lands are held by monopolists and railway companies, and these parties sell them only on high terms. I met German immigrants in Washington Territory, who had been hunting for a suitable piece of land, without success, for months. The same state of things exists in California. The majority of the good and easy-to-be-cultivated Government lands are already taken up. Those left are either not worth cultivating, or it will require years and a good deal of capital to clear them of their shrubbery and immense trees. It is therefore a fact that the average German farmer, who gives up his old home for the only purpose of bettering his and his family's pecuniary condition, is unable to do so any more in the States. Without taking into consideration that the German Americans are becoming daily stronger competitors against their country, and seriously hurt the commercial interests of the German empire in their adopted country, the American land question of the present day must give a turn to the mighty stream of German emigration. Being fully aware of this necessity, the German Government and German colonial societies have looked out for a more desirable field for German settlements in other parts of the globe. They gave a preference to certain South American Republics, as the German Empire will be enabled to hold a protectorate over her settlements. The benefit of this undertaking seems to be more on the part of the German Government than on the part of the German people, for that country offers in no way great advantages for German immigrants. South America will never make a field for the immigration of a northern race, although it may give us in the future a still larger market for our goods. Canada is indeed the only country, where—after the United States are abandoned—our emigrants can go to. Unhappily, the German opinion of Canada is very erroneous and false, and everything should be done to give the Dominion in Germany the honours she fully deserves. The climate is not so severe as is generally believed in Germany, and millions of acres of excellent land may be had on moderate terms. There are European institutions which must make our emigrants feel at home, so soon as they set foot on this soil, and which greatly differ from those over the border. Now is the time to encourage German emigration to this country, as the strong feeling against the United States is growing in Germany day by day.

The only way which would lead to a wholesale German emigration to Canada is to give Germany some sort of compensation for her hundreds of thousands of men. We must have something in return for our loss. Germany wants a market for her goods; and if Canada would take her goods under easy conditions, the German Government will be ready to let our emigrants go to Canada. This may develop an immigration which Canada never has witnessed before.

To get a right idea of a country, greater in extent, than all the European powers of importance combined, one naturally must devote a long space of time and make it a special study. The opinion I formed of the great North-West of British

North America is the result of a trip over the Canadian Pacific, embracing not more than six weeks, and very late in the season. I left Ottawa 4th October, choosing my route to Manitoba by the transportation line *vid* the lakes to Port Arthur. A trip over the lakes in October must be enjoyed with mixed feelings; but as the steamers of this line pass the grandest part of the shore scenery, I did not heed the stormy weather. I was not disappointed in my expectations, for the rocky character of the shore displays a very singular and interesting picture. Immigrants, however, will do better by choosing the all-rail route to Manitoba and the North-West, especially when they are accompanied by their families. The accommodations for steerage passengers on the steamer of the transportation Company's line could be a great deal improved, but the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made the best arrangements for immigrants, and offer even greater accommodations, than first-class ocean steamers. We arrived at Port Arthur three and a half days after our departure from Sarnia. Port Arthur's important situation points strongly to a great future. A central point of rich mining regions, an immense wheat-growing country in the back, and lying at the head of Lake Superior, it must become a place of very great importance. The mineral wealth consists chiefly of silver, gold, iron and copper, and is in an early state of development. Investments and labour promise there handsome returns. Here is surely a field for German capitalists and mining engineers. The shipping interests of Port Arthur are constantly increasing with the settlement of the North-West. The immigrant sheds, which I visited under the supervision of the Dominion Government agent, Mr. McGovern, are in an excellent condition, and give shelter to immigrants free of charge. There is no farming land close to Port Arthur, and the country has a marked rocky character.

From this point I went to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the heart of north-western life. The history of this town sounds like a dream to an old countryman. From a hamlet of very little importance, some fifteen years ago, it has grown to be the great commercial centre of the North-West. No doubt there is a great future in store for Winnipeg. In its vicinity I saw a number of market gardens, which yield handsome returns to their owners. The country about Winnipeg is very flat, but the soil is of an excellent quality. The overflowing of the Red River in spring used to be a great drawback to the country, but an extensive system of open drains has, in a certain degree, removed this evil. I visited the Hudson Bay Company's stores there and was very much surprised at the variety and quantity of goods which this establishment keeps constantly on hand. A metropolis like London or Berlin might be proud of such an establishment. Captain Grahame, the Dominion Government agent at Winnipeg, took me to several parties who came without means to Manitoba three and four years ago, and are now well off. Among those was a Russian Jew, who arrived in Winnipeg three years ago, and embarked in peddling. He had no knowledge whatever of the English language, and some friends of the same faith made him learn these two insignificant words: "Buy something." These two words and a couple of dollars were the start to a successful business career. The same Russian Jew keeps now a large fruit store on the main street of Winnipeg. I met also a German Jew, the founder of a Jewish colony near Winnipeg, who told me that his people get along very well in Manitoba, and like the ways and climate of the country. I made, also, the acquaintance of a Mr. Reidle, a native of Suabia, who devotes his entire time to immigration work. He is the founder of a colony called New Alsace, situated on Long Lake, thirty-six miles north of Regina, North-West Territory. This enterprising man intends to cross the ocean early next spring to secure new emigrants in Suabia and Switzerland. The German Mennonites, who arrived in Manitoba some ten years ago, in order to avoid Russian military duty, are all in good circumstances, and will, undoubtedly, advertise successfully Canada. I met a number of them in Winnipeg who had come from their neighbouring settlements to the capital to witness the reception of his Excellency the Governor General, then on his return trip from the North-West.

From Winnipeg I proceeded further west to Brandon, the very heart of the wheat-growing region of Manitoba. Brandon is another instance of the marvellous

growth of the western settlements. Like other western towns, it has grown in a few years to a place of great importance. It is situated in the valley of the Assiniboine, possesses fine, well-kept business streets, solid structures, and several grain elevators. It may be of interest to Germans to know that a brewery was lately established. Brandon was very lively, as many wheat buyers and farmers were in town. The wheat did not fetch so high a price as last year, on account of the very early frost. This, however, will be obviated, by the introduction of hard wheat. The country about Brandon is pretty well settled up, and newcomers are obliged to look for land in the direction of Moose Mountain, and further in the interior. The soil is a black loam, of great productiveness, yielding, on the average, 30 bushels of wheat per acre. The country is very flat, and altogether without wood. The utter absence of trees makes the scenery very monotonous. Every settler should plant out trees on his homestead, to give the prairie a more attractive and cheerful appearance. The establishment of nurseries would help a good deal to accomplish this necessity. The farm houses and outhouses I visited were all solidly built, and their owners were apparently satisfied with their lot. There were about half a dozen binders at work in the vicinity of Brandon. Some were run by steam, others by horse power. It was naturally of great interest to me to enquire after the actual condition of the settlers, and I received everywhere most satisfactory information. Of course, there were some exceptions, but these failures were always due to the mismanagement of the settlers. I was told of young Englishmen coming out with plenty of money and no knowledge of agriculture. How could they possibly succeed? A good many of them got tired of their claims, and departed, disgusted with the country. It seems to me that a man with limited capital and a preliminary knowledge of farming must succeed in this country. The prairie soil is so productive that European high farming will not be needed.

From Brandon I went to Qu'Appelle, a thriving town on the Qu'Appelle River, and the central point of an immense farming and pasture country. There are millions of acres of exceedingly rich land, the soil being a black loam, of the very best quality. Good fresh water may be procured from the lakes, and, in a certain degree, from the streams, which, however, are few and small. A great many grass marshes are situated in this region, and no doubt, it will become in the future a fine cattle country. Some people engaged in cattle raising have already made fortunes in it. Mr. Baker, the Government immigration agent at Qu'Appelle, informed me that quite a number of Roumanians came out to this region last year, and are, so far, well satisfied with the country. I proceeded from Qu'Appelle to Calgary, a fast growing town at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The climate in the Alberta district (of which Calgary is the capital) is mild, and simply delightful, and the mountain scenery is very picturesque. Calgary is surrounded by a fine farming and pasture country; it is especially a country that seems to be made for cattle raising. The slopes and foot-hills of the Rockies, covered with excellent grass feed, and the mild climate in addition, must make it one of the finest stock raising countries in the world. I think that sheep raising will also be found very successful. The soil consists mainly of a black loam, with a clay under-soil. This soil produces excellent crops. I was told that vegetables grow exceedingly well in this country.

I found Calgary the liveliest place on the Canadian Pacific line. The town was full of travellers, and it was hard to find a room to sleep in. Building was going on everywhere, and the citizens of Calgary believe that there is a great future in store for that town.

After extending my trip as far as Donald, the present terminus of the Canadian Pacific, and situated in the Rockies, I returned to Ottawa, where I arrived on the 24th of November.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. ABEL.

The Honourable  
the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 24.

## REPORT ON VISIT TO CANADA.

(MR. JAMES BIGGAR.)

GRANGE FARM,  
DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—At your invitation I visited Canada in 1879, and made a report which was published by your Department, along with reports by other delegates from this country. At that time my travels extended not only to the North-West Provinces of Manitoba, but also to the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and though I saw something of Ontario, I felt that I had not been able to devote as much time to that Province as its importance required. I am, therefore, glad to have this opportunity of supplementing my former report where it seemed to me most deficient.

I visited Canada again this year, and was able to spend several weeks in Ontario, making Toronto and Quebec, alternately, my headquarters.

I arrived in Ontario on the 8th September, and found a considerable amount of harvest work unfinished. This I was told was due to unfavourable weather, and the laid condition of much of the crop bore out that information. The crops, as a rule, were good, and were, in nearly all cases, being harvested by improved machinery, the introduction of self-binding reapers having become general. Owing to the weather, already referred to, the pastures were fresher and better than they appeared six years ago.

I was fortunate in being able to visit the fall exhibitions at London and Toronto, with which I was much pleased. These exhibitions were both agricultural and industrial, and included not only a large exhibition of live stock and agricultural produce of all kinds, but also of fruits, honey, timber, machinery and manufactures in wood, iron and textile fabrics. Indeed, all the industries of the Dominion were represented. These exhibitions, as a whole, were most interesting, and were a surprising indication of the industry, energy and intelligence of the Canadian people, and a wonderful proof of wealth and progress in such a comparatively new country.

The exhibitions contained many attractions, not strictly of an industrial or agricultural order, in the shape of races, electric and switch-back railways, balloon ascents, acrobats, and a host of minor amusements, which, while they may help to attract visitors and increase the revenues, seem to an old country visitor somewhat out of place.

The display of agricultural machinery was large and interesting. Great ingenuity of construction was displayed, and every effort made to secure lightness combined with strength and efficiency. The harvesting and threshing machinery was excellent, and the very large number of manufactories represented showed how great must be the demand for such machines. The beauty and finish of the various articles reflected great credit on the manufactures.

In the matter of stock, the Canadians are enthusiastic, and I was pleased with the display of all classes, and especially of cattle and horses.

There was a large display of trotting and harness horses, but to me the greatest improvement seemed to have taken place in the heavy classes, in which Clydesdale took the lead. A number of excellent imported Clydesdale stallions were exhibited, and the classes of Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled cattle (Galloways and Angus) were well represented. I found everywhere in Canada a strong desire to obtain the very

best blood procurable in this country, with a view to improving Canadian herds, and I returned home with orders for a number of the best Galloway cattle I could procure. I shipped sixty-seven head of high breeding and individual merit per Dominion SS. "Brooklyn;" but, unfortunately, the steamer was wrecked on Anticosti. About thirty head were finally rescued and taken to Halifax, and a number may still prove available for breeding purposes. I may here remark that I visited the quarantine station at Quebec. The accommodation was excellent and a large number of valuable cattle were in quarantine, intended, not only for Canada, but for the States.

At Toronto I was much interested in an exhibition of honey by Mr. Jones, of Beeton, Ontario, who has gone in for bee farming with great energy and success, and has visited Cyprus, Syria and Palestine in search of new varieties of bees. The production of honey is now an established industry in Canada.

The Jersey cattle at Toronto were worthy of special mention, and I was interested by an exhibition of grade cattle by a gentleman from Owen Sound, who had been using a Galloway bull with grade Shorthorn and native cows. These cows were shown with their calves, and though every cow was horned, all the calves were Polled, and, in nearly every instance, black.

There were some matters connected with these exhibitions which, to an old country visitor, appeared capable of improvement. The first want felt was a catalogue to enable the visitor to find the location of the various classes of stock, and to make a careful examination and comparison of the different entries.

The horses, being all in close boxes, could not be seen so well as in our stalls at home, and the judging was conducted in an inclosure so large that the outside public had no opportunity of seeing the animals to advantage. In this way much of the educational advantage of such exhibitions was lost. I understand that to admit of catalogues being prepared the entries would require to be closed some days sooner than at present; but that should be no great difficulty, and the judging rings could easily be made more accessible to interested visitors.

I visited again the Agricultural College, but was not fortunate in finding any of the officials at home. I understand that a working dairy has been started, and that the experiments are interesting.

I drove through several parts of Ontario, and everywhere saw signs of comfort and prosperity. Improvements in houses, fences and cultivation were evident, and everything went to confirm the favourable impressions formed six years ago. The stock in the fields were well bred and well kept, and I saw some very good crops of swedes and mangold wurtzel.

I was pleased with an excellent stud of imported Clydesdale horses established by Messrs. Torby, near Guelph, in which I recognized several well known as prize-winners in this country. A stud belonging to Mr. Davis, at Windsor, is also well worthy of mention.

In spite of the low prices prevailing for produce, land in Ontario has about maintained its value, and seems to me to be fully as good security as land in this country, the value of which has suffered so much of late on account of the increased importation of foreign produce, combined with the depression in manufacturing centres.

I again and again heard it stated that ere long England would be compelled to adopt a fiscal policy such as Canada had done, and there is no doubt, to some extent, a change of public opinion on that question.

I had no time to visit the North-West, but I understand its progress since my visit in 1879 has been marvellous, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway must contribute to the rapid development of the country.

The voyage between Liverpool and Quebec is a most enjoyable one. Having crossed three times by Canadian line steamers, and once by one of the best lines from New York, I feel bound to say that I very much prefer the Canadian line. The comfort and attention provided for passengers leave nothing to be desired, and were the steamers equal in speed to the faster New York steamers, the line would be still more popular. The shorter distance and comparatively smooth sailing of the Gulf of

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St. Lawrence must be a great advantage to passengers who suffer from sea-sickness ; and, taken in connection with the newly-opened Canadian Pacific Railway, the route will most certainly attract a largely increased number of travellers:

In closing this necessarily brief report, I take further opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the great kindness and courtesy I have always experienced at the hands of the Canadian people.

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

JAS. BIGGAR.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 25.

## REPORT ON FRENCH CANADIAN REPATRIATION.

(MR. C. LALIME.)

*(Translation.)*

WORCESTER, MASS., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my operations as repatriation agent in the New England States for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

In 1884 I predicted a gradual increase over the success previously obtained, counting, as usual, on the peace and preservation of order, which had, until then, characterized our North-West since the time when I entered upon my duties.

There was nothing to give ground for foreseeing any interruption or complication of a nature to diminish, still less to hinder the current of immigration, already of so great volume, towards Manitoba and the North-West Territories; on the contrary 1885 opened in the most promising manner.

All that had been done, the flourishing settlements already in existence, the growing increase of settlers, and the success attained, everything in fact, gave me ground to hope that this year would be one of the most successful, so far as colonization was concerned.

With that prospect before me, I had, in the beginning of the year, and in the last months of 1884, taken exceptional steps to promote the exodus of families from this part of the United States to the plains of our North-West.

Besides having given additional publicity to the resources of that region, I had made arrangements with the principal railway companies for the transportation of immigrants at reduced rates, and I was already organizing an excursion trip, on a large scale, to allow them to judge for themselves of the superiority of our lands and of the extraordinary advantages afforded them by the Government to enter upon a career of prosperity, when unfortunately the rebellion broke out.

I need hardly say that I had to abandon my plans and await better times. It was not until nearly the end of the summer that it was possible for me, the troubles having been quieted, to resume my labours in that respect.

Notwithstanding the deplorable and untoward mischance which thus impeded my efforts, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that I have succeeded in furnishing, for the colonization of the west, about two hundred and sixty settlers, who are principally heads of families, and of whom a large number were possessed of every necessary qualification.

For the coming year I have reason to hope that my agency will again enter upon the course of success accomplished in preceding years, and that, with the support of your Department and that of the no less energetic Canadian Pacific Railway Company, my report for 1886 will show a considerable increase of settlers over that of 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES LALIME,

*Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 26.

## REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRANT AGENT.

(MR. W. E. IBBOTSON.)

SHERBROOKE, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit for your information my report of the number of immigrants that have arrived and who were forwarded to me during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The class of immigrants that arrived was for the most part very good, and brought with them sufficient means to enable them to make purchases of suitable farms in most excellent situations, the purchasers considering and believing that our Eastern Townships lands are equal in every sense to any other in the Dominion of Canada, and presenting better prospects for English, Irish or Scotch farmers with limited capital than elsewhere. From my books I find that over twenty farms situated at Eaton, Spring-Road, Robinson Bury, Scotstown, Brookberry, Angus, Lennoxville and Belvedere have been sold to immigrants who arrived in our midst.

I am pleased to report that notwithstanding the great depression that has existed for the past few years, business matters are becoming more satisfactory, and we expect by the coming summer a large increase in business, which will tend to assist all immigrants on their arrival here.

In conclusion, I would say that although there has been a decrease in immigration from former years still, I would say that I have disposed (by sale) of more farms than in former years. This fact is owing to the better class of people immigrating to our Eastern Townships.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. IBBOTSON,

*Immigration and Colonization Agent  
for the Eastern Township at Sherbooke, Que.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



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SCHEDULE A.

SHOWING the number of Immigrants that arrived at the City of Sherbrooke during the year ending the 31st December, 1885, and who were located about the City of Sherbrooke, distinguished as to nationalities :

Natives of England.....	142
do Holland.....	1
do Scotland.....	28
do Norway.....	6
do Denmark.....	1
do Sweden.....	5
do Ireland.....	13
Total.....	196

W. E. IBBOTSON.

*Immigration and Colonization Agent  
for the Eastern Townships at Sherbrooke, Que.*

SHERBROOKE, 31st December, 1885.

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SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING how the distribution was made of 196 Immigrants who were conveyed to me by the travelling Immigration Agents from Quebec, and who applied for assistance and advice during the year ending 31st December, 1885 :

Farm labourers.....	78
Sailors.....	4
Bandsmen.....	2
Carpenters.....	7
Lace makers.....	2
Domestics.....	35
Tile layers.....	2
Fishermen.....	14
Potters.....	4
Spinners.....	5
Blacksmiths.....	6
Cabinetmakers.....	5
Joiners.....	7
Miners.....	21
Book-keepers.....	2
Journalists.....	2
Total.....	196

W. E. IBBOTSON,

*Immigration and Colonization Agent  
for the Eastern Townships at Sherbrooke, Que.*

SHERBROOKE, 31st December, 1885.

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 QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
 

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No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYDNEY, C. B., QUARANTINE STATION.

 (WM. MCKENZIE McLEOD, M.D.)
 

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 QUARANTINE STATION,  
 SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the past year in connection with quarantine at this port.

On 12th January D. J. McIsaac received the appointment of quarantine hospital keeper.

During the season eleven patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment. Of these nine recovered and two died. One of the patients, Miss Emma Lawrence (recovered) was suffering from typhoid fever; the remainder from small-pox. The two fatal cases were Alfred Nichol, of Gaspé, seaman of brigantine "Hastings," and Leonard Nelson, of Norway, seaman of barque "Scotia." Out of the whole number, eleven, Mr. McIsaac, the keeper, contracted the disease while in the performance of his duty, and three, viz., D. McSween, Margaret McDonald and Mary Black, were convalescents sent into hospital by the Sydney Board of Health, with the special permission of the Department, under letter of 2nd November, 1885.

Three vessels were quarantined during the season, viz., The "SS. "Scotland," Captain Lockhurst, from London to Montreal, with general cargo, in May; the brigantine "Hastings," Captain Lawrence, from Montreal to the Brazils, with deals, in August; and the barque "Scotia," from Montreal to the Brazils, with deals, Captain Smeltzer, in October. All these vessels, immediately on removal of sick, were cleansed and fumigated.

About the end of September or the beginning of October small-pox appeared among the inhabitants of Sydney, and spread to some extent. Its advance, however, was met in the most praiseworthy manner and checked by the exertions of the local Board of Health, assisted by the people. While this epidemic was in progress there were not wanting those who, from design or otherwise, attributed the origin and spread of the disease to carelessness on the part of the superintending physician and nurses at the quarantine hospital. So profound was the impression created in this matter that although convinced of its incorrectness, I made a formal inquiry, and after the most searching investigation I had the pleasure of proving completely the falsity of the reports which credited the hospital and its staff with being centres from which infection had spread, and of relieving the public mind from apprehension.

Early in the spring of this year work was begun on the grounds of the hospital. A road was constructed from the highroad to a point near the buildings, where the workmen were obliged to stop operations, pending the settlement of a dispute about the ownership of the land through which the short remaining part of the road must run to reach the hospital gate. The land about the buildings was cleared, grubbed, drained, levelled and fenced; and a very good wharf was built with sufficient depth of water at its head for a steam tug.

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The buildings, so far, remain unfurnished, with the exception of such articles as have been provided in cases of emergency.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MCKENZIE McLEOD, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent, Sydney Quarantine Hospital.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**No. 28.****ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.****(W. S. HARDING, M. D.)**

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**QUARANTINE STATION,  
ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1885.**

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

During the year all such vessels as arrived here belonging to the class requiring inspection were examined by me. Cases of sickness on board of those examined were not of infectious diseases. Deaths from infectious diseases, however, had occurred on board of several vessels previous to arrival here, and in three instances vessels were submitted to a disinfecting process, in consequence of such occurrences, and infection did not extend. I have much pleasure, therefore, in announcing an escape from infectious diseases at a time when other places around have suffered much.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

**W. S. HARDING, M. R. C. S., Eng.,**

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 29.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

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QUARANTINE STATION,  
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this station for the year 1885.

Only two cases of sickness requiring removal to the quarantine hospital were brought into the port during the year.

On 27th of March the SS. "York City" arrived from London with one seaman suffering from small-pox, and on the 14th of July the SS. "Boston City" arrived with another case of small-pox on board, this steamer also being from London. These cases were removed to the quarantine station, and both, in due time, recovered.

In consequence of cholera in Spain and Mediterranean ports, as well as small-pox in London and other places, I made special inspection of all steamers and other ships arriving from the above places or vicinity. Vessels arriving from infected ports within the Dominion were carefully watched, and in several instances the masters of vessels were asked to remain in the stream for a few days, for observation, before any communication was had with the shore. I found, as a rule, that captains and others appreciated the necessity for taking care and precaution, and made no objections to the carrying out of my directions.

The buildings at Lawlor's Island are in need of slight repairs and painting.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 30.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1885.

Vessels were visited and inspected as usual during the year, but there were no cases of illness requiring removal to the quarantine hospital until the 12th November, on which day William Jones, steward of the bark "Lucy Pope," was taken ill, and as it was known that he had been in a house where small-pox of a virulent nature had since developed, he was removed to the quarantine hospital, and the ship was thoroughly fumigated and put in quarantine. This man recovered without developing the disease, but on the 19th November Michal Bourke, second mate of the same ship, who had also been in the infected house, showed premonitory symptoms of the small-pox, which developed on the 22nd. He was removed to the hospital on the 23rd. The case was a bad one, but the man recovered, and was discharged on the 21st December.

The captain and crew of the "Lucy Pope" were removed to an empty house near the hospital, and the ship was again thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. As none of these men showed any signs of the disease, they were released from quarantine, and returned to their ship at the end of thirteen days.

Since the outbreak of small-pox in this city (now happily over) all vessels arriving in this port were rigidly examined, and none of the passengers or crew allowed to land, unless previously vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S. Eng.,

*Inspecting Physicia*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 31.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,  
PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December 1885.

I have to report two separate cases of small-pox at this station.

The SS. "Bonavista," Capt. Anderson, from Montreal, arrived here on the 24th October, but for some reason which I cannot explain, I was not notified until the 26th that there was any sickness on board. On visiting the SS. "Bonavista" I at once detected a case of confluent small-pox. I had the patient—a child—a passenger, removed immediately, with its mother, to the lazaretto, then thoroughly fumigated the steamer, and allowed her to proceed on her voyage.

The child died on the 1st November, when I buried it, destroyed all the clothing that was necessary, kept the mother the usual time of fourteen days, when she was allowed to go to her destination.

The second case was brought here in the brigantine "M. B. Daly," Capt. Kennedy, from Montreal.

According to the captain's report, it appears that the brigantine had put into Georgetown, P.E.I., for medical aid, but was ordered out of that port by the authorities. She came here, and on the morning of her arrival the patient died. I at once buried him, sent the crew to the hospital to wait their quarantine, and after a sufficient number of days had elapsed she proceeded to her destination, Newfoundland.

At the same time, I am happy to state that this port has escaped as well as it has done, considering the close proximity to Charlottetown, P.E.I., where small-pox has been so prevalent and fatal, and also to that of Sydney, C. B., where there have been several cases.

I have also to state that the Board of Health of Pictou have rendered me every assistance to prevent the importation of small-pox into this port, by providing me with a boat to watch all vessels coming here from Prince Edward Island.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 32.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

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QUEBEC, 16th December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following short report on the immigrants and passengers who arrived at the port of Quebec from Europe during the season of navigation of 1885.

The total number have amounted to 16,757. I can truly say, that a more healthy lot of immigrants never came to these shores. With the exception of two or three cases of measles and scarlatina of the mildest type, there was nothing to report of an epidemic or infectious character. It is true four or five cases of small-pox broke out at sea, in some of the steamships on their voyage hither, but were all landed at the Grosse Isle quarantine station, and detained there as long as there was occasion. Great care had been taken to vaccinate all the passengers and to clean and disinfect the ship. Thus the disease was prevented from spreading, in fact, stamped out. The outbreak of the epidemic of small-pox in Montreal did not come by this route, as is evident from the fact of its having broken out there before the navigation of the lower St. Lawrence was open.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROWAND, M.D.,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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## No. 33.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the quarantine station of Grosse Isle for 1885.

Thirty-six vessels reported themselves at the station during the year as having infectious disease on board, or as having come from ports specially declared to be infected.

Small-pox was the only infectious disease that presented itself during the year. Of that disease a number of cases were admitted to hospital from the various vessels. All the cases recovered, except one—a steerage passenger by the Allan mail steamer "Sardinian," which arrived on the 6th of July.

A portion of the buildings at the station were repaired during the year. I trust you will be pleased to cause the remainder of the buildings to receive next spring such repairs as are required for their preservation and usefulness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin. &c.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**No. 34.****ANNUAL REPORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.**

(WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION,  
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1885.

The steamer "Olympian," T. J. Wilson, master, arrived at this port from Puget Sound, 8th Oct., at 10 a.m., with a case of small-pox, and landed the same, instead of anchoring at the quarantine station for inspection; she left the same day at 1 p.m., before the case was discovered. On her return, two days afterwards, I detained her for fumigation, &c., and placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, who took legal proceedings before the Victoria police magistrate, when the case was dismissed, on account of the captain pleading ignorance of there being small-pox on his ship. No other case of contagious disease arrived at this port during the year. At the time of the "Olympian's" arrival I was engaged on board the bark "Hattie E. Tapley," one of her crew having died as she came into the harbour.

have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JACKSON,

*Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 35.

## REPORT ON MEETING OF AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

(F. MONTIZAMBET, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1885.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions I proceeded to Washington and attended the Health Conferences held there on the 8th December and following days, consisting of meetings of the State Boards of Health and of the American Public Health Association.

There were about 175 delegates present.

A number of valuable papers on matters relating to public health were read and discussed. As your quarantine delegate, I shall confine my report to those specially relating to that branch of sanitary science. Amongst these, the most important were:—

1. "The Report of the Committee on Disinfectants" a work of great scientific and practical value—likely to be the text-book on such matters for some time to come.

2. A paper on "Maritime Sanitation" by T. J. Armstrong, M.D., Surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service.

3. A paper on "The Sanitary Protection of New Orleans," by Joseph Holt, M.D., President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana.

4. A paper on "Maritime Quarantine from the Mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande," by J. H. Rauch, M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois.

Surgeon Armstrong considered the question of maritime sanitation from the standpoint of the sailor, the passenger, the cargo, the vessel and the port. Attention was called to the necessity of legislation for preliminary medical examination of seamen before shipment; of a required minimum of cubic space in the sleeping apartments; of inspection of passengers and passenger vessels by regular inspectors, and the disinfection of cargoes and vessels from infected places at the port of arrival.

Dr. Holt, of New Orleans, dwelt on the fact that "maritime sanitation" has taken the place of the old "quarantine detention" at our quarantine stations. That the theory of the bacillus or germ origination of infectious diseases has passed from the realm of uncertainty into a crystallised fact; that instead of detaining an infected vessel a routine number of days, in hopes of the disease exhausting itself, we now equip our quarantine stations with germicide apparatus, and destroy the microscopic germs in a few moments or hours, and so allow vessels so treated to proceed in safety, with but very slight detention. He then proceeded to describe the sanitary quarantine appliances in use at New Orleans: They have a powerful steamboat provided with apparatus for superheating steam, flushing hose, steam syphon, a battery of furnaces for the energetic evolution of sulphurous acid gas, driven by an exhaust fan, with great power into the cabin, or hold, or apartment to be disinfected, at the rate of 6,000 cubic feet per minute. When a vessel arrives against which quarantine precautions are required, she is brought alongside the wharf, where she finds every arrangement for the rapid discharging and re-loading of her cargo. All on board—officers, crew and passengers, with their effects—are at once taken ashore, where, in a room provided, everything they carry—apparel and baggage—is subjected to powerful disinfection. The clothing worn is presently exchanged for other already treated, and this in turn is disinfected. The decks, floors and all attainable parts of the vessel are freely treated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, the most powerful and unsparing germicide agent known. The quarantine steamer is then run

alongside the vessel, a hose attached to a powerful force pump is let down through the forward hatchway into the hold, and she is thoroughly washed, whilst the ship's pumps are set to discharging the foul bilge-water. This continues until she is washed clean. She is now pumped out, the hose removed, and then begins the disinfection by fumigation. Another large hose, attached to a powerful exhaust fan, is lowered into the same position as the first. The hatches and every outlet are closely battened, with the exception of a small ventilating hatchway, either at the bow or stern. A quantity of sulphur is put into the furnaces, connected with the fan, and ignited. The exhaust fan is started and sulphurous acid gas, in immense volume and with tremendous force, is driven into the timbers and air strakes, into every crevice and part of that ship until she is completely filled. It goes through her with an atmosphere at it were of fire, displacing the mephitic and dangerous atmosphere closed up in her, and replacing it, not only with a non-infected atmosphere, but with one intensely germicidal—one that destroys organic elements in the air, or on exposed surfaces, with greediness and certainty. After a few hours the hatches are removed and pure air driven in by the fan, to facilitate clearing the ship of fumes. Thus, in a few hours a ship can be cleansed, disinfected and purged of all suspicion, by appliances adequate to the work.

Dr. Holt, however, finds it will be more convenient to keep his steamer free for inspecting purposes. He has large wharf frontage, capable of receiving two large steamships at a time. Near the outer line of this deep water wharf are the receiving and disinfecting rooms. He is now, therefore, having the appliances removed from the steamboat and set up on a small tram car, which is to run on a little railway along the front of the wharf. It can thus be run opposite to, and the hose turned outward, into any desired hatchway or other part of the vessel at the wharf, or inwards into the disinfecting chambers on the wharf. This is why the apparatus is temporarily dismantled. Dr. Holt expects to publish a full description of the appliances, with illustrations and working drawings, this winter.

Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois, read a long and interesting paper under the title "Maritime Quarantine, from the Mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande," giving the results of his inspection by order of his Board, of all the maritime quarantines. His highest meed of praise was for that of New Orleans. In speaking of the St. Lawrence, he said he had very carefully studied our regulations; that his criticisms had been invited by the Minister of the Department, and that he would accordingly make some suggestions. They were in substance as follow:—

1st. Mail steamers to be inspected at Rimouski, and all other incoming vessels off Grosse Isle.

2nd. Any evading such inspection to be refused Customs entry, and sent back.

3rd. Better facilities for boarding vessels at Grosse Isle.

4th. The adoption at the quarantine station of some of the more modern appliances for disinfection—as, for example, a steam disinfector, and the method employed by Dr. Holt at the Mississippi quarantine.

5th. The vaccinal protection of passengers should be forced upon the steamship companies.

6th. The addition of another medical officer to the staff at Grosse Isle.

7th. If it be impracticable to thoroughly disinfect a vessel and cargo *in situ*, wharfage facilities, in addition to those at present, should be provided for vessels of the heaviest draught that navigate the St. Lawrence.

Dr. Rauch and others said, in discussing these matters, that they are as much interested in the St. Lawrence quarantine as in that of any of their own ports. That infectious disease allowed in any where was liable to spread broadcast, that cholera has twice come to them, and small pox many times, directly by immigrants from vessels *via* the St. Lawrence. Of such occurrences, with the names of the passengers and of the steamships all recorded, they have a score or more within the last three or four years. They say that if Canada will adopt and carry out proper precautions to protect herself and them, well and good, but if not they will be compelled to protect

themselves by quarantine restrictions, or even "boycotting," at Port Huron, Detroit, &c., &c., which would, of course, be highly injurious to our steamship and other commercial interests, and would cost the country infinitely more than properly equipping the quarantine station.

#### *Disinfection of Rags.*

A resolution was submitted to the effect that it is an admitted fact that the importation of rags is a prolific cause of the spread of infectious diseases, and that ports of entry are the gateways for their introduction, that foreign disinfection is not to be relied upon, and that all health authorities having jurisdiction over matters connected with maritime sanitation owe it as a duty to adopt uniform systems of disinfection, and thoroughly destroy all germs before the rags are permitted to be distributed for manufacturing purposes. In the discussion of this subject data were given, conclusively proving two outbreaks of cholera to have had their starting point in the workers in the opening room, and engaged in opening and sorting out the bales of foreign rags. Similar carefully collected evidence brought proof of a similar causation for several outbreaks of small pox. The resolution was referred to a special committee for consideration and recommendation.

Having to be part of Saturday, the 12th inst., in New York, on my way home, I went down the harbour by boat to inspect the system approved by the New York quarantine authorities for the disinfection of rags in the bale. On a covered barge are a boiler, a superheating chamber, where the steam can be heated to 700° Fahr., with furnaces, and a small engine to work the perforated screws. Each bale is placed against several—2 to 7—long perforated screws which project from the back of a large zinc-lined box, and revolve by machinery. These screws penetrate it. The box then being closed the superheated steam is forced through the perforated screws and escapes into the interior of the bale through the holes in their sides as they revolve. A pyrometer in the box, and only affected by the steam after it had passed through the bale, showed a temperature of 500° Fah. It was then held at that temperature for two minutes; then the steam shut off, door opened, and bale on its truck drawn out. A pyrometer then thrust into the interior of the bale, where one of the screws had been, I saw registered 490° Fah. As water boils at 212° Fah., and as it is a well established fact that no living organisms can resist a moist heat of 230° Fah., it may readily be concluded that no disease germs can fail to be "cooked" and rendered sterile and harmless at the excessive temperature here recorded. The whole process of disinfecting a bale only one took a few moments, and as there were four boxes—and the number is not limited—several hundred bales could be disinfected per day. They have certificates from twelve or more of the leading importers and manufacturers, stating that the rags are absolutely uninjured by the process. The apparatus was introduced this last spring by Mr. Bartlett, 19 Old Slip, New York, and approved by the health authorities. The cost, Mr. Bartlett told me, was between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and it is protected by a patent and royalty. Mr. Bartlett informed me that if any of our Canadian authorities desired he would come to Montreal and give all necessary information.

The deductions to be drawn from the recent advances of sanitary science from theory to practical experiment and proof are:—

1. That superheated steam destroys the germs of infectious disease in a few moments, in small, closed apartments, or in objects that will not be injured by it.
2. That sulphurous acid gas destroys the germs of infectious disease, if it be sufficiently concentrated, and they be exposed to it for, say twelve hours. It can be used upon textile fabrics, open merchandise, and be driven into large apartments, like the steerage or hold of an infected vessel, with success, by proper appliances, such as Holt's.
3. That disinfection of free surfaces can be attained by liberal treatment with solution of bichloride of mercury.

4. That rags in the bale can be disinfected in a few moments by superheated steam through perforated screws, as in Bartlett's apparatus.

As the practical outcome of this, I would earnestly submit to you the necessity of equipping the quarantine station of Grosse Isle with the requisite appliances, viz. :—

1st. A steamboat furnished with superheating chamber, coils, hose, &c.

2nd. At the end of a deep water wharf a Holt's generator, exhaust fan, hose, &c., for the evolution and rapid discharge of concentrated sulphurous acid gas.

3rd. Bartlett's apparatus for the disinfection of rags in the bale by superheated steam through perforated screws.

Where a vessel arrives with a case or two of ordinary infectious disease, properly isolated, we could then take off the infected persons and disinfect the small hospital or deck cabin with superheated steam from the quarantine steamer, the steamship proceeding on her way the while with our steamer alongside, the process of disinfection taking but a few moments.

Where a vessel arrives with cases of infectious disease, not isolated, but scattered through the vessel, or in a non-isolated hospital cabin, she could be sent to the wharf, and her passengers being landed, she would be quickly washed out and fumigated by Holt's apparatus, and her detention reduced to less than twenty-four hours. Apart from any question of the cargo, the passengers of an infected vessel must be landed, to admit of the disinfection of the vessel. Notably would this be imperative with a cholera vessel. It is quite impracticable to disinfect an occupied apartment, as disease germs are not destroyed by the presence, in the atmosphere, of any known disinfectant in respirable quantity. To land hundreds of passengers from a steamship in small boats would involve greatly increased risk, inconvenience and danger, as well as intolerable delay for the vessel. It seems, therefore, essential that the wharf at Grosse Isle be prolonged into deep water.

Rags, so called, in the bale, comprise not only ordinary rags, but articles of cast off and worn out clothing, old trousers, corsets, petticoats, blankets, mattresses, &c. The danger of allowing such bales to enter and to be opened out and sorted in manufactories, without being previously disinfected, is certainly unquestionable. Two outbreaks of cholera and several of small pox in the United States have been conclusively traced to this source. Great at all times, the danger will be still greater next summer, as the seeds of cholera are now so widely diffused in several of the countries from which these foreign rags come. I do not know what the average annual importation of rags by the St. Lawrence may be, but I would respectfully submit the matter for your consideration; and I would venture to suggest that if the trade be insignificant it might be well to close our ports against the importation of foreign rags altogether. But if that be not desirable, I would urge that steps be taken to equip for next spring the quarantine station of Grosse Isle with Bartlett's apparatus for the perfect disinfection of rags in the bale by superheated steam through perforated screws.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 36.

## REPORT ON MEETING OF AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

(C. W. COVERNTON, M.D.)

TORONTO, 16th December, 1885.

SIR,—As one of the delegates from the Dominion Government to the American Medical Health Association at Washington, D.C., I have the honour to report the following condensed particulars of the proceedings of this association, the members of which may be counted from every State in the Union, including even California and New Mexico, and the reports of which, for the last ten years, have contributed largely to the literature of sanitary science.

The meeting was fixed for the 8th instant, but being desirous of obtaining the assistance of members of State boards of Health in procuring the removal of the marine quarantine regulations at Detroit and Niagara Falls, with Dr. Bryce, the delegate from Ontario, I left Toronto on the 5th instant, arriving in Washington on Monday, the 7th.

On the third day of the meeting, in an interview with Dr. Hamilton, we represented that the restrictions imposed on travel and commerce were oppressive and unreasonable, in view of the early and efficient action taken by the Ontario Board of Health. In reply, Dr. Hamilton stated that he had ordered the removal of the restrictions complained of at the Niagara bridge, and that he would consult with the city and State boards on the subject of their early removal elsewhere. On the second day of the meeting, at the request of the chairman of the executive committee, a special meeting of the Canadian delegates was held for the purpose of electing from among themselves a representative on the advisory committee of the association, which honour was conferred on the Dominion of Canada by an amendment of the constitution of the association.

Having been elected by my confrères as the Dominion representative, I subsequently represented to members of the executive, that if it were at all consistent with their rules, I would much prefer that representation should be extended to the two Provinces in which central boards had been established, than that I should be the sole representative of the Dominion, and at a subsequent session this privilege was conceded, Dr. Montizambert taking my place for the Dominion, and Dr. Hingston and myself for our respective Provinces. On the third morning session a most exhaustive and valuable paper was read by Dr. Rauch, of Illinois, on the quarantine arrangements on the whole line of sea board, from the Gulf of Mexico to Portland, State of Maine, and, in the Dominion, of Grosse Isle and Rimouski, alluding to the nature of the work at the respective ports, and the further requirements for protection against the admission of infectious disease. At a subsequent meeting of State boards, I demonstrated from Dr. Blaxall's report to the Local Government board at Whitehall, that it was idle for us to depend upon the present quarantine arrangements on the other side of the Atlantic for protection against communicable disease, and that our immunity must entirely depend upon the care and precaution exercised at our own sea ports.

As you may have observed, on the 4th day of meeting the compliment was paid to Canada of electing one of the delegates as first vice-president of the association, and that the resolution of the previous day in the advisory committee that Toronto be chosen for the next annual convention in the first week of October was ratified by the executive.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.

C. W. COVERNTON,  
*Chairman Ontario Board of Health.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 37.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N. B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

NEWCASTLE, N. B., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my annual report on the Tracadie Lazaretto, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Three patients have been admitted during the year—two from the parish of Tracadie, the other the woman belonging to the parish of Caraquet who was examined by me in 1884, and at that time found to be in an advanced stage of leprosy.

Three were removed by death during the year.

In former reports reference was made to the case of a male patient becoming rapidly free from the disease. I made again a very thorough examination of this case. The man in question was admitted while the leprosy was beginning to appear on his body. Possessing a robust constitution and enjoying the benefits of hygienic surroundings, including, of course, a much better diet than that to which he had been accustomed, he has been enabled, not only to resist further progress of the disease, but also to throw off all traces of that previously existing—marks of healed ulcers alone remaining. After consultation had with Dr. Taché by correspondence, I advised this man's discharge from the institution.

There are now in the hospital twenty-one patients—nine males and twelve females. Of these, thirteen are in the early stages of the disease; six, more advanced, and two confined to bed, whose end is near. With the exception of these two cases, there has been an almost entire absence of illness, with its attendant sufferings, among the inmates, all being apparently cheerful and contented. The lazaretto is not now a prison, but a very comfortable *home* for these unfortunates and a model of neatness and cleanliness. During my visit I observed some small game just brought in by some of the patients lying near a stove. Besides a little recreation, in the way of hunting during the winter, some of the more healthy inmates are allowed to indulge in occasional fishing in summer. The occupants of the lazaretto enjoy a greater degree of comfort than they could possibly have done had they remained in the comparative poverty of their own homes. Their food is of the best; they are comfortably clad, and their wants are always kindly anticipated by the religious ladies in charge. I fail to see what more could be done by human power to smoothe their passage to the tomb.

Outside the institution there are only two known cases; but these will be brought in in the usual way. It is, at first, somewhat difficult to induce the poor victims to sever family ties and retire to the hospital, which often occasions more or less delay; for, once in, they are regarded by their friends and relatives, as practically gone from them for ever. Segregation, however, becomes complete and only by segregation can leprosy be stamped out.

The number of inmates of the lazaretto has been exceeded in its early history. During the past few years the average length of life has increased—due, I believe, to their improved physical and moral condition. Hence I have no hesitation in again asserting that the disease is slowly dying out, and must eventually disappear from the Province.



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During the month of August I visited (at my own expense) the suspected cases of leprosy on the island of Cape Breton. Of all whom I examined, I found but one case bearing a resemblance to the disease—a man living near the head of Lake Anslie. A first inspection suggested leporic origin, but a careful study of the case and the family history, convinced me that it was not leprosy, but another disease, received through inherited transmission. I will, in all probability, revisit the island at an early date. Meanwhile, I am convinced that leprosy no longer exists—if it ever did exist—in Cape Breton.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D., C.M.,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 38.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPORT AND IMPORT CATTLE TRADE.

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

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the inspection and quarantine of live stock at the ports of Quebec and Halifax during the past twelve months.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Point Levis quarantine .....	1,305	240	37
Halifax .....	51	15	...
	<u>1,356</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>37</u>

It is my pleasing duty to report that notwithstanding the large number of animals imported, not a single case of contagious disease was discovered among them. Twenty-three calves and three pigs were born in quarantine. Two calves died from disease, viz., congestion of the lungs and diarrhoea, and a heifer was killed, owing to having slipped and fractured her leg.

## BREEDS IMPORTED.

*Beef Cattle.*

	Heretords.	Shorthorns.	Polled Angus.	Galloways.	Sussex.
Bulls.....	584	52	13	43	4
Females ...	322	103	19	154	4
	<u>906</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>8</u>

*Milk Cattle.*

	Jersey.	Ayreshire.	Holstein.
Bulls.....	1	1	4
Females .....	23	3	19
	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23</u>

*Sheep.*

	Ootswold.	Hampshire.	Southdown.	Dorset.	Shropshire.	Leicester.
Rams .....	1	1	17	2	60	1
Ewes.....	2	1	72	27	52	5
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>6</u>

*Swine.*

	Suffolk.	Essex.	Berkshire.
Boars.....	2	2	7
Sows .....	2	3	21
	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>

## DESTINATION.

Canada.		United States.	
Cattle .....	284	Cattle.....	1,072
Sheep .....	199	Sheep .....	56
Swine.....	35	Swine .....	2

## Importations for four years :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22
1883.....	2,132	623	41
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37

During the early part of the season it was supposed that owing to the dullness of the market for stock in the west little importation would be done this year, but a revival of business and the active measures taken to suppress pleuro-pneumonia led to demand for improved stock; and, as shown by the above tables, the total number is considerable. It is much to be regretted that a valuable consignment of Herefords and Galloways was wrecked on SS. "Brooklyn," on the Island of Anticosti, during the month of November.

The large number of American importations which are quarantined at Point Lévis show that the St. Lawrence route and the Canadian quarantine are popular with western cattlemen.

Notwithstanding the non-existence of contagious disease, the quarantine regulations were rigidly carried out, as to segregation of consignments, admission of visitors, inspection, and duration of quarantine, with the result, as stated above, that all the animals were discharged free from disease.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector were most satisfactorily conducted by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., and those of caretaker by Mr. William Welch, as well as by those working under him.

## EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

I am happy to have to report that the exportation of cattle from Canadian ports has been increased, during the past season, very considerably, as shown by the subjoined tables.

## Exportations for the past nine years :

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877.....	6,940	9,509	430
1878.....	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879.....	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880.....	50,905	81,843	700
1881.....	45,535	62,404	.....
1882.....	35,378	75,905	.....
1883.....	55,625	114,352	... ..
1884.....	61,843	67,197	... ..
1885.....	69,158	38,534	.....

## Numbers shipped from each port in 1885:

Montreal.....	62,212	38,221	.....
Halifax.....	5,896	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,050	313	.....
	<u>69,158</u>	<u>38,534</u>	<u>.....</u>

In addition to these, 8,262 head were shipped from the port of Montreal to the United States, besides 295 reported by Customs which were carried across the bridge at Niagara to Buffalo.

It will thus be seen that the export trade of live stock is gradually growing, and is in the near future destined to become one of the most important branches of Canadian commerce.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that notwithstanding the large numbers of animals inspected for export, no disease was discovered in any of them, and I have much pleasure in reporting that the measures adopted for the extermination of sheep scab and the care exercised by the inspectors at the ports are such that during the past season no cases of scab were discovered in Canadian sheep at the British ports.

The quality of the stock is steadily improving by the use of thoroughbred bulls, but in this connection I must observe that as compared with the Western States and the ranching country, the progress made in improving the stock in Canada bears no comparison; and by reference to the schedules of imported stock it will be seen that a small proportion of them belong to Canadian importers, and even those few eventually find their way to the markets of Chicago and Kansas City, very few remaining in Canada for the improvement of the stock.

I would again point out the necessity for our farmers using thoroughbred bulls more, and endeavouring to improve the size and quality of the stock; and I would also repeat that the Canadian cattle are not, as a rule, sent out fat. They seldom reach the home markets in such condition as to bring the highest price, and it would be better for Canadian farmers to send them to the home markets as store cattle, which command a ready sale at fair prices, as Scotch and English farmers find them profitable to put up and fatten for their markets.

#### SPACE ON BOARD SHIP.

Some discussion has arisen with reference to the want of definite regulations with reference to space allowed for stock on board ship.

This has all along been a difficult matter to deal with. About a year ago, after mature consideration of the subject, it was decided to allow 2 feet 8 inches on the main deck, and 2 feet 6 inches on spar decks, for each bullock. Complaints were frequently made by shippers that the space was too small on the spar deck, and often on the main deck, especially when the shipper was paying so much per head; while, on the other hand, when the shipper hired the deck, with the privilege of carrying as many as he could on it, the complaint was generally reversed. The inspectors were therefore instructed to leave the space to be settled to the satisfaction of the three parties most interested, viz., the shipper, the insurance company and the ship agents, and not to interfere, unless he found actual overcrowding, such as would interfere with the health of the stock. The question thus being decided by the Minister in such a way as to secure, first, the conditions necessary for the health of animals, and second, to hinder the trade as little as possible.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of port inspectors were most efficiently conducted at Montreal by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., assisted by Mr. Charles McEachran, V.S., and that of constable by Mr. O. C. Coutlee. It is worthy of remark, as indicatory of the efficiency of the service, that no sheep affected by sheep scab were discovered on Canadian ships during the past season.

The inspection at Quebec was also most satisfactorily conducted by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S.

## SHEEP SCAB.

## CHAMBLY COUNTY SHEEP QUARANTINE.

Owing to the existence of scab in the sheep in this and the adjoining County of Laprairie, the county was declared an infected district.

Charles McEachran, V.S., was appointed inspector, with François Robert as assistant. Suitable premises were secured at St. Hubert, and a quarantine station was established, with facilities for keeping and treating several hundred sheep.

After a systematic farm-to-farm visitation and inspection of the flocks, all sheep were driven to the quarantine, where those badly affected were killed, and the owners indemnified according to the Act. The others were treated under the direction of the inspector, and when thoroughly cured were returned to their owners. Before doing so, however, the farmer was required to clean and thoroughly disinfect his sheep-pens and yards in which the sheep had previously run.

In cases where they were not positively diseased, the owners were furnished with dip, and if they faithfully carried out the directions given them they were allowed to treat them at home.

The following schedule will show the numbers treated and killed:—

Number of sheep in the county .....	7,230
do diseased.....	613
do killed.....	39
do treated in quarantine.....	574
do treated by owners.....	340

During the continuance of the quarantine no sheep were allowed to be moved, except on permit, and all sheep moved on permit were marked "R," so that they would be recognized by the inspectors in Montreal, and prevented from being mixed with western sheep for exportation.

I have much pleasure in reporting that after the farmers learned the benefit they were to derive from the operations of the restriction, the inspectors received their hearty co-operation.

The disease being entirely exterminated, as soon after navigation closed and the state of the roads permitted it, another farm-to-farm visitation was made, and in December the county was declared free from disease, and all restrictions removed.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspection and quarantine were most satisfactorily conducted by Mr. C. McEachran and Mr. Robert, who not only did their duty thoroughly, but in such a manner as to carry with them the respect and confidence of the farmers.

## LAPRAIRIE SHEEP QUARANTINE.

After continued efforts to eradicate the disease in this county without success, it was found necessary to declare it also infected, which was accordingly done on the 13th April.

Mr. A. W. Clement, V.S., being appointed inspector, with Mr. P. Lachance and Mr. Heroux, as assistants, suitable buildings having been prepared on the old barrack property on Laprairie Common, the same course was adopted as followed in Chamblly. All diseased flocks were removed to the quarantine for treatment, suspicious ones were treated by the owners, and badly diseased ones were killed. The following table will show the numbers so killed:—

Number of sheep in the county.....	6,826
do diseased.....	203
do killed.....	40
do treated in quarantine.....	179
do treated by owners.....	524

## NAPIERVILLE COUNTY.

This county was also declared infected, but it was not considered necessary to establish a quarantine station, the farmers undertaking to carry out the instructions and apply the remedies themselves. Mr. Clement also acted as inspector for this county, and Mr. L. D. Lefebvre as assistant. The dipping soap was supplied free of cost, and directions given for its application, and for the cleansing and disinfection of premises. Sheep were allowed to be moved only on permit, and were marked "R" on the side, so as to be recognizable.

Both these counties having been thoroughly inspected, and no disease discovered, the restriction was raised.

As it is quite possible that isolated cases may, from time to time, become infected, I beg to recommend that the local assistants in each county be kept on for a few months longer, so that such cases, if they should occur, can be promptly reported and dealt with at once.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficient manner in which the inspector and assistants have done their duty in both of these counties.

## COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

This county was declared in quarantine on the 15th of April.

Mr. Charles Leveque, V.S., being appointed inspector, and Mr. Wilfred Grignon assistant, this county has been dealt with in the same manner as the County of Napierville, the inspectors visiting each farm and flock, and furnishing dipping soap, free of charge, giving directions for its use, and cleansing of outhouses and yards, prohibiting the movement of sheep, except by permit, and after being marked. Owing to the extent of the county and the hilly nature of the roads, they have been unable to finish their work in it, winter having put a stop to all attempts at dipping or dressing the sheep.

The following table will show the operations in this county:—

No. of farms visited.....	1,312
do sheep inspected.....	11,075
do sheep diseased.....	5,509
do stamped.....	1,285

It will be observed that no slaughtering has been done in this county, the farmers from the first having manifested a desire to give all assistance possible to the inspectors, by treating the sheep and carrying out the sanitary directions given them. The operations in this county will have to be recommenced as soon as spring weather will permit.

I have pleasure in reporting that Mr. Leveque and Mr. Grignon have performed their duties satisfactorily.

## HOG CHOLERA AT HUNTINGDON.

A fatal disease having been reported to me by Mr. Archibald McCormick, V.S., Ormstown, I visited the infected pens in the town of Huntingdon, and was satisfied that the disease was hog cholera. Having sent Mr. Charles McEachran, V.S., to investigate the outbreak and report its extent, he reported that the disease had been brought from Montreal by a dealer, and was confined to the town of Huntingdon and a few farms in the district, whence it had spread from Huntingdon. At the time of the investigation seventy-two animals had died from the disease, and the people were fully alarmed as to its virulence and fatal nature. With the consent of the Department, the county was declared infected on the 17th September. The inspector recommended slaughtering all the hogs which were in contact, thoroughly cleanse the premises, burning the troughs, pens, and, in some cases, the fencing of the yards, white-washing and disinfecting, and preventing all movement

of swine in the district which was carefully carried out. By the 19th of October the disease had disappeared completely, and the restriction was raised, and the county declared free from disease. On investigating the source of the disease, I discovered that a laxity had occurred at the west-end abattoir, into which American hogs are permitted to enter in bond for slaughter. Some Canadian hogs had, contrary to regulations, been placed in the yards used for American hogs before slaughter—which were allowed to be sold and removed out of these pens, and in this way the disease was imported, and might have spread through the Province, had it not been for the timely action and the rigid carrying out of the quarantine by the inspector, together with the intelligent willingness of the owners to join in the effort to eradicate the fatal and extremely contagious disease. It will be observed that this outbreak of hog cholera was stamped out within a few weeks, without cost to the Government other than the actual travelling expenses of the inspector.

#### GLANDERS IN HORSES.

I regret to have to report that a large number of horses affected with glanders were brought to this city during last spring and summer, where they were sold by auction, which, owing to the horses having been left out of the list of animals covered by the Contagious Disease Act, 1885, your inspectors were powerless to prevent. As a consequence, glanders, a contagious disease, incurable and communicable to man, has prevailed in this district and other places in the Province. Three well authenticated cases of the terrible disease occurred in men in Montreal, and it is safe to infer that numerous other cases have occurred in the Province, which, instead of being recognized, have been mistaken for blood poisoning.

Such is the extent to which this disease exists, not only in this Province, but in other parts of the Dominion, including the North-West Territories, that I feel it to be my duty to suggest that the "Contagious Disease Animals Act" be so amended as to include horses, so as to enable your inspectors to deal with this dangerous disease before it gains such a foothold among our stables and horses as to render it difficult to eradicate. Whereas, even had as it is at present, by proper energetic measures, it could be completely stamped out of the Dominion in a short time, and at a comparatively small cost.

#### PICTOU CATTLE QUARANTINE.

This station has been closed, and for practical purposes the disease may be considered exterminated. Although occasional cases may appear, it may be safely left with the farmers themselves to carry out the measures which have been found efficacious in getting rid of it.

I would also suggest that the local Board of Agriculture commission their veterinarian, Mr. Jakeman, to deal with it, should it reappear.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine officer were satisfactorily carried out by Mr. George Caswell.

I herewith inclose a list of animals slaughtered during 1885—nineteen in all—for which \$203.33 were paid as indemnity.

## List of animals slaughtered at Pictou, 1885.

Name of Owner.	Cows.	Heifer.	Value.	Date of Death.	One-third Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Wm. Macdonald.....	1		30 00	Feb. 6.....	10 00
Elizabeth Matthewson.....	1		30 00	May 1.....	10 00
Kenneth Forbes.....	2		75 00	June 3.....	25 00
James Stewart.....	1		35 00	do 13.....	11 67
James Carter.....	1		36 00	do 20.....	12 00
Nathan Hamilton.....	1		30 00	July 9.....	10 00
Wm. B. Stewart.....	1		30 00	do 17.....	10 00
Wm. Sutherland.....	1		30 00	do 17.....	10 00
Elizabeth Matthewson.....	1		30 00	do 28.....	10 00
John McGilvary.....	1		27 00	Aug. 7.....	9 00
Chas. McVicar.....	1		33 00	July 28.....	11 00
Hugh McKenzie.....	1		36 00	Aug. 12.....	12 00
Dan. McQuarrie.....	1		36 00	do 13.....	12 00
Daniel Grant.....	1		30 00	do 25.....	10 00
Wm. Sabey.....	1		25 00	Sept. 9.....	8 33
Donald McDonald.....	1		30 00	do 18.....	10 00
Alex. Chisom.....	1		27 00	Oct. 1.....	9 00
do.....		1	40 00	do 29.....	13 33
					203 33

Mr. Bunting reports that there have been no importations of cattle or other animals into the port of St. John, N.B., from Europe, during the past year and that there have been no contagious or infectious diseases in any other part of that Province.

There were two sow pigs imported from Pernambuco, South America, per brigantine "Artos," Capt. Robertson, 6th April, 1885.

The cattle exported to the United States were as follows:—

January—Per New Brunswick Railway.....	2 cows.
June—Per International Steamship Co.....	1 do
September do do.....	1 do
October do do.....	1 do
November do do.....	1 do
December do do.....	1 calf.

There were no other exportations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT of Sheep Imported, Point Levis Cattle Quarantine, in 1885.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from—	Cotswold.		Hampshire.		South Down.		Dorset.		Shropshire.		Leicester.		Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Died in Quarantine.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Total.
Aug. 3	Lake Winnipeg.	Beaver.....	Liverpool.	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	J. G. Snell...	Edmonton, O.	July 23	Aug. 11		
do 3	do	do	do	5	10	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	J. Main.....	Boyne, O.....	do 23	do 11	1, indi- gestion.	
do 5	Ontario	Dominion.	do	...	...	...	15	66	81	2	27	29	...	...	...	110	E. Stanfurd..	Markham, O...	do 27	do 13		
do 16	Lake Superior...	Beaver.....	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	50	...	50	P. Wiley....	Miles City, Mich	do 6	do 24		
do 24	Grecian	Allan.....	Glasgow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	9	J. Miller.....	Brome, Q.....	do 14	do 24		
do 24	do	do	do	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	28	10	38	...	46	S. Beattie....	Markham, O...	do 14	do 24		
Sept. 7	Carthagénian...	do	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	M. Howie....	Sheldon, Iowa	Aug. 28	Sept. 12		
				6	12	18	1	1	17	72	89	2	27	29	60	37	97	1	5	6	240	

J. A. COUTURE, V. S.,  
Ass'tant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LEVIS, 1885.

STATEMENT of Swine Imported Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1885.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from—	Suffolk.		Essex.		Berkshire.		Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Born in Quarantine.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.
May 21...	Texas .....		Liverpool.	1	1	2				2	A. McAllister...	Columbia, Mo	May 7...	June 1...	.....	
do 26...	Erl King . . . . .	Dominion.	London...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	J. W. Stockwell	Anticosti .....	do 12...	do 6...	.....	
Aug. 3...	Lake Winnipeg.	Beaver .....	Liverpool.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	J. G. Saell.....	Edmonton, O.	July 23...	Aug 11..	3	
do 3...	do ...	do ...	do ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	J. Maine.....	Boyne, O. ....	do 23...	do 11...	.....	
				2	2	4	2	3	5	37						3

J. A. COUTURE, V. S.,  
Assistant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LÉVIS, 1885.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE IMPORTED IN 1885.

Number.	Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Herefords.			Shorthorns.			P. Angus.			Galloways.			Sussex.			Jersey.			Ayrshires.			Holsteins.			Total.	Name of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Name of Disease.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
1	Feb. 8.	Brooklyn	Dominion	Liverpool	71	21	92																				92	H. Yeoman	Indiola, Iowa	Jan 22	April 20	1				
2	do 8.	do	do	do	44		44																				44	T. J. Lewis	Bristol, Ill.	do 22	do 20					
3	do 8.	do	do	do	38	4	42																				30	Adam Earle	Beecher, Ind.	Feb. 19	May 19					
4	Mar. 8.	Montreal	do	do	8	24	32																				32	George Leigh & Co	Aurora, Ill.	do 19	do 19	4	1	Congestion of lungs.		
5	do 8.	do	do	do	15	17	32																				19	Hon. M. H. Cochrane	Compton, Que.	Mar. 19	June 15					
6	April 3.	Toronto	do	do	15	1	16																				19	T. Griffith	Chicago	April 16	July 21					
7	do 3.	do	do	do	10	9	19																				45	L. J. Lewis	Helena, Montana	May 2	do 30					
8	May 11.	Vestorian	do	do	10	9	19																				19	W. Price & Son	Williamsville, Ill.	do 2	do 30					
9	do 15.	Ontario	Allan	Glasgow	7	38	45				8	12	20														10	Wm. Linton	Aurora, Ont.	do 2	do 30					
10	do 15.	do	Dominion	Liverpool	10	9	19																				4	R. C. Auld	Dexter, Mich.	do 2	Sept. 4					
11	do 15.	do	do	do	13	13	26																				15	Dawes & Co.	Lachine, Que.	do 20	Aug. 18					
12	do 15.	do	do	do	21	21	42																				13	F. A. Fleming	Hamilton, Ont.	do 28	do 24					
13	June 2.	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	do	13	13	26																					15	W. E. Britton	England	do 28	do 24				
14	do 2.	do	do	do	21	21	42																				21	H. Yeoman	Indiola, Iowa	do 28	do 24					
15	do 12.	Quebec	Dominion	do	13	13	26																					7	Bow Park Co.	Brantford, Ont.	June 5	do 10				
16	do 12.	do	do	do	13	13	26																					1	R. Gibson	Lachine, Que.	do 1	Sept. 10				
17	do 12.	do	do	do	1	1	2																					6	N. P. Clark	St. Cloud, Min.	do 29	do 29				
18	do 12.	do	do	do	1	1	2																					6	Bow Park Co.	Brantford, Ont.	do 29	do 29				
19	do 12.	do	do	do	1	1	2																					18	J. J. Hill	St. Paul, Min.	do 29	do 29				
20	do 12.	do	do	do	1	1	2																					15	H. Vaughan	England	do 29	do 28				
21	do 12.	Lake Superior	Beaver	do	1	14	15																					15	R. H. Pope	Cookshire	July 2	Oct. 23				
22	do 12.	Mississippi	Dominion	do	20	30	50				2	2																11	A. W. Barrow	Markham, Ont.	do 2	Sept. 30	2			
23	Aug. 6.	Ontario	do	do	15	15	30																					11	A. E. Stanford	Markham, Ont.	do 27	Oct. 24				
24	do 9.	Sarnia	do	do																								23	Bow Park Co.	Brantford, Ont.	do 30	Nov. 2				
25	do 9.	do	do	do																								7	J. J. Hill	St. Paul, Min.	do 30	do 2				
26	do 9.	do	do	do																								7	N. P. Clark	St. Paul, Min.	do 30	do 2				
27	do 9.	do	do	do																								2	H. Y. Atwill	England	do 30	do 2				
28	do 9.	do	do	do	3	19	22																					22	T. Griffith	England	do 30	Oct. 29				
29	do 23.	Toronto	do	do	27	25	42																					42	Geo. Leigh	Aurora, Ill.	Aug. 10	Nov. 6				
30	do 23.	do	do	do	8	11	19																					19	Geo. Crane	Kansas City	do 10	do 6				
31	do 23.	do	do	do	2	2	4																					2	F. A. Fleming	Weston, Ont.	do 20	do 17				
32	do 23.	do	do	do	2	2	4																					149	S. P. Clark	Dover, Ill.	do 28	do 25	1	1	Diarrhoea.	
33	do 23.	do	do	do	8	11	19																					17	C. C. Donald	Fort Wayne, Ind.	do 28	do 25	1			
34	Sept. 7.	Brooklyn	do	do	2	2	4																					30	J. Kay	England	Sept. 5	Dec. 3				
35	do 7.	Carthaginian	Allan	Glasgow																									4	D. R. Hoover	Cashill, Ont.	do 1	Nov. 28			
36	do 18.	Ontario	Dominion	Liverpool	30		30																						31	T. Griffith	England	do 10	Dec. 8			
37	do 18.	Guttenburg City	Furniss	London	1	30	31																						93	H. Yeoman	Indiola, Iowa	do 10	do 8	2		
38	do 21.	do	do	do	1	92	93																						7	T. L. Miller	Beecher, Ill.	do 10	do 8			
39	do 21.	do	do	do	1	6	7																						27	Sholkey & Gibb	Lawrence, Kansas	do 17	do 15			
40	do 21.	do	do	do	3	24	27																						2	W. Wainright	Montreal	do 17	do 15			
41	do 29.	Toronto	do	do	1	1	2																						1	C. Hill & Son	Delaware, Ohio	do 17	do 15			
42	do 29.	do	do	do	1	2	3																						3	A. Bissel & Son	New York	do 17	do 15			
43	do 29.	do	do	do	2	60	62																						62	W. E. Britton	England	do 17	do 15			
44	do 29.	do	do	do	11	11	22																						11	Dawes & Co.	Lachine, Que.	do 17	do 15	2		
45	do 29.	Buenos Ayreas	Allan	Glasgow																									34	J. J. Davidson	Balsam, Ont.	do 18	do 16			
46	do 29.	do	do	do																									8	J. Dryden	Brooklyn, Ont.	do 18	do 16			
47	do 29.	do	do	do																									6	J. Isaac	Bowmanston	do 18	do 16			
48	do 29.	do	do	do																									18	A. Johnson	Greenwood, Ont.	do 18	do 16			
49	do 29.	do	do	do																									7	J. Miller	Brome, Que.	do 18	do 16			
50	do 29.	do	do	do																									4	W. Rennie	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 2	do 31			
51	do 29.	do	do	do																									12	A. C. Adamson	London, Eng.	do 2	do 3			



## No. 39.

## REPORT ON TRANSIT OF UNITED STATE LIVE STOCK.

(MR. L. SLATER.)

St. THOMAS, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to forward the fifth annual report on United States live stock in transit and in bond, and stopping at the port of St. Thomas from west to east *via* Michigan Central, Canada Division, and Grand Trunk, Great Western Loop Line Division, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885. We have had a very successful year in the transit of live stock over the different railroads passing through St. Thomas. Under the provisions of the Health of Animals Order in Council Act, the restrictions are working satisfactorily, and the railway companies engaged in the transportation of live stock through this part of Canada, *viz.*, from Windsor to Buffalo, and from Point Edward, *via* London and St. Thomas, to Buffalo, are observing all the restrictions, have guardians on all trains carrying live stock, and their cars are well appointed. The cars when empty are properly cleaned and deodorized at the Buffalo stock yards by the New York Central Railroad Company, before returning to Canada. The trains are making faster time over the different routes passing through St. Thomas than formerly. Those trains carrying live stock east are run on the Michigan Central, Canada Division as extra trains, and are run at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, and make the run through from Windsor to Buffalo in nine hours. There is no change in the description of live stock cars used, and they carry about the same number of live stock in each car of the different kinds as heretofore, *viz.*, sixteen fat cattle and twenty stockers, 160 hogs and 100 sheep, if double deck car is used, or about 120 head in a single deck car. For hogs, sheep and horses, the number in each car is fourteen.

The Michigan Central Canada Division, have not carried so many cars of live stock east this year as in the year 1884. But all has passed safely, without accident until the night of Tuesday, the 17th December. There was a delay to three cars of live stock at Waterford Station. The three cars were loaded, two cars with sheep and one car with cattle. The two cars of sheep had to be transferred to other cars on account of the said cars being damaged, but the car containing cattle was not transferred, only delayed. The cause of the delay was this: Extra train conductor M. Lordon was proceeding east, loaded with twenty-nine cars of live stock; all went well until reaching forty-six miles east of St. Thomas, when the engine cut off from the train and ran ahead for water, and was backing up, collided with said train and damaged two cars, so as to cause the delay of ten hours to the three cars. The rest of the train was not delayed. There has been, during the year, a number of cars of cattle shipped from this point and other local points, and also sheep to Montreal *via* the Canada Pacific Railway, also a number of local shipments of cattle and sheep to Buffalo from local points on the Michigan Central, and some from the Canadian Waterford Station, Pacific Railway at this point to Buffalo; also a large number of cars of horses to the Western States and to Manitoba, and also a large number of cars of live stock and immigrants effects to the Western States and to Manitoba.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company run their live stock through by special train, and make good time over this route. Some of their trains come from Point Edward *via* London and on the Loop Line at St. Thomas to Buffalo. But more of these trains come direct from Windsor and St. Thomas to Buffalo. This

company made application to take fifty live stock cars out of the through business and put them into the local business. The application was granted and the company's servants cleaned and thoroughly deodorized thirty-nine cars during the month of June last, and the dirt that was cleaned out of the said thirty-nine cars was burned up under my instructions.

This company shows a large increase in the total number of cars of live stock east over the previous year ; also a large number of local cars of fat cattle and sheep to Montreal, and local shipments to Buffalo of cattle and sheep by the Loop Line. There has not been any other accident or delay to interfere with the transit of live stock during the year in the district which I have the honour to inspect. I enclose a detailed statement of all live stock passing and stopping at the port of St. Thomas during the year, showing the number of cars during each month, and the different kinds of live stock in transit from west to east, and also the miscellaneous shipments bound west and local shipments to Montreal, as far as have passed this port.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

TABLE showing the number of Cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Males.	Poultry.	M. O. R. - C. Div. No. of Cars.	G. T. - G. W. L. L. D. No. of Cars.	Totals.
1886.										
Jan. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	349	247	202	10	.....	.....	808	.....	.....
do 31 ...	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	45	46	128	5	.....	2	.....	226	1,034
Feb. 28.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	175	137	175	11	.....	.....	492	.....	.....
do 28....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	43	15	77	6	.....	1	.....	142	634
Mar. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	184	151	175	48	.....	.....	558	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	44	19	79	10	.....	.....	.....	152	710
April 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	226	126	155	33	.....	.....	543	.....	.....
do 30.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	39	12	77	12	.....	.....	.....	140	693
May 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	303	122	41	23	.....	.....	489	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	126	14	14	20	.....	.....	.....	174	663
June 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	259	162	13	28	.....	.....	462	.....	.....
do 30.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	103	12	16	17	.....	1	.....	149	611
July 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	258	9	23	11	.....	2	513	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	170	.....	42	6	.....	.....	.....	224	737
Aug. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	358	245	77	10	.....	1	681	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	200	52	140	2	.....	.....	.....	394	1,075
Sept. 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	382	186	142	19	.....	3	732	.....	.....
do 30.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	199	88	130	8	.....	.....	.....	425	1,157
Oct. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	293	260	158	18	.....	8	737	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	159	70	161	5	.....	.....	.....	395	1,132
Nov. 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	245	265	169	19	1	11	710	.....	.....
do 30.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	123	187	181	5	.....	6	.....	503	1,212
Dec. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	293	292	160	14	.....	7	716	.....	.....
do 31.....	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	73	199	120	9	.....	9	.....	410	1,126
		4,619	3,066	2,655	482	1	51	7,441	3,333	10,774

L. SLATER

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Live Stock to sundry points in the United States and to Manitoba, west-bound over the Michigan Central (Canada Division) and the Grand Trunk (Great Western Loop Line Division); and also Local Shipments to Montreal, east *via* London on the Grand Trunk and *via* Canadian Pacific Railway from the Michigan Central Railway to Montreal, showing the number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	Fat Cattle to Montreal.	Sheep to Montreal.	Live Stock and Immigrants' Effects to Manitoba.	Horses to Manitoba.	Horses to Western States.	Local Cattle to Buffalo.	Local Sheep to Buffalo.	Live Stock and Immigrants' Effects to Western States.	Cattle to Western States.	Sheep to Western States.
1885.											
Jan. 31	M. C. R. C. Div .....					6		2	7		
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....						2	9			
Feb. 28	M. C. R. C. Div .....				1	2			2		
Mar. 31	M. C. R. C. Div .....			27	6	13			35		
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....			6	1			2	2		
April 30	M. C. R. C. Div .....					14			51	1	
do 30	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	5									
May 31	M. C. R. C. Div .....								11		
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	6			10						
June 30	M. C. R. C. Div. <i>via</i> I. C. R.	3		5					4		
do 30	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	13					5				
July 31	M. C. R. C. Div. <i>via</i> I. C. R.	6		1		16			2		
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	37	1								1
do 31	do		(hogs) 1								
Aug. 31	M. C. R. C. Div. <i>via</i> I. C. R.	10		3		14			3	2	
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	31				2					
Sept. 30	M. C. R. C. Div .....				1	37					
do 30	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	29							2		2
Oct. 31	M. C. R. C. Div .....					16	12	9			
do 31	do	(hogs) 2							1	1	
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	11				3					1
Nov. 30	M. C. R. C. Div .....					14	4	8			
do 30	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....	11					4	4			
do 30	do	(hogs) 2					(hogs) 2				
Dec. 31	M. C. R. C. Div .....					9	2	7			2
do 31	G. T., G. W. L. L. Div.....					3		9			
		165	5	39	19	149	31	50	30	6	4

L. SLATER.

## No. 40.

## REPORT OF ST. JOHN N. B., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(MR. ROLAND BUNTING.)

St. JOHN, N. B., 28th December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for 1885, that there have not been any importations of cattle from Europe during the past year.

Two sow pigs came to St. John, 6th April, by brigantine "Artos," Capt. Robertson, from Pernambuco, S. A.

Six cows and one calf were exported to the United States during the year.

January 7.—2 cows, per New Brunswick Railway.

June 22.—1 do International Steamer.

September 1 do do

October 1 do do

November 1 do do

December 1 do do

I have also to report that there has not been any contagious or infectious disease among cattle within my district during the period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,

*Cattle Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 41.

## REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

(MR. ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 14th December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of cattle exported and imported from Halifax from 1st January to this date.

Exported from Halifax to Great Britain, 5,896 cattle.

Imported by Joseph Mahon, of Truro, N.S., seven Holstein cattle, six heifers and one bull, from Holland.

There are thirty-seven Galloway cattle and fourteen sheep here from the wrecked steamer "Brooklyn." They are to be sold on the 16th instant, for the benefit of the underwriters and salvors. There is no quarantine here yet, nor will there be for some time, so that a special quarantine will have to be found for these cattle after they are sold.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE,

*Cattle Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 42.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS OF MONTANA CATTLE.

(MR. W. McEACHRAN.)

MAPLE CREEK, N.W.T., 30th September, 1885.

SIR,—As instructed and on receipt of the necessary transportation from the Canadian Pacific Railway General Freight Agent, with a request to proceed at once, I left Winnipeg on 26th August and have remained here since.

I beg to submit the following report of inspections of Montana cattle made. As I did last year, I went out to meet each herd from fifteen to twenty miles from this, and rode some distance with them on the drive, after which I reported to the Customs officer. I also had an opportunity of seeing them again when being shipped on board the cars. You will see by the synopsis that I inspected in all 3,076 head of cattle, and that 3,060 head were shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway, fourteen head were sold to settlers here and two died from injuries. I have also to report that another herd (said to be 875 head) has arrived and been inspected, which I will include in my next report, as they have not been shipped, and a correct count has not been got yet.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS of Cattle Inspected at *Maple Creek, N.W.T., in September, 1885.*

	Head.
Shipped per Canadian Pacific Railway on Sept. 18...	266
do do do do 19...	259
Died from injuries on September 19....	1
<b>Total inspected on September 15.....</b>	<b>526</b>
<b>Montana Cattle Company—</b>	
Shipped per Canadian Pacific Railway on Sept. 22...	357
do do do do 23...	413
do do do do 24...	462
do do do do 25...	461
Sold at Maple Creek.....	8
Died from injuries.....	1
<b>Total inspected on September 20.....</b>	<b>1,732</b>
<b>Higgins and Mitchell—</b>	
Shipped per Canadian Pacific Railway on Sept. 26...	414
do do do do 27...	398
Sold at Maple Creek September 27.....	6
<b>Total inspected on September 23.....</b>	<b>818</b>
<b>Total inspected in September.....</b>	<b>3,076</b>

## No. 43.

## REPORT ON CATTLE TRADE IN ALBERTA.

(MR. J. L. POETT.)

FORT McLEOD, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour most respectfully to report for your information, that the importation of cattle into the Alberta district has been small, in proportion to past years, due probably to the late rebellion in the North-West Territories.

The largest herd of cattle entered at the point of Fort McLeod were owned by Mr. W. O. Main, and was a remarkably fine herd. I am pleased to inform you that after a most careful and thorough examination no contagious or infectious diseases were present in any of the animals inspected by me.

I have also most respectfully to state that no action has been taken in the matter of building quarantine corrals or cattle shoots, nor do I think it necessary, as the system I have adopted while in the act of examining cattle upon the prairie effectually does away with the necessity of either corrals or cattle shoots.

I would also most respectfully state for your information, that mange in horses, which was so prevalent in this section a year ago, more especially in the Pincher Creek district, has been effectually stamped out, due in a great measure to the pamphlet upon mange written by Dr. McEachran, F.R.C. V.S., and which contained a large amount of valuable information relative to the treatment of that disease. The treatment suggested in this work by the above named gentleman was adopted by most of the ranchmen and others, with most satisfactory results. The horses upon the Piegan and Blood Indian reserves are entirely free from mange.

With reference to glanders, isolated cases of this disease have occurred in parts of this district, and when such cases were brought to my notice the animals were immediately destroyed in compliance with Ordinance No. 1, of 1883, respecting infectious diseases of domestic animals in the North-West Territories. I would further beg leave most respectfully to add, that in my humble opinion it is absolutely necessary that all horses and mules entering this country by the international boundary line should be subjected to a thorough veterinary inspection.

Before closing this report I would again respectfully state that owing to the prolonged period of fine weather the cattle upon the different ranges are in excellent condition, and no disease of an epizootic type exist in this part of the Province of Alberta.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. POETT, V.S.,

*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

FORT McLEOD, 31st December, 1885.

RETURN of cattle inspected at the point of Fort McLeod:—

Names of Owners.	Date of Entry.	Number of Cattle.
I. B. Corcoran .....	July 15	309
J. Pearce.....	Aug. 3	241
I. G. Baker.....	do 18	118
O. P. Main.....	Oct. 28	1,109
E. Maunsell.....	do 28	100
F. Strong.....	Nov. 19	104
Total.....		<u>1,981</u>

J. L. POETT, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

## No. 44.

## REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(PROF. ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.)

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VETERINARY COLLEGE,  
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the cattle and horses of the Province of Ontario have been very healthy during the past year, and remarkably free from contagious diseases. Swine fever or hog cholera, a highly infectious disease, which at present exists in many parts of the United States and also in Britain, has during the past summer, prevailed to a considerable extent in the County of Essex and lightly in the County of Brant. In Essex County a large number of hogs have died, and in order to arrest the progress of the disease it has been found necessary to declare infected 143 farms.

Although restriction, so far, has been very effective, if the disease should spread it might be necessary to resort to more stringent measures, and cause compulsory slaughter of all infected animals, or animals that had been exposed to infection.

The work of restriction has been effectively carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Wilson, V.S., and Mr. Wm. Cowan, V.S., Veterinary Inspectors.

I also beg to submit copy of report of Veterinary Inspector of the cattle quarantine at Point Edward during the past year, showing the number and various breeds of cattle admitted; also swine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C. V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Ontario Cattle Quarantine for 1885.

Date of Entry.	Holstein.		Durham.		Jersey.		Polled Angus.		Hereford		Valuation.	Ex-Warehoused.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1885.											\$ cts.		
Jan. 9...	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	April 9...	Scattered & Son.
do 11...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	do 11...	B. B Lord & Son.
do 19...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	do 17...	J. Ferguson.
do 21...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	do 19...	J. W. Lee.
do 24...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	do 24...	H. Y. Attrill.
Feb. 26...	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	May 25...	D. A. McDonald.
do 27...	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	do 26...	H. L. Ross.
Mar. 14...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	June 12...	Macklin & Sons.
April 18...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	July 17...	R. Gibson.
do 23...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	do 22...	H. Y. Attrill.
do 24...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	do 30...	H. Stevens.
do 29...	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000 00	do 30...	T. E. Fuller.
May 1...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	Aug. 5...	H. G. Pugsley.
do 2...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	July 30...	T. E. Fuller.
do 8...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	Aug. 13...	H. Ingersoll.
do 12...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	do 11...	Mrs. E. M. Jones.
June 30...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100 00	Sept. 29...	D. McCorquodale.
July 2...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	do 30...	Mrs. E. M. Jones.
Aug. 26...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	Nov. 27...	T. E. Fuller.
do 26...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	do 26...	R. Walton.
Oct. 18...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	In Quarantine.....	J. H. Krotz.
Dec. 24...	6	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	do ...	B. B. Lord & Son.
Total ...	22	49	1	2	2	57	.....	.....	1	1	71,000 00		

10 Births. 2 Deaths.

E. P. WESTELL.

ANNUAL REPORT of Swine Admitted into Quarantine for 1885.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Red Jersey.		Yorkshire.		Berkshire.		Valuation.	Ex-Warehoused.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1885.											\$ cts		
Jan. 1...							1	1			75 00	Feb. 10...	P. C. Dempsey.
Feb. 21...							1	1			40 00	Mar. 13...	— Fairbrother.
do 28...	1	1									50 00	do 20...	T. G. Nankin.
Mar. 13...							3	4	3	3	700 00	April 2...	J. Featherston.
do 28...					1	1					15 00	do 13...	— Bradley.
April 24...					1	1					25 00	May 14...	John Flack.
May 13...	1	2									35 00	June 2...	D. DeCoursey.
June 5...					1	1					20 00	do 27...	— Bradley.
do 12...			1	1							30 00	July 2...	A. M. Eddy.
do 15...					2	1					40 00	do 5...	T. G. Nankin.
do 15...							3				40 00	do 5...	— McLeary.
do 23...					1	1					25 00	do 12...	W. Seals.
July 2...	1	1									40 00	do 25...	Geo. H. Castor.
do 2...	1	1									40 00	do 25...	Edw. Hughes.
do 3...										1	25 00	do 26...	Thos. Fair.
Oct. 8...				1							25 00	Oct. 28...	John Morrison.
do 17...							3	5	3	7	500 00	Nov. 6...	Joseph Featherston.
Nov. 14...			1	1							30 00	Dec. 4...	J. Smith.
do 28...	1	1									25 00	do 18...	John Dillman.
Dec. 16...			1								25 00	In qua'tine	— Hislop.
do 25...			1	1							45 00	do ...	S. J. Nash.
	5	6	4	4	6	8	8	11	6	11	1,850 00		

## No. 45.

## REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.)

EMERSON, MAN, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report upon the operations of this quarantine station, comprising the ports of entry of Emerson and Gretna, respectively.

The tables annexed to the present report speak for themselves, and prove beyond doubt that the carrying out of the work of inspection during the present year has been more considerable than anticipated.

The number of heads of cattle coming either from Canada or the United States, that is to say, passing through infected districts of that country, and subjected to inspection or quarantine, as shown by table, has been 1,263, not counting those born whilst in quarantine.

The number of Canadian and American horses and mules subjected to the same inspection is 337.

I may remark that the inspection of horses and mules from the United States has given satisfaction, being a long-felt want, as the unfortunate importation of glander disease came direct from that quarter.

Moreover, the inspection expenses of horses and mules have been fully met by the fees attached to same, as you are aware, without any opposition whatever on the part of owners.

Acting under instructions from the Department, in March last I visited certain localities bordering our Province in Minnesota and Dakota, to ascertain the existence of glanders, which existence I unquestionably convinced myself of. The wise policy adopted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture greatly co-operated to stamp out such a dreadful disease, so detrimental to farmers, so that very few cases are now heard of; yet, to use an old but wise proverb, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," no relaxation of carefulness should be allowed in the future.

More than ever the rules and regulations of this station should be carried out, such as wisely laid down by competent authorities on the subject.

In the future all stock subject to inspection will come direct from Western Ontario and the United States; having, therefore, to go through the American stock-yards, where more or less contagious diseases always exist, and the rules and regulations concerning the same should be carried out to the full extent.

As shown in the annexed table, very valuable stock was imported from the United States during the present year. Pedigreed cows, worth from \$300 to \$400, were quarantined here, and are worthy additions to the present stock value of Manitoba and the North-West.

It is my good fortune to state that out of the hundreds of cattle under my care during the present year only two still-born calves died, and that within forty-eight hours after the cows had been quarantined.

Altogether, the number of cars that had to be disinfected, having carried, in or out, of those two ports—Emerson and Gretna—cattle, horses or mules, as the cases may be, is of 605.

In addition to the above, I may mention the fact that I am often called to Gretna, a distance of seventeen miles, and have to make haste, in order not to delay freight trains carrying such stock subject to inspection.



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In concluding, I beg to remark that I am thankful to the Canadian Customs authorities, and the immigration agencies of Emerson and Grenna, for the help afforded me during the present year in carrying out the duties of my position.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Quarantined and Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station.

Names of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Fat Cattle.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.
	Canada.	United States.										
John Spence.....		Dakota....	Emerson.....	2	1		2	2				
M. Simpson.....	St. Thomas.....		Shell River.....		1							
Moses Reeder.....	Hamilton.....		Birtle.....	2								
H. Dyer.....		St. Cloud.	Brandon.....	4		2					1	*1
John McShannock.....	Blythe.....		Carberry.....	3								
N. Gordon.....	Hastings.....		Moosomin.....	2		1						
John Huckerby.....	Ridge Station.....		Emerson.....				9					
F. W. Beckett.....	Bruce County.....		do.....	1								
J. F. Lansborough.....	Seaforth.....		Brandon.....	2								
John E. Scott.....	Eastwood.....		Moosomin.....	3	1		6					
S. Grandy.....	Beaverville.....		do.....	5			2					
Peter Robertson.....	Lodi.....		Carberry.....	1								
Paul Ostrander.....	Tilsonburgh.....		Birtle.....		1		4	2				
Alex. Kirk.....	Ingersoll.....		do.....	4								
J. H. Clark.....	Bruce County.....		Brandon.....									
Geo. Campbell.....	Seaforth.....		Moosejaw.....	3								
W. H. McCaughey.....	Cavenville.....		do.....	2								
W. J. Lovelace.....	Essex County.....		do.....	3								
Curran & Grier.....	Wiarton.....		Calgary.....					1				
Chas Dobbyn.....	Bothwell.....		do.....	2			4					
W. H. McNeish.....		Dakota	Emerson.....					2				
H. Perrin.....	Three Rivers.....		Wolsley.....	2								
N. Holym.....	Durham.....		Summerby.....	9	1							
A. Samuel.....	Walkerton.....		Grenfel.....	4								
O. Livingston.....	Durham.....		Summerby.....	6								
F. Graham.....	Almonte.....		Carberry.....	4								
E. Rocky.....	Wingham.....		Brandon.....		1							
Louis Dureau.....	Three Rivers.....		Wolsley.....	2								
Joseph Foster.....	Toronto.....		Brandon.....	2			2					
John Bolton.....	Waldero.....		Wappella.....	13	1			2				
Thos. Bielby.....	Clinton.....		Moosejaw.....	1								
H. Townbur.....	Palmerston.....		Brandon.....	1								
W. Fermaths.....	Clinton.....		Qu'Appelle.....	2								
W. Heads.....	Paris.....		Brandon.....	1		4						
Richard Hathorn.....	Clinton.....		do.....	1								
John Underhill.....	Elderson.....		do.....	2								
T. A. Skoekbottom.....	London.....		Virden.....	1								
G. T. Beattie.....	Barrie.....		Elkhorn.....	1								
K. Marshall.....	Milton.....		Brandon.....	3				2				
R. Turner.....	Kippen.....		Pense.....	7								
Jas. Wells.....	Brucefield.....		Virden.....	1								
A. Moussau.....	Montreal.....		St. Boniface.....	4								
T. Smith.....		Dakota.	Virden.....	1								
J. Campbell.....	Dublin.....		Moosejaw.....	5								
F. W. Wilkie.....	Fergus.....		Douglas.....	3								
John Sebock.....	Sebringville.....		Moosomin.....	2								
A. H. Vickford.....	Ingersoll.....		Pense.....	7	1			2				
A. McKay.....	Pickering.....		Indian Head.....	1		1						
J. F. Ferguson.....	Dresden.....		Virden.....	3								
J. Clark.....	Harriston.....		do.....	2								
J. Foster.....	Toronto.....		Brandon.....		1		3					
H. A. Scarth.....	Sebringville.....		Elkhorn.....	1								
E. Love.....	Toronto.....		Pense.....	3								
J. Evans.....	Georgetown.....		Virdeu.....	2			2					
J. Peddie.....	Stratford.....		Moosomin.....	4								
R. Bullock.....	Almonte.....		Virden.....	9								

\* Still-born calf.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Quarantined and Inspected at Emerson  
Quarantine Station—Continued.

Names of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Fat Cattle.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.
	Canada.	United States.										
J. Blair	Pakenham		Brandon	6								
L. Greenlees	Howick		do	2	1	1						
J. F. Cunningham	Toronto		Broadview	4								
A. Gordon	Hastings		do	2		1						
O. Livingston	Durham		Summerby	4		2						
John Spence		Dakota	Emerson						2			
John McRobie	Rockwood		PortagelaPrairie	2		1						
Joseph Johnston	Wellington Co.		Virden	2								
W. Thirburn	Danville, Que.		Calgary	8								
R. A. Scott	Markdale		Minnedosa	4				2				
W. Howey	Chatsworth		Grenfel	5					2			
J. J. Reynolds	Durham		Brandon	3		1						
D. W. Cheswell	Chatsworth		Grenfel	3					4			
Alex. Leask	Durham		Virden	1		1						
B. P. Richardson	Ontario County		Grenfel	2								
G. Fawns	do		Austin	3				1				
Robert Douglas	Lindsay		Brandon	2			3					
John D. Perrin	Victoria County		do	5								
A. J. Deyten	Bruce do		Virden	1								
Geo. Stephens	Brock do		do	1								
Wm. Gordon	Bruce do		Minnedosa	2								
Samuel Hopper	Paisley		Moosomin	4								
Robert Hall	Galt		Brandon	1								
Alex. Dickie	do		Moosomin	1								
Wm. Hull	Boulton		Brandon	1								
H. Robertson	Peterborough		do	3		1						
G. G. Greenlees	Campbellville.		Summerby	2		3						
Samuel Rosebough	Peterborough		Elkhorn	1		1						
Wm. McNaughton	Shaw Station		Qu'Appelle	3					2			
Jas. Mercier	Tilsonburg		Elkhorn	1								
Chas. Rodgers	Durham		Virden	1								
John Curry	Perth County		Douglas	2								
Isaac Bennett	do		Virden	3								
John Constine	Lambton County		Brandon	1			1					
J. M. Cumingston	Brampton		Virden	1								
W. D. Dunlop	Listowel		Qu'Appelle	4								
R. Downe	London		Regina	2			1					
G. O. Mouels	do		Brandon				2					
Jas. Barber, jun.	Tara		do	5		3						
Jas. Jackson	Walkerton		Oak Lake	2					2			
J. F. McLellan	Ridgetown		Regina	20		3						
C. Ryan	Pinkerton		Brandon		1							
E. B. Eseules	Campbellville		Summerby	2		3						
Donald Cameron	Parkhill		Virden	6								
Chas. Litmus	Milma		Moosomin	4								
John Winters	Tweed		Brandon	7					3			
J. H. Wilson	Almonte		Virden	9								
W. H. Bridgeman	Grimsby		Carberry	1			1					
F. Basker	Ottawa		Moosomin	3			4					
Geo. Smith		Michigan	Whitewood	2							1	
C. H. Griffen	Wingham		Brandon	2								
John Edey	Ottawa		Chatter	7			1					
Alex. Anderson	Orangeville		Summerby	2					2			
Louis Palland	Quebec		St. Norbert	2		1						
Joseph Cline	Hamilton		Brandon	1		1						
W. Glass	Quebec City		do				12					
G. Boyd	Cobourg		do	2								
Henry Aylsworth	Dorchester		Pense	3								

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Quarantined and Inspected at Emerson  
Quarantine Station—Continued.

Names of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Fat Cattle.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.
	Canada.	United States.										
W. C. Saunders.....	Peterborough....		Moosejaw.....	2					2			
A. M. Rodgers.....	Toronto.....		Broadview.....	6								
John Mitchell.....	do.....		Moosomin.....	3		1						
Alex. Begg.....	Orillia.....		Calgary.....	9								
William Murray.....	Galt.....		Broadview.....	2					2			
James Arias.....	Elora.....		do.....	4		3						
A. L. Turnie.....	Toronto.....		do.....	4								
D. McDonald.....	Georgetown.....		Moosejaw.....	1					2			
A. E. Potter.....	Grafton.....		do.....	3		2			2			
W. Palmer.....	Brighton.....		Regina.....	2			76	5				
A. J. Robinson.....	Napanee.....		Moosejaw.....	6								
J. T. Watson.....	Toronto.....		Broadview.....	8								
D. Woodman.....	Tilsonburg.....	St. Paul..	Regina.....	14		2		2	4			
P. Galligher.....	do.....	St. Paul..	Winnipeg.....							117		
Thos. Simpson.....	Smithville.....		Moosomin.....	1	1		3					
Eliza Loverington.....	Bismarck.....		Virden.....	1	1							
A. J. McLane.....	do.....		do.....	2	1							
J. T. Tuck.....	Guelph.....		Indian Head.....	7	1	3						
Joseph Loutson.....	St. Catharines... ..		Virden.....	3				2				
Ed. Reade.....	Watertown.....		Winnipeg.....	3								
George Gales.....	Simcoe County .		McLean.....	2				1	2			
Robert Bell.....	Perth do ..		Nierville.....	2				2				
W. J. Blatchford.....	Wingham.....		Brandon.....	4	1	1						
H. McKalley.....	Montreal .		Broadview.....	2								
S. B. Fralick.....	Brussels.....		Oak Lake.....	2		2						
N. J. Cromton.....	Lucknow.....		Brandon.....	4								
W. J. Sykes.....	Stouffville.....		Wolsley.....	1								
R. Cutler.....	Toronto.....		Qu'Appelle.....	2		1						
J. A. Clark.....	Strathroy.....		Whitewood.....	2		1						
John White.....	Newburgh.....		Minnedosa.....	2		1						
Silas Bickford.....	Ottawa.....		Moosejaw.....						4			
A. R. Grayson.....	London.....		do.....	1				2				
James Booth.....	Toronto.....		Qu'Appelle.....	3		1						
Hugh Dempsey.....	Centralia.....		Emerson.....	3								
H. Raikes.....	Barry.....		Calgary.....	1	5							
John Rigua.....	Lucan.....		Brandon.....	1		1						
Geo. Smith.....	Gory Station.....		do.....	5				10				
Wm. Jackson.....	Harriston.....		do.....	5				1	1			
Chas. McFarland.....	Gray County .		do.....	3		2						
John Tilton.....	Lindsay.....		Moosomin.....	5		1						
W. N. W. Lobb.....	Hastings.....		Gladstone.....	3		1						
Chas. Bottell.....	Grafton.....		Moosejaw.....	1		1		1				
Ed. Leach.....	Huron Co.....		Indian Head.....	9								
John McDonald.....	Ridgetown.....		Moosomin.....	26		1		12	2			
E. C. McDermid.....	Norfolk County.		Winnipeg.....	4								
J. E. Annable.....	Ottawa.....		Moosejaw.....	1		1		8				
Ed. Armstrong.....	Napanee.....		Virden.....	4				1				
W. Sinbert.....	London.....		Regina.....	2				28				
R. McCarhell.....	St. Thomas.....		Moosomin.....	4								
F. G. Nelson.....	do.....	Minnesota	Emerson.....	1		1						
Joel Bate.....	Tilsonburg.....		Moosejaw.....					43				
E. N. Hopkins.....	do.....		do.....			2	3	26				
Edwin Dixon.....	Muskoka.....		Indian Head.....	6								
Thos. Lovering.....	Fort Erie.....		Wolsley.....	1		1		2				
G. Cowin.....	Hagersville.....		Regina.....	7		5						
H. B. Sherman.....	Stratford.....		Moosomin.....			1		14				
N. A. Lougheed.....	Brampton.....		Calgary.....	3		2		23	2			
J. Lougheed.....	do.....		do.....				1	37				

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Quarantined and Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station—*Concluded.*

Names of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Fat Cattle.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.
	Canada.	United States.										
Thos. Taylor .....	Parkhill ..		Wolsley .....	2			2					
A. D. Moore .....	Toronto .....		Broadview .....	10		7	6					
Geo. Munroe .....	do .....		do .....	8		2						
H. McIntyre .....	Dutton .....		do .....	1			3					
W. R. Baker .....		Fargo .....	PortagelaPrairie .....						2			
R. J. Sluggett .....	Campbellford .....		Grenfel .....	4		2			4			
Wm. Keating .....	Ontario County .....		Moosomin .....	1								
Robert Anderson .....	do .....		do .....	2								
Mary Northwood .....	do .....		Carberry .....	1								
J. Reith .....	Huron County .....		Edmonton .....				9					
Dr. McEachren .....	Montreal .....		Dunmore .....		14							
Jas. Welsh .....	Owen Sound .....		Moosejaw .....	3								
G. M. Cliny .....	Huron County .....		Manitou .....	3								
A. Patterson .....	Exeter .....		do .....	1								
M. G. Young .....	Blythe .....		Morden .....	3								
W. S. Bowlen .....	Parkdale .....		do .....	3								
W. Rendall .....	Napanee .....		Olearwater .....	2	1		2					
W. Scharf .....	Templeton .....		Crystal City .....	2								
J. Campbell .....	Brussels .....	Minnesota	do .....	3								
T. A. Shard .....		Minnesota	Gretna .....		1							
W. Brown .....	Courtright .....	Minnesota	do .....	1								
A. McArthur .....			Winnipeg .....	2			2				1	1
Total Number of each class.....				576	51	74	366	27	52	117	2	2
Grand Total.....				1,263								

\* Still-born calf.

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

## No. 46.

## OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. JAMES O'HARA.)

S.S. "SARDINIAN," 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I have distributed a large amount of printed matter to immigrants on board the different steamships in which I sailed during the past year, and found that much desire existed for full information respecting the Dominion amongst all classes with whom I came in contact. Many of the immigrants of this year were hardy sons of toil, whose evident intention was to secure a home in the new world, where, by steady industry, they might attain a position of comfort, which they could never reach in their old home. All were hopeful, and I have no doubt as to their future success.

Very few came under my notice without at least some little means, and many had quite enough to enable them to commence life anew without being dependent on outside assistance.

From the tenor of the remarks dropped by the immigrants towards the close of the year, I anticipate a larger influx in 1886 than during this year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O'HARA,

*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 47.

## OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that during the year now terminating I have distributed to the steerage and intermediate passengers the various pamphlets issued from your Department for the perusal of those seeking homes and investments in the Dominion, and who were travellers by the Allan Line of Royal mail steamers. Mr. Dyke, the energetic agent in Liverpool, and Mr. Walmsley, attached to the Marine Postal Service of the Dominion, each were punctual and regular in having the necessary information placed on board the Canadian packets.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES,

*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**No. 48.****OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.****(MR. F. H. MICKLEBURGH.)**  

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HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that during the past year (1885) I have distributed to the passengers coming out to Canada by the Allan Line of Royal mail steamers the books and pamphlets which have been regularly supplied to me by Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, and also by Mr. Walmsley, British mail officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MICKLEBURGH,

*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



No. 49.

## BRITISH MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. A. WALMSLEY.)

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HALIFAX, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that I have, for the last year, supplied all the mail officers on the Allan Line with the pamphlets and other matter sent me from your Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSLEY,

*British Mail Officer.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 50.

## REPORT ON CATTLE RANCHING IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

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

MONTREAL, 21st February, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the ranches in the North-West:—

I am happy to be able to report that the ranches in the district of Alberta, established on the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, continue to progress satisfactorily. During the past summer, owing chiefly to the rebellion in the northern part of the district, few cattle were brought in from Montana. These were carefully inspected by Inspector J. L. Poet, V.S., and found free from disease.

No disease of any kind is known to exist on any of the ranges among cattle. The mortality, from all causes, winter storms included, may fairly be set down at 5 per cent. per annum for the entire district for the past three years. On many of the ranches during the past year it was under 2 per cent., and so favourable has been the present winter up to date of writing (21st February) that probably 1 per cent. would cover the losses during this winter. On the 7th of February the snow had entirely disappeared off the prairie and foot hills, and the thermometer registered 53° in the shade, springs and streams re-opening, grass abundant and the cattle in good winter condition.

The practicability of this district for successful wholesale cattle production, under experienced management, has been fully demonstrated on all the ranges where the men in the immediate charge of the herds have been skilled and efficient cowboys, and as commercial enterprises nearly all of them have proved highly satisfactory to the investors. I have pleasure in reporting that considerable progress is being made in breeding up the herds by the introduction of thoroughbred bulls, chiefly Hereford and Polled Angus, and it is safe to assume that in a few years the majority of the herds will be better than half-bred.

The following statement shows the total number of cattle, horses, &c., in the District of Alberta, as reported by the lessees of ranches up to 19th December last:—

Cattle.....	46,936
Horses .....	4,313
Sheep ....	9,694
Pigs.....	50
Poultry .....	815

It may be here remarked that some of the lessees who have cattle upon their leaseholds have not yet sent in returns.

There are also a number of ranchers in Alberta who have small herds of cattle, and who do not hold leases from the Government, so that the amount of stock above shown cannot be said to be the full amount of stock in the district.

The following is a list of the ranches and numbers of cattle up to 1st September last:—

Number of Ranches.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.	Number of Ranches.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.
				Brought forward.....	1,251,720
1	Mount Head Rancho Co .....	44,000	56	Bell Bros .....	5,000
2	North-West Cattle Co.....	59,000	57	Ives & Sharpe.....	5,000
3	Ryan & Whitney .....	3,000	59	St. Claire Rancho Co .....	100,000
11	Alexander Begg .....	1,440	60	John Hollies.....	29,000
12	William Mitchell.....	42,000	62	Brunskill & Geddes .....	13,000
15	Sir F. W. de Winton & A. J. Williams	15,000	64	Moore & Macdowell .....	22,000
16	Powell & Eberts .....	30,000	65	Bell & Patterson .....	6,000
16a	D. McEachran .....	30,000	66	Gallagher & Allison .....	6,500
22	Stewart Rancho Co .....	23,000	67	E. H. Maunsell .....	6,500
25	Cochrane Rancho Co .....	73,500	68	A. McLaren.....	8,000
26	do do .....	64,000	74	Sir John Walrond.....	100,000
28	Jones, Inderwick & McCaul .....	100,000	77	Oxley Rancho Co .....	100,000
30	Orrin F. Main .....	22,000	80	Viscount Boyle .....	5,000
31	Military Colonization Co.....	93,000	82	Walrond Rancho Co.....	100,000
33	G. F. Wachter .....	7,000	87	W. S. Lee .....	25,000
34	Cochrane Rancho Co .....	33,000	91	Muirhead Rancho Co.....	22,000
35	North-West Cattle Co.....	55,000	92	Alex. McPhee.....	100,000
35a	Moore & Mortin.....	33,000	93	Garnett Bros .....	20,000
36	O. Martin .....	68,000	94	F. W. Godsal .....	20,000
37	Halifax Rancho Co.....	100,000	95	D. E. Akers .....	5,000
38	Allfrey & Brooke .....	10,000	96	W. F. N. Scobie .....	12,000
40	Jacob Erratt .....	5,000	99	J. McFarland .....	13,000
42	British American Rancho Co.....	100,000	100	A. L. Staunton .....	8,000
43	do do .....	34,000	101	Alberta Rancho Co .....	27,750
44	do do .....	55,000	104	W. Bell Irving .....	5,280
45	Mount Royal Rancho Co.....	12,000	107	Thos. B. H. Cochrane .....	51,000
46	Francis White .....	12,780	103	D. McDougall.....	6,000
48	Alex. Stavely Hill.....	80,000	111	J. Walter Ings .....	1,920
55	Winder Rancho Co .....	50,000	114	Thorpe & Bedells .....	24,000
	Carried forward.....	1,251,710		Total.....	2,098,670

HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA.

Probably no where on the American continent can horse breeding be more successfully conducted than on the grassy slopes and meadow-like valleys of Alberta, where they maintain a fat condition out of doors during the entire year. The majority of the horse-bands were imported from Montana, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia; the sires—mostly from Ontario and Quebec—thoroughbred Percherons and Clydesdales.

Many useful general purpose mares have been brought there by the settlers, and one company has started a band of Clydesdale mares (fifty), with an imported Clyde stallion. Most of the mares were bought in the county of Huntingdon and the island of Montreal. It will thus be seen that horses of a superior quality will soon be obtainable there at moderate prices for all purposes.

MANGE IN HORSES.

I am glad to be able to report that this disease has disappeared to a considerable extent, and is to be found now mostly among Indian ponies, and to a less extent among a few settlers and ranchemen. The people are now alive to the necessity of getting rid of it, and I have no doubt it will disappear amongst ranchemen and settlers, but some measures should be adopted to rid the horses of the Indians and

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half-breeds of the disease, which could be easily cured if proper remedies are applied. I would recommend that an inspector and two assistants be appointed to visit the reserves and teach the Indians how to deal with it, and that the remedies be supplied them free. This is a necessity, owing to the fact that horses are constantly straying from the ranges on to the Indian reserves, and when brought back are apt to introduce the disease into the herd.

#### GLANDERS.

This disease also exists in the district, but so far as I could ascertain only to a limited extent, and consequently could be easily exterminated, as it is contagious, incurable and communicable to man. I would recommend that instructions be given to slaughter all horses so diseased, to isolate those in contact, and to carry out a thorough system for its eradication, as well as to maintain a rigid system of inspection, not only from the south and west but from the east as well for the disease is known to exist in Ontario and Quebec, from both of which Provinces considerable numbers of horses are brought into the district.

#### SHEEP BREEDING IN ALBERTA.

The breeding of sheep has been somewhat extensively introduced in the Calgary district, with prospects of success, and during the winter, so far, very few losses are reported.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 51.

## A REPORT ON THE SUITABILITY OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FOR IRISH COLONIZATION.

(BY THE REV. JOHN F. COFFEY.)

LONDON, 6th February, 1886.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to submit the following in reference to my visit, at the request of your Department, to the North-West in the months of September and October of the year 1885.

Having for a long time taken deep interest in the settlement of that country, and arrived at the conclusion that obstacles of one kind or another lay in the way of Catholic (Irish and other) immigration thereto, I have made it, for some time, a duty to study the causes that have hitherto diverted Catholic immigrants from the Canadian North-West. More than five years ago I gave expression to the view that our American neighbours deserved commendation for the movement they had set on foot to establish Irish colonies in the West. It was then, and is now, my firm conviction that the Irish Catholic body in the United States has not prospered in the ratio that its activity, intelligence and worth at one time promised, for the simple reason that the Irish people have in too few instances become owners of the soil. The bulk of the Irish population has remained in the large seaport towns and manufacturing centres of the east. Their progress in these places has indeed been wonderful, but too many of them, led by the abundance of money earned by their hard labour, have fallen, as have fallen so many others, into habits of improvidence, and plunged their families into poverty and, perchance, crime. Large numbers have indeed sought homes in the rural districts, but for want of any concerted action, isolated Irish families, placed in the midst of a population strangers to their traditions and at times hostile to their religion, have, through lack of sympathy and support, and a want of community of feeling, failed of success, and been forced to seek the doubtful shelter of cities or sink into abject poverty in the country. The same fact may be noticed in various parts of Canada. Hence the need of organization in the work of colonization. The Irish Catholic Colonization Society of the United States now supplies the want long felt in that country. The society is engaged in colonizing with Irish immigrants large tracts of country in the West. Its operations date from a comparatively recent period, yet the work has flourished far beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Large and progressive Irish settlements have been established in Minnesota and Nebraska. These settlements will be the nucleus of a vaster scheme of Irish colonization. Not only are homes offered to Irish immigrants, but to the labouring classes on the eastern seaboard. They are invited to labour for themselves—to give their families a home and a competency. Large numbers are acceding to the invitation, and the results cannot fail to be of lasting benefit, both to Church and State. Could not we in Canada imitate the excellent example set us by our American fellow-countrymen? We have not, indeed, worldly wealth in the abundance in which they enjoy it, but we have means sufficient to enable us, with proper organizations, to establish healthy Catholic settlements in our own North-West. We most assuredly have in our midst public-spirited citizens ready to take the initiative in such a movement. Our clergy, always ready to forward a good work, will not be behind hand to assist a movement so essentially Catholic. There is nothing, then, to prevent its success. We once before suggested a convention of delegates from Irish Catholic societies throughout Canada as a com-

paratively easy, yet comprehensive, means of reaching the desired end. That Irish man who is instrumental in bringing about such a convention will do more for Irish Catholics than could be accomplished by centuries of wailing over grievances begotten, very frequently, of the disappointment of hungry office-seekers.

In a remarkable article from the pen of the Rev. Stephen Byrne, O.S.D., which appeared in the *Catholic World*, I find very ably and fully discussed the question of Irish Colonization. The writer, it is true, speaks only of the question in its bearing on the settlement of the western American States and Territories. His views and arguments are, however, quite applicable to Irish colonization in our Canadian North-West, which, in my estimation, in point of soil and climate, offers at least equal, and in point of religious and educational advantages, incalculably greater inducements to the Catholic settler. The reverend gentleman, in answer to his own question, as to the means whereby Irish settlers may be moved to the west and benefited by the change, answers that this most desirable end may be achieved in the five following ways :—

“First, by speech, public and private, the natural and most potent medium by which, in the providence of God, man is moved by his fellow-man. It is needless to go far in search of illustrations of this great truth. We find them abundantly in the lives of all who have brought about great revolutions in the history of the world. We need only call to mind the men who founded our own Republic, and in Ireland fix our minds upon Grattan, O’Connell, Father Mathew. We may be allowed to cite an illustration still nearer to our subject. In the autumn of 1879 two bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States, deeply interested in this great subject and boldly setting at defiance the danger and annoyance of harsh and ignorant criticism, made a tour of several cities of the eastern seaboard, generally occupying the same pulpit or platform, and addressing on the same evening the crowds attracted by their name and their cause. The awakening brought about by their efforts in the cause of Catholic colonization exceeded the expectations of all. It is to be measured not merely by the numbers actually induced to seek homes on the land, but far more so by the vast numbers who, not being prepared yet to move, have since that time given serious and practical reflection to the subject. It is absolutely safe to say that if these two bishops could possibly devote four or five years to the accomplishment of so great a work, instead of three months, the millions alluded to as moved to farms of their own would in that time become a glorious fact. Therefore the speech of earnest, practical, devoted men, is the most potent engine in carrying out this great work. The merit and success of the labours of the two bishops were greatly enhanced by the fact that one of them came from a western State (Illinois), in which cheap lands for poor settlers were years ago a thing of the past. It is beyond question that he could have no interest in the matter, excepting purely and simply that of benefiting his co-religionists. The other bishop has, with immense labour, and often thankless, anxious toil, succeeded in settling upon the cheap and fertile lands of Minnesota, about 3,000 families—probably 15,000 persons—in the last four years. Very few of these people could now be induced to return to the drudgery and uncertainty of city life on any account. This of itself is a pledge of the success attainable in the project of Catholic colonization.”

“Secondly, the next great medium through which this mighty revolution may be effected is the press. Some of our Catholic papers, notably the *Catholic Review* and the *Boston Pilot* in the United States, and the *Liverpool Catholic Times* and the *Dublin Freeman’s Journal* in the old countries, have taken it up with most commendable zeal. Their efforts have already imperceptibly, and perhaps without the knowledge of their editors, produced much good. If they had just mentioned it to support their efforts, it is manifest that their united force would work wonders in this holy cause. The spoken word is most effective for the time being—is the most potent and necessary agent in all moral revolutions; but the written word lasts longer, and is more extensively diffused. The adage,—*littera scripta manet*,—will ever be true. The best men of our own race and of all others, in their efforts to benefit their people, have had constant recourse to both the spoken and written word.

Witness O'Connell, Father Mathew, Bishop England, Cardinal Wiseman, Lacordaire, and many other less gifted but not less sincere. The preparation of cheap pamphlets, written from a disinterested and intelligent standpoint, and, as far as possible, by reliable persons actually residing in those parts of the country whither immigration is directed, comes immediately within the scope of these observations. A weekly or at least a monthly paper, exclusively devoted to the interest of Catholic colonization, would probably be the most potent element in the influence of the press."

"The third great influence in the matter of Catholic colonization has its life and being in the Catholics of the west. Their power cannot be over-estimated in this connection. They have taken the step that others are advised to take; they have led the way in which we talk of millions that are to follow. For or against the movement their honest, faithful decision, calmly and charitably given, is worthy of deepest respect. Now, it happens that the writer of this has been very much thrown amongst Catholic farmers of the west for nearly thirty years, and he claims to be a disinterested witness of their condition and sentiments. Without hesitation, without the least fear of contradiction, he is prepared to prove to the world that, as a rule, they are among the most happy, contented, independent, intellectual and moral people in the land. The movement started about twenty-seven years ago by that gifted and unfortunate son of Erin, that truly great man, who was so badly abused and so little understood, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, has been a complete success wherever it was heartily entered into. He was seconded in his efforts by some of the best bishops and priests of his time; and neither he nor they need be afraid of what posterity will say. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who took their advice and procured land in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota are independent to-day; their children, in most cases, are faithful, industrious, and obedient, and almost always more deeply imbued with a reasonable and respectful love of the old land than the children of the same class of parents in cities. Can these Catholic farmers of the west help those of their faith and race who, without guide or compass, are apparently condemned to struggle hard amid the waves of poverty and precarious employment in cities? Can they guide some, at least, into the secure haven of agricultural life? They can do so effectually. They can do it by writing to their friends, describing simply and briefly the condition and advantages of the localities in which they live; also by writing occasionally to the newspapers to the same effect. They can do it more effectually still in another way. A number of Catholic farmers living in the same neighbourhood in any of the new States may easily secure a certain amount of land which they cannot work themselves, but which they can dispose of on fair terms and on long time to intending colonists.

"Fourthly, what can be done by Catholics of the Eastern States and of the older States generally? Very much in every way. In their church societies and other organizations they can agitate the question rationally and practically. They can, through their secretaries, procure the most reliable information from any part of the west or south on this great subject. Supplied with such knowledge even although they may have no mind to move upon the land themselves, they can help young people of their acquaintance and recent immigrants to form correct ideas of the most suitable localities for Catholic settlers in other States. Where there is a large and well established congregation it would not be difficult to form from its members a society having colonization for its special object; and this could hardly fail of success. At least one church,—that of the Dominican Fathers—in the city of New York, became patron and sponsor of a society of this kind, with very favourable results. But the moral strength of the union and interest existing between Catholics of all sections of the country in promoting this work would be of incalculable service.

"Fifthly, what can be done by capitalists? The answer is easy and incontrovertible. They can greatly increase their property without any risk. They can render the most important services to poor people at the same time. This can be accomplished in two ways: first, they can buy large tracts of land and cultivate them, thereby giving employment to great numbers and giving them an agricultural

education at the same time; and again, they can buy large tracts and divide them into moderately sized farms, disposing of them on good terms, with the land itself for security. Hundreds of Catholics in the United States and in the British islands are well able to purchase 10,000 acres of western land at from \$1 to \$5 an acre. In the purchase of such an amount of land on a cash basis the very best terms are secured by the judicious purchaser. He can immediately divide his land into farms of 160 acres each, and begin to dispose of them at an advance on his own terms, on the consideration of deferred payments, if required. A practical, sensible man will break a part of each 160 acres, and put a house upon it, as a sure inducement to settlers. The cost of breaking and building will be added to the price of the land, and all should be covered by a mortgage or other security, to be paid in a term of years, or in cash, with the usual reduction."

I have found three very false notions militating against settlement in the North-West—first, concerning the climate; secondly, concerning the soil; and third, in respect of the religious and educational advantages offered Catholic settlers. In reference to the first of these objections, I may here be permitted to repeat what I have already written on the subject. On the 13th of December 1884, I wrote in the *Catholic Record*: "When false notions prevail in Canada on the subject of winters in Manitoba it is not surprising that most fallacious and exaggerated notions should also prevail on this point in the old country. We deeply regret to see reproduced in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, without a word of comment, a citation from an article in *Harper's Bazaar*, bearing the ominous title 'Winter in Manitoba.' This article, evidently written from a spirit of deep hostility to the Canadian North-West, could not, if permitted to go unchallenged, but do this country very great and wholly unwarranted injury. The writer gives but one side of a case which has two. That the climate of the North-West in winter is severe is by all Canadians honestly admitted, but that it is so severe as to render life burdensome, or make security doubtful, or place comfort wholly beyond reach, no fair minded man or woman will maintain. The article in *Harper's Bazaar* is entirely one-sided. The writer, detailing, of course, personal experiences, says: 'We were forced to melt snow for all the water we used last winter. The cold was so intense that when melted snow water was poured from the boiler into a pail, and taken at once across to the stable, the ice on it frequently had to be broken with a stick before the cattle could drink—it froze so hard whilst being carried a distance of some sixty yards in the open air.' The person entrusted with the carrying of the water must have taken a veritable 'go as you please' to the stable, or a stick had not been called into requisition to break the ice. A little foresight and labour exercised in the digging of a well in summer or autumn would have obviated the necessity of using melted snow at all. But people will, of course, put the blame that should rest on their own indolence and shortsightedness on the climate.

"We will not dwell on the description of freezing and its effects, as given by the writer. Freezing in Manitoba is (*mirabile dictu*) just the same in effect as it is in Dakota, Minnesota, old Canada, or any part of northern Europe, a fact for which Manitobans cannot be too profoundly thankful. And there is no patriotic Canadian who will not regret that the contributor to *Harper's Bazaar* had to mourn the loss of a kitten's ears frozen and broken off last winter, and that 'a neighbor's pony lost its ears in the same way.' Some further marvellous experiences of a Manitoban winter are related by this charming writer. She says:—

"I was surprised when I first found the mustard freeze in my mustard pot, which stood 1 foot from the kitchen stovepipe and 2 feet above the stove, where there is a blazing fire all day and every day through the winter, yet the mustard froze between meals. Bread froze if left for half an hour in a room without a fire. I once left a pitcher full of milk in the kitchen all night. Next morning, on trying to move it, the pitcher fell to pieces and left the milk standing solid in its place. We could buy frozen milk by the pound, frozen so intensely that when I put a lump of it into a tin in the oven or on the top of the stove the first part that melted would burn to the tin before the rest of it had thawed. I managed to melt it by first chop-



ping the ice milk into very small pieces. Clothes which had been washed froze before I could hang them on the line to dry. I used to leave them out two or three nights for the snow and frost to bleach, and they always needed thawing and drying again when they were brought indoors. Even after being damped and folded they would freeze together, and when I have been ironing the top of a pocket handkerchief the lower part would freeze to the table, which was close by a roaring fire. Ironing, under these conditions, is rather slow work."

The readers of the *Freeman's Journal* will, we trust, believe us in the statement that there are houses in the Canadian North-West, some owned and occupied, too, by happy, prosperous and contented Irishmen or sons of Irishmen, wherein no such frigidty reigns, even in the severest winters, as that delineated with such minuteness by the fair writer in *Harper's*. We regret that her experiences of Canada were so very saddening, but feel deeply impressed with the conviction that two or three years' further experience of the country would have removed all prejudice from her mind, and confirmed her in the belief entertained by most Canadians and by all Manitobans, that few countries in the world enjoy the same advantages in point of soil and climate as Canada's great North-West. We may now be permitted to present the other side of the case. Prof. Macoun, in his 'Manitoba and the Great North-West,' discussed very fully and convincingly this question of the climate of the North-West. We will inflict on our readers but one citation:—

"Manitoba is situated in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the pole and the equator and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Its climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada, the northern United States on the Atlantic seaboard, and the north-western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August or September. The long sunny days of summer bring all seeds to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th September and lasts till November, when the regular frost sets in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero, but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North-West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with dampness. In times of windstorms, however, the cold is found to be specially searching. The testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy; and former residents of both Ontario and Quebec state that they like it quite as well as that of those Provinces. Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than 18 inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie grass and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle graze out of doors part of the winter, but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated, in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter."

I had the good fortune to reach the North-West in time for the fall shows, and to be enabled to witness for myself the wonderful capabilities of that country. The Provincial fair at St. Boniface was in all respects a very great success. The display of cereal and leguminous products was to me simply marvellous. As to the cattle, I cannot do better than cite from the *Winnipeg Free Press*:

"While all the departments of the exhibition are excellent, this one excels in every respect. A finer lot of thoroughbred cattle has never been seen in this or any other part of the Dominion. Everybody was highly pleased with the exhibit, and the unanimous verdict was that it was by all odds the leading feature of the exhibition. Prominent among the thoroughbreds was the herd from Hon. Donald A. Smith's farm at Silver Heights. They were Highland cattle, and very remarkable for their long and shaggy coats. They resemble the Durhams in many respects.

There are six heifers and a bull in the herd. A herd of seventeen thoroughbreds are shown by Greig Brothers, of the Kingswood stock farm, near Otterburne. The bull weighs 2,000 pounds, and is light in colour. The cows are also good, a two-year old weighing over 2,000 pounds. These cows are valued at \$500 each. In the whole ranch the firm has invested upwards of \$20,000. Walter Lynch, of Westburne, shows a herd of twelve fine thoroughbred cattle. It is led by a fine Cruikshank bull, with a magnificent top-line. His gait is well marked. His qualities are shown strikingly by a truly splendid yearling heifer, weighing 1,100, the very picture of her sire. She is a rich roan. In the herd are two fine cows, with excellent top and bottom lines, and deep forwards. Most careful breeding is exhibited throughout the entire herd, the excellence of which is rarely beaten. John Scott, of the Durham ranch, near Selkirk, is also a large exhibitor in cattle. The cows are of a very high grade, and the yearling heifers and calves are equally as good. The Binscarth ranche, near Moosomin, has a herd of nineteen—ten thoroughbred and nine grade cattle. Prince Arthur, the bull which leads the herd, is a magnificent animal, weighing 2,600 pounds. He is a bull that would be hard to beat anywhere. He is a four-year old. All his lines are well brought out, and a more majestic looking animal of his race it would be difficult to find. He is in prime condition. There is also a fine three-year old bull, not quite so heavy as Prince Arthur, but which is really a fine animal. Then, there is a dark red two-year old bull, which weighed 1,600 pounds last spring. There is a yearling bull, sired by Prince Arthur, which promises to be hard to beat. There is also a yearling red and white bull, a fine animal, but inferior to the others. There are three very fine, rich thoroughbred cows, and a two-year old heifer, light roan, all finely bred. In fact, the entire herd is really first-class, the grades being well up to the mark."

The local fairs held in various portions of the North-West last fall were, in proportion, equally as successful as the provincial fair. Of that of Brandon, District No. 2, a correspondent who, I have reason to know, is free from exaggeration, wrote:—

"The exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Brandon, District No. 2, was held at Carberry on Thursday and Friday, 8th and 9th October. There was a large attendance of the public, and a fine exhibit of stock, grain, dairy produce and ladies work. The show of horses was unprecedented in this part.

"Black Duke (Norman Percheron), owned by Mr. McCraig, took the lead here, as at St. Boniface (provincial). Mr. McCraig deserves much credit for his enterprise and public spirit in purchasing such an animal, which is one of the best in the Dominion of Canada.

"There was a fine lot of thoroughbred Durham cattle, and some grade animals in air condition. The exhibit of sheep and pigs was small. Poultry was not very well represented, there being but few coops. The Leghorns (white) were good birds, as were also one coop of Shanghaies, two coops of Hamburgs (silver spangled), and two coops of game—the best in the show.

"Farmers will find out pretty soon that there is money in poultry when well attended to and warmly housed.

"There was a good exhibit of dairy produce, and the specimens of butter and cheese were of extra good quality. Manitoba can make better butter and cheese than any other Province in the Dominion.

"The land in Carberry and vicinity being chiefly adapted to the production of grain, as expected, we had very large exhibit of wheat (Red Fyfe), oats and barley, all of good quality. In wheat, Robert Doods, of Brandon, captured first prize; William Pilling, Brandon, second, and R. S. Humphries, Carberry, third. There was a fine display of ladies' work, plain and fancy sewing, knitting and embroidery, clearly indicating that this portion of the community possesses much ability and fine artistic taste. The young men took a special interest in examining this section, evidently meaning business in future. Young ladies will mind their stitches in the near prospect of marriage. Everything tells in character in daily life.

"This society is to be congratulated on the very marked advance in stock and grain made during the past year. Carberry is a live town, filled with an earnest and

live people, and bids fair to be a most important centre of industry in the near future."

The Portage la Prairie fair did not take place till the 15th of October, but was one of the most successful of the agricultural exhibitions held for years in Manitoba. It is thus spoken of by the Winnipeg press:—

"The morning of the eleventh exhibition of Portage la Prairie, High Bluff and Poplar Point, and Burnside Agricultural Society, dawned bright, calm and warm, the day being unusually fine. At an early hour exhibitors were at work on the grounds placing exhibits, and by 10 o'clock the judges were at work. The attendance in the morning was not large, on account of the distance of the society's grounds from the main streets of the town. Hon. John Norquay arrived at 12, and the Lieutenant-Governor's party at 1:30, on the grounds, and proceeded to inspect the displays. The judges had finished by this time, and the general public were allowed into the hall and tent for the indoor exhibits. At 2 o'clock the school children in long line (for they are very numerous in Portage la Prairie) marched down to the grounds. The attendance in the afternoon was very large, and the grounds presented a very animated appearance, covered with all classes of vehicles, horses and spectators, the exhibit excelling anything heretofore. The society's long range of stalls was filled from end to end with horses, bulls, cows, calves and oxen—all classes and grades, from Byer's magnificent Percheron stallion to the little non-descript native pony. Sheep were above the average in numbers and condition. Hogs were well represented, mainly of pure Berkshire breed, in fine condition. The show of dogs was small, but some superior animals were shown—Irish spaniels, English setters, Scotch collies and hounds. Poultry were there in full force, making three tiers of cages the full length of the main hall outside. Gigantic Shanghaies, diminutive Bantams, Brahmas, Spanish, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, huge Muscovy ducks, bred and Pekin ducks, gobblers, old tough ganders and nice fresh geese, were whiling away the time by staring at the timid pigeons, which were particularly well represented in fine breeds and numbers. The display of roots, vegetables, &c., was simply magnificent in size and quality, fully sustaining the proud pre-eminence of this district in these classes. The immense cabbages, tubers, beets, carrots and other vegetables, gave the best proof of the fertility of these plains. The grain show was large in entries and of superior quality—the finest show for years. The judges had considerable difficulty in awarding prizes among so many good samples. Domestic manufactures and fine arts were very poorly represented this year in comparison with former ones. Butter, bread and quilts made a good show."

On the 19th of November last a correspondent of the London *Free Press* writing from Brandon gave a clear insight into the progress of that district, its advantages and market facilities:—

"Brandon is the most prosperous town (or rather city) in Manitoba to-day. The market for wheat is ahead of anything of the past. Take a view of the market about midday. It would surprise many of the Ontario people. The amount of wheat coming into Brandon daily will be at least 8,000 bushels and that, I should judge, will average 50 cents per bushel, which will make \$4,000 paid in cash in Brandon daily, besides other grain, such as barley and oats. I consider business of all kinds is booming; the stores have never done so much business since the big boom, and at present everyone is satisfied. I have not seen the farmers so well satisfied during the past three years as they are now. It is thought considerable of the wheat was frozen, but with all that it can be sold at prices varying from 20 to 70 cents per bushel. Last year a large amount of wheat could not be sold at any price; this year it will all sell at some price now, if it has to be taken back for want of a market for it; consequently, the feeling is much more cheerful and encouraging among the farming community. A large number of farmers I have talked with are satisfied that this is the best country to be in, after all that is said to the contrary. I bought wheat to-day from a farmer, who told me he had thirty-two bushels to the acre of the same wheat. It is true that it was slightly damaged by frost, but it brought 45 cents per bushel. That would net \$14.40 per sack, and his expenses for seeding and harvesting were very light—so even the frosted wheat is not so bad.

"The climate is something grand. There has not been any rain here for about four months, and no snow. To day was like summer. The roads are frozen. Teams come in more than 100 miles to Brandon. Some teams will bring as much as 100 bushels of wheat. Wheeling is much better now than sleighing would be, as the roads are so good. The city is improving very much this season. Quite a number of new stores are going up, and everywhere you look there are indications of improvement and prosperity.

"I may state there are about nine or ten wheat buyers in Brandon. The elevators are working to their fullest capacity—one new one—with a capacity of taking in 5,000 or 6,000 bushels per day."

Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed there is no doubt that what the article just cited says of Brandon may soon be said of many another town in the Canadian North-West.

In respect of the religious and educational advantages of the Canadian North-West, I may observe that every care has been taken by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface and His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert to provide for the spiritual wants of their people. I cannot do better than here cite certain statistics concerning both of these dioceses.

ST. BONIFACE.

Theological Seminary College of St. Boniface, Teaching Staff: Rev. Fathers Loyv, S. J. (Director), Drummond, S. J., French, S. J., Lussier, S. J., Blain, S. J., O'Brien, S. J., Beliveau, S. J., Pepin, S. J., Revs. G. Cloutier and J. L. T. René. Ecclesiastical students: Messrs. Cameron, eccl.; Gillis, eccl., Montreuil, eccl.; Dubois, eccl.; Turcot, ecc.; Lavigne eccl.; Brothers: Gaudet, S. J., Fortier, S. J., Blouin, S. J., Lefebvre, S. J.; Course of Studies: Theology, classics and commercial course in English and French. Pupils, 80.

*Female Institutions.*

- St. Boniface's Academy for young ladies.—Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns). Boarders, 65; day-scholars, 120.
- St. Vital's School, for day-scholars.—Sisters of Charity Pupils, 60.
- St. Norbert's School.—Sisters of Charity. Boarders, 20; day-scholars, 60.
- St. Francis Xavier's School, day-scholars.—Sisters of Charity, pupils, 55.
- St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg), day-scholars and boarders.—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Sister Superioress, Mary John of God. Boarders, 60; dayscholars, 150.
- School of Ste. Anne des Chênes.—Sisters of Charity.
- School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg).—Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Pupils, 70.
- St. Joseph's Convent (Brandon).—Sisters "Faithful Companions of Jesus." Sister M. S. Rees, Superioress. Pupils, 70.
- Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns).—Sister Lamy, Superioress.
- St. Boniface Hospital.—Sister Shaughnessy, Superioress.
- Orphan Asylum.—Sister Dupin, Directress. Orphan girls, 38.

*Recapitulation.*

Priests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Seculars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Regulars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
									—	44
Ecclesiastical students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9
Male institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
Female institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9

Orphan asylum	- - - - -	1
Hospital	- - - - -	1
Parochial schools	- - - - -	45
Children attending, over	- - - - -	2,000
Population	- - - - -	20,000

## ST. ALBERT.

*Religious Institutions.*

- St. Albert's Academy—Sisters of Charity, Grey Nuns of Montreal. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges, French teacher; Rev. Sister Dillon, English teacher. Pupils, 90,—  
 Prince Albert Academy—English Nuns, "The Faithful Companions of Jesus."  
 Rev. Mother Louisa Collings, Superioress. Nuns, 8.  
 Calgary Academy—Rev. Mother Mary Green, Superioress. Nuns, 5.  
 Ile à la Crosse Academy—Grey Nuns. Rev. Sister Agnes, Superior. Sisters, 8.  
 pupils 34.  
 St. Albert's Convent of the Sisters of Charity—Grey Nuns Sisters 10; Sister  
 St. Roche, Superioress.  
 Hospital and Orphan Asylum.—Orphans, 45.  
 Industrial School—Rev. Sister Cleary, Superioress.

*Recapitulation.*

Bishop	- - - - -	1
Priests, O.M.I.	- - - - -	33
Priests, secular	- - - - -	2
Lay Brothers, O.M.I.	- - - - -	22
Religious Institutions	- - - - -	7
Orphan Asylums	- - - - -	3
Sisters of Charity	- - - - -	22
Female Auxiliaries	- - - - -	22
Faithful Companions of Jesus	- - - - -	13
Catholic Indians	- - - - -	15,000

I have the school laws of Manitoba and the North-West. There are none in the world more fair and equitable, none so well calculated to work without friction, none so justly devised or so judiciously framed to spare the country the dissensions and bitternesses that for so long a time troubled the other Provinces of Canada and still trouble many foreign countries. On the 12th of October, 1883, I wrote in the *Catholic Record* of these laws as follows:—

"The youthful Province of Manitoba sets us an example that our Legislators may, with profit, follow. From the report of the Superintendent of Catholic Schools of that Province for 1874-75 we take the following interesting summary of the law then in force in the Province of Manitoba. It has since, of course, been amended, but always in a spirit of fairness.

"The general board is divided into two sections (one Catholic and the other Protestant), which are independent in their respective spheres, and, of course, possess extensive powers.

"Everything connected with the control, the rule, and the discipline of the school is referred to them; and to them is entrusted the charge of examining the candidates for teaching; to graduate them and grant them diplomas; to select the school books; in a word, to manage the instruction, subject to the authority of each of them."

The principle, taken as a basis to this day, for the distribution of public funds, has been the average attendance as stated in the printed reports of the superintendents.

Our legislators have deemed it expedient to adopt another system. That is, the census of children from five to sixteen years of age in the several school districts.

In future the two sections shall only receive the share which shall be allotted, by a comparison between the Catholic and Protestant census; and this proportion shall be established by two members of the Executive Council, one of whom shall be the Provincial Treasurer and the other named by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Where two boards of school trustees exist under the School Acts of Manitoba, the property owned and possessed by Protestants shall be taxed for the support of Protestant schools only; and property owned and possessed by Roman Catholics shall be taken for the support of Roman Catholic schools only; and the property owned and possessed by persons who profess neither form of religion shall be assessed by the school trustees of the majority. Yet, out of such assessment they shall pay to the school trustees of the district of the minority a part of such assessment in proportion to the number of children of their denomination within the city limits based on the last official census returns of said boards.

When the property owned by a Protestant is occupied by a Roman Catholic, or *vice versa*, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or personal; but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall, in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract or lease whatsoever, be paid to the trustees of the section to which belongs the owner of the property so leased or rented, and to no other.

Whenever property is held jointly as tenants, or as tenants in common, by two or more persons, the holders of such property being Protestant and Roman Catholic, as the case may be, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes, in proportion to their interest in the business, tenancy or partnership, respectively, and such taxes paid to the school of the denomination to which they respectively belong."

Not alone in Manitoba are the rights of Catholics, in matters of education, fully protected. By the North-West Territories Act of 1875 the right of establishing and maintaining Catholic schools in the greater Canada is forever secured to them. That Act, in its eleventh section, explicitly states:—

"When and so soon as any system of taxation is adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect to education but it shall therein be always provided that the majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the North-West Territories, or any lesser portion or sub-division thereof, by whatever name the same may be known, may establish schools therein as they may think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and further, that the minority of ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that in such latter case, the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessments of such rates as they may impose upon themselves in respect thereof."

Such, Sir, being the condition of the Canadian North-West in respect of religious and educational advantages, I do not hesitate to affirm that that country offers to Catholic immigrants, whatever their race or origin, a promise of happiness more solid and a contentment more enduring than any portion of the American Republic. I took occasion last fall to visit many settlements in Minnesota and Dakota, and whilst I found that many who had gone thither, especially from the older Provinces of Canada, had done well, there were many who regretted the change.

To Canadians contemplating removal to the United States I would say: Pause for a moment. Reflect carefully on the step you are about to take. You are abandoning institutions as free as those of the American Republic, and leaving behind you laws framed in more thorough accord with your conscientious scruples than any

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you will find across the line. Turn your eyes, if move you must, to the Canadian North-West, that offers you a good home, fair laws and free schools.

In the absence of any organized system of Irish settlement in the North-West, I would advise those of my Irish Catholic fellow-countrymen desirous of settling there to place themselves in communication with the clergy of that country, who will gladly give them all the information necessary to enable them to make a good choice of a home. I cannot close without an expression of heartfelt thanks to His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface and his worthy secretary, the Rev. Father McCarthy, for much valued information given me. I have also, Sir, to thank you for your uniform courtesy and kindness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN F. COFFEY,

*Priest.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 52.

REPORT ON CANADIAN APATITE OR PHOSPHATE IN RELATION  
TO AGRICULTURAL USES.

(Mr. H. B. SMALL.)

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on Canadian phosphate, which is now being largely used in England for the manufacture of superphosphate as an agricultural fertilizer, and for which an enquiry and demand is commencing to arise on the continent of Europe, more especially in those countries where the sugar beet is cultivated.

The importance of the phosphate trade in Canada, an industry which is of comparatively recent date, is annually increasing, and is very marked, and the shipment of the crude material, the only form in which it as yet leaves Canada, already gives every promise of phosphate becoming one of the principal articles of our export trade. Canadian phosphate has acquired great favour amongst British manufacturers, and if shippers can continue to maintain the grade up to the standard of that already shipped, and there is no reason why such should not be the case, the demand for it will still increase. Previous to last year the percentage of ore ran from 80 to 82 per cent., whilst some cargoes of 1885 reached 85 and 86 per cent. of tribassic phosphate of lime. The production of this mineral is confined to the Ottawa and Kingston districts, more especially to the former, in the Laurentian formation of which mining operations are carried on, for the most part in the townships of Buckingham, Templeton, Portland, Hull, Wakefield and Derry, in the county of Ottawa. The Township of Bowman is now being visited by prospectors, who have found rich indications there and some small openings already made are reported yielding fair results. There is no doubt that this mineral is to be met with in a much wider district than the townships above mentioned; but mining it has so far been confined to these localities running in a north-easterly direction from the Blanche River across the Lieves river into the adjoining country east of the latter. This belt is very productive, yielding a fine quality of apatite. A detailed report on this district is given in the Geological Survey Reports of 1883-84.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, in his report to Sir William Logan, in 1866, mentions phosphate as existing in North Burgess, and the late Mr. Vennor, of the Geological Survey staff, in his report on the County of Hastings in 1871, called attention to large workable deposits of phosphates existing there that had been quarried on and off for over twenty years, which he denominated as "the North Burgess Phosphate Basin," and "the Bedford, Storrington, and Loughboro' Basin." The former of these extends through the townships of North Burgess, South Crosby, and Bedford, and was found to have a thickness of from 2,600 to 3,000 feet, forming a belt or zone running from the north-east to the south-west corner of Burgess, south-westward through Crosby; the latter runs through the south-east of Bedford township and on through the townships of Storrington and Loughboro'. The width of the basin is about six or seven miles, and narrows in places to half that width. The available deposits of phosphate appear to occur towards its outer side. A detailed description of this district is given in the report of the Geological Survey, 1873-74. Phosphate is met with, more or less, all through the district lying north of Kingston and Belleville, but the shipments from that quarter are very small in comparison with those from the Ottawa district.

In reply to the question so often put, "What is the nature of phosphates, and how have they been formed?" it may not be out of place to mention the two sources of sup-



ply given by Dr. Dawson, an eminent authority on this point—first, the concentrated deposits of phosphatic matter, known as guanos, which form two sub-divisions, nitrogenous and phosphatic, such as the bird excrements occurring only in the exceptionally dry climates of the South American coast—second, the crystalline deposits of Canada, Norway, and elsewhere. In the nitrogenous phosphates the organic matter converted by decomposition into ammonia salts remains as part of the mass. In phosphatic guanos the rain has removed the soluble ammonia salts, but has left the phosphate material. This class of guanos is met with in the West India Islands, and Dr. Dawson thinks the deposits in the south of France, known as Bordeaux phosphate, are of a similar nature, and may be also traceable to mussel mud, or the accumulations in shallow tidal estuaries of mollusks and other marine organisms. Coprolite beds, such as those of the eastern counties of England and of South Carolina, have resulted from concretionary action, the slow process of drawing together of like particles in the mass, fragments of shells, bones, &c., serving as a nucleus, and when the material is abundant such concretions coalesce, and form layers. The word “coprolite,” however, should be confined to the fossil excrements existing in abundance in certain localities on the eastern coast of England, of various animals, notably the saurian monsters of the antediluvian shores. In the Laurentian rocks of Canada, says Dr. Dawson, are a great volume of sediments deposited in the earliest ocean of which we have any trace, originally resembling those of later seas, but which have been so completely altered that their materials have entered into new combinations, and have become entirely crystalline, resembling now the original deposits as little as do the crude ingredients of glass the finished product. The supposition is that the original sedimentary origin of these laurentian rocks, mussel muds, sands and coprolite layers has been changed by volcanic or igneous action to wholly crystalline rocks. To substantiate this it is shown how limestones thus acted on would assume a crystalline character, as marbles, beds of a peaty or coaly nature would pass into crystalline carbon or graphite, and phosphatic layers would appear as crystalline calcic phosphate or apatite. All these substances are found in close contiguity in the Ottawa district, an evidence pointing directly to the correctness of the theory. The greatly disturbed character of the laurentian rocks explains the great irregularity of the apatite deposits, layers and veins, which may, before the great foldings and kneading together of these rocks, have possessed regularity and uniformity, but through excessive disturbances have been dislocated in every sense, leading to the production of large pockets and irregular masses, connected only by narrow and twisted seams; they may even appear to occupy completely isolated positions. The broad zones containing workable deposits of apatite and intervening belts, offering little encouragement for the miners, are shown in a map published by the late Mr. Vennor in the Geological Survey report of 1876-77, and a clue is thus given to prospectors where to direct their researches.

Mr. Torrance, lately on the Geological staff, states that the heaviest apatite deposits lie along the valley of the Lièvre, but proceeding eastward or westward from this river the deposits become more and more mixed with calcite, until they finally cease to be profitable for mining. The various forms in which apatite presents itself in the Ottawa districts are as crystals, sometimes of large dimensions, in masses varying from compact to coarse granular, in strata of a lamellar texture, and in a friable variety, which is abundant, known as “sugar phosphate.” The latter, on account of its friability, is much easier to grind than the compact masses, but is more apt to undergo loss in handling. This could be obviated by barrelling, or by putting it up in coarse bags. The colour varies, being various shades of green, blue, red, and brown of different shades, yellow and white. Hoffman, the analyst of the Geological Survey, says that from its high percentage of phosphate of lime Canadian apatite may be regarded as a most eligible material for the manufacture of super-phosphate. Generally speaking, it contains only small quantities of oxide of iron.

The Trade and Navigation returns for the last six years show the following results of the phosphate exports from Canada during each fiscal year, and at a glance give an idea of the growth of this industry:—

*Phosphate exported.*

	Tons.	Value.
1879-80.....	\$ 7,974	\$119,882
1881.....	15,601	239,893
1882.....	17,181	327,668
1883.....	14,478	302,716
1884.....	21,471	453,322
1885.....	18,984	362,288

As the fiscal year is from 1st July to 30th June, the following table of shipments from Montreal by calendar year will better exemplify the annual production of this mineral:—

	Tons.
1880.....	7,500
1881.....	10,307
1882.....	15,556
1883.....	17,160
1884.....	20,461
1885.....	24,876

This shows a steady annual increase, and appearances indicate that nearly double the amount shipped this year (1885) will be mined and sent forward in 1886.

It must be borne in mind that this amount does not cover all that is mined in each year, as sometimes large quantities are held over awaiting transport from the place of production. This has materially been the case with some of the Ottawa county mines, owing to the bad condition of the roads and other disadvantages, which, however, are now in a great measure obviated by the new branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway running up from Buckingham station to the village, and the landing-point on the Lièvre River, to which the mineral is brought down in scows. The railway company has also erected bins at the landing, in which the ore is deposited before being placed on the cars, and steam cranes at convenient points, by means of which phosphate can be transhipped in the summer season direct from the flat boats in which it is floated down to the cars. The River Lièvre is a slow, sluggish stream, very deep, and only at one point, where there are boulders in the river, and a ledge of rocks crosses the channel known as "Little Rapids," is any obstruction offered to navigation, even at low water after the summer. This, however, is obviated by the phosphate being loaded on flat-bottomed scows, which, drawing very little water, easily pass the rapids, being towed to the head of them by a small steamer, and being taken in tow by another waiting at the foot of the rapids after the scows have floated over, much in the same way as cribs of timber are sent over the slides here or over the various rapids between here and Quebec. There is every probability that the navigation of this river will be ultimately improved, and the boulders removed or a lock constructed, surveys for which have been made by the Dominion Government. The greater part of teaming and hauling the phosphate from the mine to the river is done in winter, as the roads are then best adapted for hauling large and heavy loads, and the snow roads may always be calculated on from early in December, and frequently earlier, to about the 10th of April. During that period any quantity of material can be drawn to the river bank and piled there ready for shipment. This plan is now adopted by all the mines in operation, and where they formerly paid from \$1.50 and \$1.65 per ton for teaming to the railway, the same quantity is carried during summer by water for from 30 to 50 cents. In the early days of phosphate mining in this vicinity small operators were beset by countless difficulties, which materially retarded the development of this industry. But within the last few years it has been stimulated by the investment of foreign capital and the organization of powerful companies, composed of men of practical business ability, intelligence and means. The introduction of steam power and improved machinery, economy in the business management of the mines, and the necessity of

shipping only a high grade of purity, have now placed these works on a sound and permanent basis.

The old unbusiness-like system of mining, which characterized the first attempts in this district, has now been abandoned. At that time, instead of cutting in the hillside, and developing the veins of phosphate, operations were commenced at the very top, taking out such material as was easily accessible, and as soon as it became at all difficult to manage the opening was abandoned, and another made. Water accumulated, and the quarry of small dimensions became a pond. Adits and drifts or hillside openings are easily drained and kept dry. Capital and energy are evidencing the practicable results attainable thereby. From fifteen to twenty tons of rock are often displaced at a single blast, and a blast will sometimes produce five or six tons of pure phosphate. The advantage to the neighbouring country which these mines afford, in the way of expenditure for team hire, food, fuel and labour, are very great, and the industry has now taken such a foothold that future success is ensured. Every year's experience goes far to confirm those who have invested in this enterprise in the opinion that they will get ample returns for their investment, and that there is plenty of field for further and more extended operations. Professor Boyd Dawkins, an eminent geologist, who was out here with the British Association, and who personally inspected the phosphate mines along the Lièvre river stated, on his return to England, in a short paper he read on Canadian apatite there; "It would become one of the most profitable resources of this country."

In addition to the yield of pure phosphate in large masses, frequently large quantities of rich phosphate are mixed with mica, pyroxene, or pyrites, and if shipped in that state the value of the whole would be materially deteriorated. To get rid of this, what is known as "cobbing" is made use of. This consists of the separation by hammers of the phosphate itself from the matrix accompanying it—an easy operation, owing to the softness of the phosphate as compared with the intrusive materials—in a hut or "cobbing house. On one side of the building, through or around which solid tables or stands are located, are empty tram cars or waggons, into which the refuse is thrown as broken off by hand, whilst the phosphate thus cleaned is thrown into another receptacle on the other side. Boys and old men are employed at this work, which no machinery has yet been found adapted to perform, and they earn from 50c. to 75c. per day, being paid mostly by piece work. In spite of this system, large quantities of phosphate are thrown aside at present, which, with an improved system, will yet prove of value, much in the same way as the early gold workings of California and Australia yielded rich returns when their tailings were again worked over. There is very little doubt that machinery will be invented capable of separating the more disseminated phosphate, which is everywhere more or less apparent in these localities, for phosphate mining and the best methods for facilitating its yield here is as yet in its infancy. The actual cost of a ton of phosphate from the Ottawa district delivered along side the ship in Montreal is from \$6 to \$7. This is putting it at its highest figure. The cost of floating the mineral from the mines to Buckingham in scows ranges from 30c. to 50c. per ton. The railway freight thence to Montreal may be set down at \$1, although cheaper special rates may be bargained for. The ocean freight varies from 75c. to \$1.50 per ton, according as freights are offering, and there have been instances where vessels were glad to carry it as ballast, without charge. With a ready market in Liverpool at from \$25 to \$28 per ton, the above shows a large margin for profit, and accounts for the dividends of 25 and 30 per cent. declared by some of the larger existing Mining Companies.

A remarkable feature in the apatite trade of Canada is the fact that although a large amount of American capital is invested in our mines almost the whole of their product is shipped to Great Britain and Europe, a trifling quantity only finding its way to the United States. Considerable crude phosphate, and a large amount of superphosphate, is imported by that country from Britain, and there is every reason to believe that both these articles were partly Canadian product re-shipped. Mr. Torrance, a phosphate expert, gives as his idea of the reason for this that as Ameri-

can dealers were in the habit of importing from Britain long before our Canadian deposits were opened, no effort has since been made to direct from here into fresh channels a trade which was commenced with the English market by men more familiar with that than with the American. The amount of superphosphate shipped to the United States from Great Britain this year reaches a total of 52,000 tons. A large proportion of this was the product of South Carolina rock, brought up to a high standard by the intermixture of Canadian high grade phosphate.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, in a paper read by him before the American Institution of Mining Engineers, at Halifax, last summer, entitled "Studies of the Apatite Deposits of Canada," remarked that in the near future a large market will be found for Canadian apatite in the United States. The growing demand for high fertilizers on this continent, and the fact that the apatite of Canada may be shipped to the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi at much cheaper rates than the phosphate rock of South Carolina, gives a great importance to these Canadian mines.

Great diversity of opinion prevails respecting the beneficial results to the soil by the application of the raw pulverized material. When phosphate rock was first discovered in the old world its similarity of composition to bone at once suggested to scientists the idea that it would make a good fertilizer, and that as the organic phosphates—bone—gave good results, by simply grinding, the same rule would apply to the mineral phosphates. Accordingly, it was first simply ground and used in that form, but there are no reliable data of results. Baron Liebig having advocated treating raw bones with sulphuric acid, to increase their activity as fertilizers, the same process was applied to the phosphate rock, and with such marked results that from that time the almost universal practice has been to treat the rock with sulphuric acid.

The experience of agriculturists in the Southern States, where this fertilizer is largely used, and the opinions given by the foremost agricultural chemists of the United States, where both soluble and insoluble phosphates are used, are largely in favour of the dissolved or soluble material for immediate returns, and that when the raw substance is used it is imperatively necessary that it should be reduced to an impalpable powder. By that means only, through the action of such weak acids as are to be found in the soil, can it become available as plant food. Its results, however, are pronounced as tardy and remote, and if used at all it is recommended in combination with some other fertilizer of pronounced qualities and activity. Professor T. S. Holmes, of South Carolina, a well-known authority in that State, says, in a work recently published by him on the phosphate beds existing there, that "there is little doubt that an application of the raw ground phosphate will be, to a great extent, beneficial, and possibly the native acids in the soil will gradually cook a sufficient quantity annually to aid and support the crop; or, in other words, gradually convert in nature's laboratory the raw phosphate into the superphosphate of commerce." He further cites certain marl experiments as giving reasonable proof of this. The deductions to be inferred may thus be summed up: For prompt and immediate results, superphosphate, and for slow and continued results, ground phosphate, are respectively available.

In this connection I may state, in conclusion that as an American company has erected works for grinding the raw material, and is about to go into operation at Buckingham early next spring, the material so ground being already contracted for at various points along Lake Erie, facilities will be afforded for experimenting with our own phosphate thus pulverized, and the long-disputed question as to its beneficial results, or otherwise, might thus be set at rest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. SMALL.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 53.

## REPORT ON ALBERTA DISTRICT.

(MR. ALEXANDER BEGG.)

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.W.T., 15th February, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with a report for 1885 on the District of Alberta.

The insurrection of half-breeds, joined by a few northern Indian tribes, had a pernicious effect on immigration; yet the number of homestead and pre-emption entries for the year in the Calgary district have been over five hundred.

A visit from the Hon. T. White, Minister of Interior, and his lucid explanation of affairs, had an encouraging and cheering effect on the settlers, who on his invitation laid before him their grievances on land matters, representation at Ottawa, &c.; &c.

Calgary has been prosperous in business and in having added a large number of substantial buildings. The greater portion of the town lots recently placed in market by the Government have been sold at good prices, and building is brisk.

Edmonton, Fort McLeod and the new coal-mining town of Lethbridge, at the terminus of the Galt Railway, are all thriving. It is expected that at no very distant date railway communication from the latter place will be extended to Fort Benton, in Montana.

Crops have been tolerably good for 1885; but, in some places, were destroyed by hail storms, and, in other localities, did not ripen well, owing to continued wet and cool weather during the summer. Grass was abundant and hay plentiful, although somewhat difficult to get properly cured.

Heavy rains caused a disastrous overflow of the rivers, similar to that of 1884, carrying off some stock, washing out large sections of river banks, and covering portions of the valleys with sand and *débris*. Such floods do not appear to have occurred for many years previous to 1884 and 1885.

Stock of all sorts have done remarkably well during the summer. The increase on the ranches has been satisfactory. Cattle have also wintered well. Not more than six inches of snow have been on the ground at any time, and now the snow is all gone. Our winter has so far been confined to the month of January. That month was steadily cold, the thermometer dropping several times to 40 degrees below zero. Up to New Year the weather was delightfully mild and pleasant. All our cold weather has been from the east and north-east. We have had frequent "chinooks" in February.

Dairying has proved successful, and that branch of industry is likely to be prosecuted to a large extent in future, as a great many cows have already been brought in by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ontario and Quebec. Over a ton of butter, of first class quality, was supplied to the Calgary market last summer, from the Dunbow creamery, at prices ranging from 30 to 40 cents per lb. Fresh butter, put up in pound prints, brought 50 cents per lb from choice makers.

Sheep farming seems to do well in Alberta. Eastern buyers were in attendance in Calgary for wool, and secured a portion of the clip at from 13 to 14 cents per lb. Those who sent their wool east realized 18 cents per lb. The wool (merino grade) sold for 22 cents per lb. in Ontario—freight and commission taking the balance of 4 cents per lb.

The Indian Industrial School, at High River, is now in fair working order, with an attendance of about 30 pupils. The Rev. Mr. McDougall, of Morley, who has an Indian Mission School (for the Stoney tribe) there, and who has been all his life

amongst Indians, is of opinion that those industrial schools should be multiplied in the North-West.

Now that confidence is restored and the Indians quieted down, with the prospect of their continuing quiet, the outlook is, that there will be a large immigration, in 1886, to Alberta. The prompt action of the Government when the outbreak occurred and the results are well known throughout Great Britain. The *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, a newspaper having a circulation of over a quarter of a million, in giving a review of the events of the past year over the world, says of the North-West troubles:

\* \* \* "The Canadian authorities were taken at a disadvantage, but speedily confronted the danger with a rapidity and energy which speaks volumes for the military resources of the colony. The new railway was useful as a defensible frontier line against possible interference from southern filibusters, seconded by the loyal friendship of the United States Government, besides that it served as a transport line to the far west."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BEGG.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 54.

## A REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS, WITH SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

(BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM SAUNDERS, F.R.S.C.)

LONDON, Ont., 20th February, 1886.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive in due course the following letter written under your direction :—

“ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
“ OTTAWA, 2nd November, 1885.

“SIR,—I have an instruction from the Minister of Agriculture to state to you, having in view to put into effect the vote of last Session for the purpose of establishing an experimental farm, that he will be glad to avail himself of your services to obtain certain preliminary information.

“ There was, as you are aware, a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in the Session of 1884, of which Mr. Gigault was the Chairman, to enquire into the best means of encouraging and developing the Agricultural interests of Canada. That Committee did take evidence on the subject of the establishment of an experimental farm, and made a report in favour of such a project. A copy of that report is sent to you herewith.

“ There are, however, some further points on which the Minister desires to obtain information in connection with this question; and he would, therefore, feel obliged if you would have the goodness to visit as many of the more important agricultural colleges, experimental farms and experimental stations in the United States and Canada, as you may think necessary, for the purpose of enquiring into the various methods of working; and with a view of ascertaining as far as possible, what benefits, either direct or indirect, they are conferring on practical agriculture, including stock raising, dairying, &c.; and, also, of ascertaining what is being done in horticulture, especially in regard to the production of fruit.

“ It is further desired by the Minister that you should incidentally enquire into the subject of forestry, to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent and character of tree-planting in the Western States, the varieties chiefly used, and the success which has attended the efforts which have been made.

"It is also desired that you ascertain the areas of land occupied by the several institutions you may visit, the character of the soil and equipments, with capital cost; together with the expense of maintenance.

"The Minister desires that you should prepare and submit, as early as practicable, a report on the whole subject, indicating what features of the work, if accomplished, would, in your opinion, be most particularly beneficial to the agricultural, horticultural, and, incidentally, to the forest interests of the Dominion of Canada.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

*"Secretary, Department of Agriculture.*

"WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

"London, Ont."

In compliance with the request contained in this letter, I have recently visited many of the agricultural colleges and agricultural experimental stations in the United States, for the purpose of enquiring into the methods by which they are conducted, with the view of ascertaining, as far as possible, what benefits, either direct or indirect, they are conferring on practical agriculture, including stock-raising, dairying, &c. I have also endeavoured to ascertain what is being done in horticulture, especially in regard to the production of fruit, and in forestry, with special reference to the extent and character of tree-planting in the Western States also to gain information as to the area of land occupied by each institution, the character of the soil, buildings and equipments, the expenditure on capital account and cost of maintenance together with such other particulars as were believed to be of sufficient importance to occupy your attention.

In addition to what has been accumulated as the result of direct personal enquiry, I have endeavoured to present a brief summary of some of the more important features of the work being done by similar institutions in those parts of the United States which the limited time at my disposal did not permit me to visit. Most of these particulars have been obtained by correspondence. Reference also is made to what is being accomplished in European and other countries in the same direction, so as to present, as far as practicable, the whole subject of agricultural progress in a concise form. This is accompanied by an outline of a proposed system embracing such features of the work as would, in my opinion, be most particularly beneficial to the great agricultural interests of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.



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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1861 the Congress of the United States, having in view the importance of encouraging the development and progress in that country of the two great departments of industry, passed an Act which provided for the endowment of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in each State of the Union, by making a large grant of public lands for that purpose. The quantity apportioned to each State was equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which such State was respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The Act provided that the whole of the money received from the sale of these lands should be invested in safe securities, and the interest only used for the maintenance of the several institutions. The States were required to furnish the necessary land for the colleges, and no portion of the fund could be spent in the purchase, erection or repair of any building or buildings. These must be supplied by the State or by the liberality of the towns and cities near which the institutions were to be located.

In this way the foundation was laid for the providing of a substantial and permanent fund for the maintenance of each college; 9,600,000 acres of land were appropriated, from the sale of which a fund of nearly \$9,000,000 has accumulated, with a considerable quantity of land still unsold. The aggregate of the value of grounds, buildings and apparatus was given in 1882 at \$6,531,844, making a grand total of over fifteen and a-half millions of dollars devoted to furthering the development of these great national industries.

ALABAMA.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama is situated near Auburn. The quantity of land occupied is 100 acres. The cost of the Main Building was \$65,000. There are separate structures for chemical laboratory, workshops, &c., the total value of grounds buildings and apparatus being \$100,000. Endowment fund from sale of public lands, \$253,500. Total revenue \$22,500; expenses about the same.

Practical agriculture is taught in all its different branches, and an experimental field of twenty acres is devoted to the testing of fertilizers and experiments in the cultivation of field crops, fruits and flowers. The course of study covers four years, but very few of the students remain long enough to graduate. The students in the scientific and mechanical departments greatly outnumber those pursuing agriculture.

ARKANSAS.

The Industrial University of Arkansas, designed for imparting instruction in agriculture and mechanical arts is located near the town of Fayetteville. The

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endowment fund is \$130,000, the land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$170,000. The annual income from the land grant is \$10,400, which is supplemented by annual appropriations from the State. The yearly expenditure is \$17,500, of which the salaries of the teaching staff consume \$15,500.

In connection with the agricultural department there is an experimental farm, also a chemical laboratory and museum.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The University of California obtained the agricultural college land grant on condition that special departments for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts should be established and maintained there. The amount derived from this source was \$566,280, with land valued at \$26,860 still unsold. The University is a very extensive one, and is located at Berkeley. It has grounds, buildings and appliances valued at \$1,000,000, and a total endowment fund of \$1,678,386.

The annual income from the proceeds of agricultural college lands is \$39,226, a large proportion of which is devoted to agricultural teaching and experimental work. A course of lectures, combined with practical instructions, is given in agriculture, horticulture, botany and entomology, and a chemical laboratory is specially devoted to agricultural purposes. There are also three greenhouses, a nursery and propagating grounds, an arboretum and a garden of economic plants.

The orchards are large and include 150 varieties of apples, 140 of pears, 65 peaches; 55 plums, also a number of cherries, apricots and nectarines. The vineyard has 60 varieties of European grapes in addition to a large number of American origin.

#### *Experimental Station.*

An experimental station has been in active operation for several years, under the efficient direction of E. W. Hilgard, Professor of Agriculture. Extensive experiments have been conducted with fertilizers; in growing grain, forage plants, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum and other field crops. A large number of grapes have been introduced from all parts of the world, especially those varieties from which the most highly esteemed wines of Europe are made; also those from which the noted raisins of Chili and other countries are produced. Experiments have been made in grafting the best cultivated sorts of grapes on the wild vines of California and other thrifty growing stocks, for the purpose of ascertaining which will best resist the attacks of that injurious and troublesome insect, phylloxera, which has caused the California vinegrowers so much anxiety and loss. The insect, together with other injurious species, has also been studied, and measures suggested for its abatement and destruction.

Large numbers of forest trees have been introduced from Europe, Asia and Australia, which, besides being tested on the college farm, have been distributed to many intelligent persons in different parts of the State for trial. There has been an annual distribution of samples of grain and grasses from all parts of the world, also seeds of plants, young plants and trees, scions of desirable fruit and other trees, with accompanying instructions for planting, grafting, &c. These are sent to applicants engaged in agriculture in the State in the order of their application, until the stock is exhausted, on receipt of sufficient money or stamps to cover cost of packing and mailing.

In the chemical department many analyses have been reported of wines of different grades, made in California, of soils and subsoils, including those of the more noted grape-growing districts; also of alkaline soils, of water from Artesian wells and of stream and well waters from many parts of the State.

Notwithstanding all the educational advantages offered, we learn from a late report that out of a total number of 246 students only 17 were taking agriculture.

The results of the experimental work are brought promptly before the public by the issue of bulletins at intervals of from one to three weeks during the summer. These are mailed to the newspapers, agricultural periodicals and to prominent agriculturists; also to the agricultural colleges and experimental stations of other States.

Since the coast climate of British Columbia is said to be much like that of the northern part of California, the experimental work carried on at this station becomes of special interest to Canada.

#### COLORADO.

The State Agricultural College of Colorado is located at Fort Collins, in the fertile valley of the Cache-la-Poudre River. It is endowed with 90,000 acres of selected lands, which have not yet been sold. The expenses of the institution are met at present by a special tax of one-fifth of a mill on State valuation, which gives it an income of about \$20,000 a year, a considerable portion of which is required for salaries of staff, which range from \$1,000 to \$2,500. The college was opened in 1882, and occupies 240 acres of land; the land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$50,000.

The larger part of the college farm is under cultivation, the work being chiefly experimental, including the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, cereals, grasses, garden vegetables and small fruits. One hundred and fifty-one varieties of wheat and twelve of barley, received from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, California, Manitoba, Mexico and other places have already been tested at this institution with

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great benefit to the State. A number of experiments with potatoes and other garden vegetables have also been conducted, a thrifty nursery and orchard have been established, several hundred small fruits and several thousand forest trees have been planted and many tests made as to the germinating power of vegetable and flower seeds obtained from a number of different dealers.

The course of instruction in agriculture includes practical training in farm work.

#### CONNECTICUT.

The Sheffield Scientific School, which is one of the departments of Yale College, received the agricultural land grant on condition that it provided suitable and competent instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The endowment fund from land sales amounts to \$135,000. The institution is situated in the town of New Haven, and the value of the grounds, buildings and apparatus is \$200,000. The course of instruction is very thorough in all the sciences bearing on agriculture, and lectures are given on the cultivation of staple crops, tree planting, &c.

#### *Experimental Station.*

Connecticut was the first State which established an experimental station in agriculture. This was originally located in the eastern wing of Sheffield Hall, where good work was done for several years. In 1879 the present efficient director of the station, Dr. S. W. Johnson, took charge of the work, and has conducted it in such a manner as to make it extremely useful to the agriculture of the State. At the outset the State appropriated \$5,000 a year for its maintenance, which has since been increased to \$3,000. A special appropriation of \$25,000 was also made for the purchase of land, and for buildings and apparatus. There is also a special tax levied on fertilizers sold in the State, to aid in defraying the expense attending their analysis, which adds about \$2,500 to the yearly revenue of the station.

There are seven acres of land attached to the institution, which, with the buildings on it when purchased, cost \$12,000. A chemical laboratory has since been erected, at a cost of \$5,000 for the building and \$2,500 for fittings, including many of the most improved forms of apparatus required for carrying on this special work. Other structures have also been built. No stock is kept here; there are no greenhouses, and very little outside work has been done. The operations carried on have been mainly chemical, particularly in the line of the analysis of fertilizers, of which there are in Connecticut about 130 different brands in the market. The State laws require that at least one analysis shall be made every year of each brand, and the reports of the station work contain returns of the results of these analyses, averaging in number more than 150 each year. In addition to this, much work has been done in determining by analysis the relative value of mixtures for feeding purposes, fodders, &c., also in the analysis of milk and many other articles of food.

Another department in which good work has been done is in testing agricultural and commercial seeds, to determine their vitality and purity. The annual reports published by this station average about 120 pages, and are full of most valuable information. The yearly saving to the farmers of this State by the exposure of fraudulent and inferior brands of fertilizers has been very large, amounting to many times the cost of the maintenance of the station. The staff consists of two chemists, two assistants, two clerks and one gardener. The number of copies of the bulletins printed is from 5,000 to 6,000, which are distributed chiefly among farmers. The law requires also that two copies be sent to each postmaster in the State.

#### DELAWARE.

The agricultural department of Delaware College is situated at Newark. It has an endowment fund of \$83,000, and the land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$75,000. The total income is about \$5,500. The college does not own a farm, but courses of lectures are given on the principles and practice of agriculture, the composition of soils and fertilizers; also in chemistry, botany and the kindred sciences.

#### GEORGIA.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture and Arts is a branch of the State University, and is located at Athens. The endowment fund from sale of agricultural lands amounts to \$242,202, which yields an annual revenue of about \$17,000. This is divided between several institutions, to be presently referred to, the State College receiving \$8,000. The land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$50,000.

A full course of instruction is given in agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, &c. There is also an experimental farm connected with the University, where the students receive practical instruction. Many very valuable experiments have been conducted on this farm with different sorts of cotton and corn, and the effects of fertilizers on the crops, recorded. A large chemical laboratory, with all the necessary appliances, affords ample opportunities for the study of this branch of science, especially in its relation to agriculture. There is also a museum of agricultural products.

There are three other smaller agricultural colleges in Georgia, each of which receives \$2,000 annually from the endowment fund. They are known as the North Georgia Agricultural College, located at Dahlonega; the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College at Milledgeville; the Southwest Georgia Agricultural College, at Cuthbert; and the South Georgia Agricultural College, at Thomasville. These all provide instruction in agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects.

#### ILLINOIS.

The University of Illinois is one of the best conducted and most efficient institutions which I have visited. It is located about midway between the towns of Cham-

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paign and Urbana. It has an endowment fund of \$337,000, realized from the sale of public lands, and the buildings, appliances and land are valued at \$400,000. The University buildings, which are fifteen in number, include a large and imposing main building, in which are the principal offices, class rooms, library, museum, chapel, &c. Towards the erection of this structure the State contributed \$127,000. A chemical building, containing five laboratories, erected at a cost of \$40,000; a veterinary hall; large machinery buildings, dormitories, &c. The land occupied by the University and its several departments embraces 623 acres.

*Department of Agriculture.*

There are devoted to the uses of the department of agriculture two farms, one of 410 acres, known as the "Stock Farm," and one of 180 acres, designated the "Experimental Farm." The soil is prairie, dark coloured and fertile, well drained with about eleven miles of tile drains. For a number of years past these farms have been so worked as to give an annual profit of from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The acreage in various crops in 1885, on the stock farm, was: corn, 105; oats, 65; meadow, 145; the remainder, pasture.

*Stock.*

From eight to ten horses are kept, part of which are used for breeding purposes. There are among them good specimens of French draft and general purpose horses.

The number of cattle will vary from 125 to 150 head. There is a good herd of Shorthorns, numbering about 70, a small herd of Jerseys, and a number of well bred grade cows of various crosses, including Holsteins, Herefords and Ayrshires, and steers of different ages, which are being fed for the market. The milk of the cows is used chiefly for butter making, the product being sold in the neighbouring towns.

There are small flocks of Shropshire, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and their crosses.

Of pigs, there are a number of the following breeds: Poland-China, Berkshire and small Yorkshire. Some attention is also given to breeding Plymouth Rock fowls.

Many experiments have been made in breeding and feeding cattle, sheep and pigs, the results of which have been published from time to time in bulletins and annual reports.

*Field Experiments.*

The experiments with field crops have been carried on for many years, and include the testing of a large number of varieties of corn to ascertain their relative yield and the best methods of cultivation; also experiments in fertilization and with

special manures. Similar tests have been carried on with wheat, oats and other grain; also with grasses, potatoes and other field crops.

#### *Experimental Farm.*

In the experimental farm there are 35 acres of orchard. Fifteen acres are devoted to forest plantations; 40 acres to ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, a considerable area to small fruits, of which there are a large assortment, and a portion to vegetables. There is also a nursery, where young trees are grown and students are taught the arts of budding, grafting, &c.

#### *Orchard.*

This was planted in 1869, and included at the outset 1,800 varieties of fruit trees gleaned from every quarter, with the view of testing their adaptability to the State of Illinois. As was anticipated, a large number of them were failures. Indeed, the climatic and other conditions of this section are not particularly favourable to fruit growing. The country is flat, and in many places wet, and difficult to drain, and the winters sometimes are severe. Many apples which are grown with profit in Ontario, such as Greenings, Baldwins, &c., do not succeed well here.

Pear culture has not been continuously successful. The trees did fairly well for ten or twelve years, but last winter the weather was so severe that a large proportion of them were killed, both standard and dwarf, although the latter suffered most.

Plums have been unsuccessful. Out of many varieties originally planted there are now but very few left. No peaches or apricots are grown.

Of cherries there are a large number, chiefly of the Morello type, including many of Wier's seedlings, which do remarkably well. The sweet cherries belonging to the Bigarreau class are almost always killed before coming into bearing. Quinces are but little grown.

Many sorts of grapes are raised, of which Worden stands highest in favour. Moore's Early and Ive's Seedling rank next. Delaware is a failure on black prairie soil, but does nicely on sandy ridges. Strawberries and raspberries are extensively grown, and with much success.

#### *Forest Plantations.*

The planting of forest clumps was begun in 1871, and at that time there were no trees in the district, except on the margins of streams. The example set by the agricultural department of the University has stimulated tree planting generally, both for ornament and shelter. The black walnut is a favourite tree, so also is the silver maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) and the box elder (*Negundo aceroides*.) A variety of cotton-

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wood (*Populus monilifera*) is much grown. This tree is a native, found on the bottom lands of the Missouri River from Arkansas to Nebraska, also, in western Iowa. The wood splits well and is generally known as yellow poplar. It is much more useful than the ordinary cottonwood.

In the college forest plantations there are from one-quarter acre to two acres each of the following trees: white pine, Scotch fir, Austrian pine, Norway spruce, European larch, green ash, western catalpa, southern catalpa, black walnut, butternut, hickory, burr oak, ailanthus, honey locust, sugar maple, silver maple, American elm, osage orange, box elder, red cedar and chestnut. Of most of the varieties planted the failures have been so few as not to interfere materially with the general results. This forest planting was done chiefly under the late Dr. Warder's supervision, who was an advocate of close planting. The trees were planted in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the rows, which experience has shown to be a waste both of trees and labour.

It is claimed that the box elder and western catalpa can be raised with more profit than any of the other trees on account of their rapid growth. The catalpa is being extensively used for fence posts and railroad ties; the wood is more durable than is generally supposed; the sap wood quickly decays, but the heart wood is very lasting. The white pine trees in the college plantation have been quite a success, having attained, in twelve years from planting, a height of 25 feet, with trunks 6 inches in diameter at base. These trees were three or four years old from seed when planted.

The Scotch fir, eleven years planted, average about the same height, with larger trunks, measuring 7 to 8 inches at base. The sugar maples, which were three years old when planted, have an average diameter of trunk of 4 to 5 inches; while the silver maple has made from 8 to 10 inches in the same time. The box elder is still more thrifty, many of the specimens having reached a diameter of trunk of from 10 to 12 inches. The green ash has formed a handsome grove, with trees very uniform in height and size, the trunks ranging from 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Black walnut and butternut have both made fair growth, but have not grown with that rapidity which might have been expected. Another clump of black walnut, twenty years planted, on a different part of the farm, was also examined, and while there were a few fine trees, with trunks over a foot in diameter, the majority of them had not attained to more than 9 or 10 inches. The plantation of European larch is very fine, the trees being very uniform in growth, fully 25 feet high and about 8 inches in diameter of trunk. In one small spot, where the land was low and wet, the trees were stunted and unhealthy in appearance. The chestnut trees have not been successful, but few now remaining of the original plantation, showing that they are not suited to this locality. The hickories have made very slow growth; so also



have the burr oaks. The Austrian pine seemed somewhat stunted, although fair growth had been made in past years. This stunting was due, no doubt, to a disease which affected the leaves of the trees, causing many of them to wither and fall.

The white willow has attained a greater height than any of the other trees, having reached an altitude in thirteen years of 30 feet or more, and a diameter of trunk exceeding a foot at the base.

#### *Shelter Belts.*

Some excellent examples of shelter belts are to be found in the orchard, composed of Norway spruce trees, arranged in rows, so as to divide the orchard into five or six sections. No material advantage has been observed from the shelter afforded in the way of protecting trees from winter-killing, but protection from the prevailing winds has notably prevented the fruit from falling to the extent it otherwise would.

#### *Conservatory.*

Situated near the main building is a conservatory with three propagating houses, each 50 feet long, the middle one being fitted with extra pipes, so that a higher temperature can be maintained in it than in the others, and one of the outer ones is specially fitted up for propagating, by boxing in the water pipes so as to give additional bottom heat. In these buildings are propagated all the bedding plants needed for ornamenting the grounds. They contain also plants representing most of the different families required for the purpose of illustrating botanical lectures and class-work, as well as furnishing material and appliances for carrying on experimental work. Cut flowers are sold from these houses during the winter and surplus plants in summer, but the revenue from this source rarely exceeds \$300 per annum, and entails commercial work, which interferes, to some extent, with the legitimate and more important aims of the institution.

#### *Botanic Work.*

The Professor of Botany, Prof. T. J. Burrill, has done good work in his department. While efficiently carrying on the class-work devolving upon him he has also found time to thoroughly study many of the low forms of plant life, such as smuts, rusts, moulds, &c., many of which are parasitic on and frequently destructive to the higher forms of vegetation. The life history and habits of many of these have been carefully worked out, and suggestions made as to the best methods of lessening the injuries caused by them. It is chiefly to this earnest worker that the credit is due of having solved the mystery which has so long surrounded that dreaded disease known as the fire blight in the pear tree; and since it has been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that it is caused by the presence and propagation in immense numbers of a very low form of vegetable life, a species of micrococcus, the way is

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prepared for intelligent experiment in the direction of measures for preventing the disease, a result which pear-growers will hail with the greatest delight.

*Entomological Work.*

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, is now located at this University, where he holds the position also of Professor of Entomology and Zoology. With the help of several assistants, he is carrying on, not only his teaching duties, which cover a very wide field, but is also pursuing many very interesting lines of experimental work. A careful examination of the results of observations made during the past year with regard to the codling worm in apples, which will be of great use, not only to that State, but to fruit-growers in all parts of America, had just been concluded at the time of my visit. The object was to determine the precise effect of the use of Paris green in preventing the destruction of the apple crop by this insect. The experiments with the remedy have been conducted along with careful check experiments, on trees adjacent, not treated at all, and exact results reached by the careful handling and examination of every apple produced on the trees under inspection. Over 16,000 apples have thus been carefully scrutinized, and the results show that about two-thirds of the loss arising from this source may be prevented by the use of Paris green.

Insects injurious to corn, which is the staple crop of Illinois, has absorbed a large part of the time and attention of the staff in this department for the past year, and an additional year or two of patient observation will be required to complete the work.

A multitude of facts have been brought together regarding the food of birds ; also on the habits and food of fishes. An extensive and successful series of experiments have been made in the way of introducing disease among injurious caterpillars, for the purpose of destroying them. Illinois was one of the first States to recognize the important bearing of entomology on agriculture, by the appointment of a State Entomologist; and the vast array of valuable facts which have been accumulated and given to the public in the annual reports of the several scientific men who have held the office during the past twelve or thirteen years have abundantly justified the wisdom of that proceeding.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total expenses vary from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum, of which the teaching staff receive about \$28,000. The salaries of the professors range from \$1,800 to \$2,000. That of the regent is \$3,600.

The farm has been so conducted for several years past that the revenue has exceeded the expenditure ; but to bring about this result it has been necessary to

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reduce the proportion of experimental work, and to leave undone many things which should have been undertaken.

*Conclusion.*

Notwithstanding all the advantages offered in this institution to those desiring a thorough course in agriculture, out of a total number of 356 students attending during 1884, only 21 were preparing themselves for agricultural pursuits.

INDIANA.

Purdue University is located about one mile west of the City of Lafayette, on elevated ground overlooking the city and the surrounding country. John Purdue, after whom the University is named, bequeathed \$150,000 towards its establishment; the county in which it is located gave \$50,000 and the State appropriations have during the past twelve years amounted to \$168,000. The endowment fund from sale of land grants is about \$345,000, and the total value of land, buildings and appliances is placed at \$300,000. The number of acres occupied is 190, valued at \$50,000.

*School of Agriculture.*

The school of agriculture which is one of the important departments of this University, is carried on in a building specially erected for this purpose. Besides class rooms there are museums of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products, and a suitable library. The course of study is a very practical one, and associated with two hours' hand work each day, either on the farm or in the workshops.

The ornamental grounds contain about 2,500 trees and shrubs, and the conservatory and propagating house are filled with choice plants. These, with the orchard and nursery, offer all the needed facilities for practical instruction.

*Experimental Farm.*

On this farm many experiments have been conducted to ascertain the relative value of agricultural implements, in testing varieties of wheat, oats, corn, grasses and potatoes, methods and rates of seeding, effects of fertilizers, with comparisons as to relative vigour and ability to endure severe climatic changes. Experiments have also been undertaken with small fruits to ascertain their relative hardiness, vigour, productiveness and quality of fruit.

*Chemical Laboratory.*

In this department a considerable number of fertilizers have been analysed, and the results published, giving the manurial value of each on the basis of 10 cents per

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lb. for soluble phosphoric acid, 6 cents for reverted phosphoric acid, 5 cents for insoluble phosphoric acid, 15 cents for ammonia and 6 cents for potash.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total college revenue for 1884 was \$22,235, \$18,280 of which was from interest on endowment fund. The expenses were \$36,132, the balance being provided for by State appropriations. The salaries of the teaching staff amounted to \$18,000. The farm is so managed that the revenue more than covers the expenditure. This however, cannot be done where much experimental work is undertaken.

*Conclusion.*

Bulletins of ten or twelve pages each are frequently issued during the season giving promptly to the farmers the benefit of the results of experimental work. The same complaint is made here as elsewhere, that notwithstanding all the facilities offered for obtaining a thorough agricultural training very few farmers care to give their sons the benefit of it; hence, the students in agriculture do not exceed six per cent. of the whole number receiving instruction.

IOWA.

The Iowa State Agricultural College is situated in the central county of the State, one and a-half miles from the town of Ames on the Chicago and North-Western Railway. It has an endowment fund from proceeds of public lands of \$637,800, and the value of the land, buildings and appliances is placed at \$1,000,000.

The college domain includes 700 acres, about 80 of which are devoted to buildings and ornamental planting, 40 acres to orchards, shrubbery, forestry plantations, &c. About 100 acres are under cultivation, 300 acres in woods and the remainder in natural pasture.

The buildings are admirably situated on the highest portions of the college grounds, where they command an extensive view of the surrounding country. The main building is a substantial stone structure, 158 by 112, and four storeys high. In the basement are the dining rooms and servants' quarters; on the first floor the library, containing 6,000 volumes; the chapel and the offices of the teachers. The second floor is fitted up with lecture rooms and rooms for students, while the third and fourth floors, excepting the space occupied by the museum, are entirely devoted to the accommodation of students. About 200 can be lodged in this building, besides which there are brick buildings near at hand, known as boarding halls, which furnish dormitories for 90 additional students, with dining rooms, kitchens, &c.

The chemical laboratory, agricultural hall, horticultural hall, the veterinary building, where diseased animals are treated, the mechanical shops for working in

iron and wood, and the school for domestic economy for women, are all in separate buildings. They are commodious and substantial in their character, and have every appliance needed for carrying on the different branches of work for which they have been specially designed. There are also six detached dwelling houses, which are occupied by some of the professors.

Students entering this college are not obliged to take an agricultural course, but have the option of taking either a general course, which includes instruction in most of the important branches of learning, or either of the following special courses : agriculture, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, veterinary science or domestic economy. The result of this choice in studies is, that the larger proportion of students take the general educational course, and out of a total number of about 300 only 30 are at present taking the agricultural course ; so that instead of this excellent institution being regarded a special school of agriculture, it might be more correctly designated a school for higher education and general training in industrial pursuits, with a special department of agriculture. Nevertheless, it has done and is still doing most excellent work, both in agriculture and horticulture.

#### *Stock.*

The stock on the farm consists chiefly of Holsteins and Shorthorns. A herd of five pure bred young Holsteins was imported four years ago, at a cost of \$240 per head, belonging to a very good milking strain. These have been found very useful, both as milking stock and for beef. A number of young males have been produced, both pure bred and grades, and these have been sold to the farmers in the neighbourhood, whose stock has been greatly improved thereby. The Professor of Agriculture claims to have watched the effect of these grade males in improving the general stock of the farmer, and while he would not compare their power to transmit their peculiarities with that of pure bred males, he believes their potency has been underestimated, and that where the service of pure bred males cannot be had that of half-bred grade males is infinitely better than that of males of common stock. A number of grade cows are also kept, both for milk and feeding purposes, and many experiments have been conducted in feeding calves, pigs and sheep. The animals are provided mainly for teaching and experimental purposes, and are not specially needed for the improvement of stock in the State, as there are about 500 herds of thoroughbred cattle in Iowa, chiefly Shorthorns, Holsteins and Jerseys.

In experiments with sheep, Southdowns have been crossed with Shropshires, with the result of materially increasing the wool, adding two to three pounds to the fleece, while the quality of the mutton is said to have remained about the same.

#### *Dairying.*

Experiments in butter making are carried on here in a building specially designed for that purpose, and fitted with every necessary appliance. Tests are made of the

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milk of the several breeds of cattle kept, for the purpose of determining the quality and quantity of the butter, and how the yield is affected by variations in treatment.

The dairying interests of Iowa are very important, and there are a large number of creameries in different parts of the State, in some of which are manufactured from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of butter per day during the best part of the season. In all cases the cream only is collected, the skim milk being kept by the farmers for feeding young pigs. Before the establishment of creameries, butter was sold at an average of from 8 to 10 cents per pound, but as soon as creamery butter could be had the quality was so superior that the price went up to 20 cents, which is now about the ruling figure. This difference in price has added several millions of dollars yearly to the revenue of the State from this source. One serious difficulty in prosecuting this business arises from the long drives necessary to collect the cream, sometimes involving a circuit of forty miles. Iowa has about one-third of all the creameries in the United States. The cheese interest is comparatively small.

#### *Field Experiments.*

During the past few years many varieties of wheat, oats and corn have been tested; also many sorts of grasses for fodder, and a large proportion of the newer sorts of potatoes, as this is an important section of the root crop in Iowa. Experiments have also been conducted in making sugar from sorghum.

The past year's work in potatoes includes the testing of the comparative value, both in productiveness and quality, of from eighty to ninety varieties. It has been observed that the newer sorts are much more vigorous in their growth, and have almost entirely escaped the rot which has seriously injured the older kinds. Roots are not much grown; bran, which can be bought at from \$8 to \$10 per ton, is thought to be cheaper as food for stock. This is alternated with potatoes, which, it is claimed, can be grown on rich prairie soil at a cost of about 6 cents per bushel.

#### *Horticulture.*

It is in horticulture that the work of this institution has been most pre-eminently useful. The climate of Iowa is particularly trying to fruit trees; the hot and dry weather of summer is very injurious to the foliage, while nothing but the hardiest character of wood will endure the extreme cold and bitter winds of winter. The hardiest varieties of apples grown in other States and in Canada will, as a rule, pass safely through the ordinary winters of Iowa, but an exceptionally cold season occurs every few years, which makes a clean sweep of most of them. Such apples as the Fameuse, Ben Davis, Talman's Sweet, Wealthy and Golden Russet will be killed to the ground in many parts of the State during such extreme winters. These bitter experiences have led the horticulturists of that State to seek to introduce fruits from other quarters of the globe where the conditions of climate are somewhat similar. It

had long been known that there were hardy varieties in European Russia. Indeed, America had long since received from that country several of the hardiest sorts now generally grown, such as the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Red Astrachan and Alexander. The Department of Agriculture at Washington had also succeeded in obtaining trees and scions of a number of other hardy Russian apples, through the American Consul at St. Petersburg, which had shown themselves possessed of great hardiness. But it was felt that a systematic exploration of the Russian fruit territory was necessary before it could be fully ascertained to what extent their hardy fruits would meet American needs. Correspondence was opened with the Agricultural College of Moscow and with the Director of the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, which led to the belief that there were varieties of apple, pear, plum and cherry, growing in the interior provinces of that great empire which, if introduced to this country, would be likely to make fruit growing possible among those who are carrying on agricultural operations in the extreme northern sections of America. Finally, the Iowa Agricultural College sent its Professor of Agriculture, Prof. J. L. Budd, to Russia, in 1882, and he was joined by one of our most distinguished Canadian horticulturists, Mr. Chas. Gibb, of Abbotsford, Quebec.

These two gentlemen were eminently fitted for their work, from their general knowledge of fruits and their intimate acquaintance with the requirements of the colder regions of this country. They spent several months during the fruit season, chiefly in the interior of Russia, where they visited many of the most noted fruit regions embraced within that immense territory.

Beyond the range of the Carpathian Mountains the explorers entered on the great plain known as the East European Plain, which includes that portion of Austria north and east of the Carpathians, and the greater part of Russia in Europe. This immense territory is bounded at the north by the frozen ocean, on the east by almost continuous plains, extending into Northern Asia, and on the west and south by the Baltic, and the Gulf of Finland, the Caspian and the Black Seas. The mountain ranges on the south cause precipitation of the moisture, carried by winds which have passed over the inland seas, so that the eastern plain gets but little rain from this source; while the dry winds from the deserts and sterile steppes of the south-east shrivel the foliage of trees and plants in Central Russia, much as the south-west winds do in the Western States, coming from the dry plains of New Mexico. The immense swamps with which some portions of this territory are occupied, particularly in the west, modify the climate, making it vary greatly in different sections. As far north as Moscow the prevailing west winds give a fair percentage of moisture to the air, but in the same longitude, as far south as Orel, the summer heat and dryness of the air are similar to Western Iowa, while further east on the Volga the summer climate is much like Western Kansas and Nebraska, while the winters are as severe as those of Minnesota, with a scanty and uncertain snow fall. Further east the climate is much more rigorous.

Soon after entering on this vast plain the travellers observed a marked change in the character of the fruit trees, which appeared more decided as they approached the districts referred to. It was seen that the foliage became much thicker and leather-like, and better fitted to endure extremes of temperature and drought, while in size the trees were stunted. They penetrated to the interior, visiting several Provinces where fruit is grown on an extensive scale, and finally reached the Province of Kasan, about 430 miles north-east of Moscow, on the upper waters of the Volga. As they journeyed they frequently met with immense orchards, each containing from 10,000 to 25,000 trees, cultivated and cared for in the most admirable manner. In the Province of Vladimir they found that cherries were grown in very large quantities, so that during the fruit season whole trains were laden with them, carrying them to the Russian cities. They are described as "very prolific, about the size of the Early Richmond, nearly sweet, with a small stone, purple flesh, and nearly black when ripe."

Continuing eastward and northward, it was observed that the trees became more and more stunted in their growth, although still bearing good crops of fine fruit, until in the northern part of Kasan, which is probably the coldest apple-growing region in the world, the apple trees were reduced to the size of mere bushes, and were grown in clumps about 10 feet apart, with two, three and sometimes four little trees in a clump. At this point, 600 miles nearer the North Pole than the city of Quebec, are several small villages, where one of the principal industries is apple growing, the value of the crop being estimated in favourable seasons at not less than \$50,000. The thermometer here frequently reaches 40 below zero, and is said in extreme weather to drop occasionally to 48 and even 58. Much information was gained in reference to the quality of the different varieties of apples which have during the past 600 or 800 years been gradually acclimated to endure the severe tests to which they are exposed in this extreme climate, and arrangements were made for obtaining the most promising sorts to be tested in America. As results of this work, Prof. Budd has now growing in the experimental grounds of the Iowa Agricultural College more than 100 varieties of apples, about 40 of pears, 30 of plums, 40 of cherries, and several varieties of peaches and apricots, all from these cold regions. In addition, this collection includes a large number of the forest trees found in Russia, especially the more rapid-growing varieties, as well as ornamental shrubs and trees, in all about 100 sorts.

While spending a day with Prof. Budd, in looking over this large and interesting collection, and noting their growth and character, I was convinced that there are among them many varieties which would be of inestimable benefit to our North-West Territories, and which would, if introduced into Canada, enable us to enlarge very much the area of successful fruit culture in the northern parts of all the Provinces in the Dominion.

One very striking practical demonstration was afforded as to the hardiness of the Russian apples. Two adjoining orchards on the college grounds, similar in situation



and soil, were planted some five or six years ago, one with about 1,200 trees, embracing 118 varieties of the hardiest apples to be found in America, including the Duchess of Oldenburgh (originally from Russia); the other with about 1,000 trees, consisting entirely of Russian sorts. The winter of last year was very severe in Iowa and the result was that fully three-fourths of the trees composing the orchard of American selection were killed. Chief among the survivors was the Duchess of Oldenburgh, with a few others, while in the adjoining orchard, composed entirely of Russian sorts, consisting of over 100 varieties, not a single dead tree could be found.

Since their introduction, Prof. Budd has propagated these trees with great industry and has succeeded in establishing among the farmers and fruit growers throughout Iowa no less than 800 sub-stations where these fruits are being tested. 15,000 apple trees were distributed in this way last year. Many of the apples are said to be of very good quality. Six varieties of the Duchess family have been fruited, which will extend the time of the Duchess period fully two months. The best sorts of Russian apples are said to improve in quality when grown in America. The Duchess of Oldenburgh is believed to be a finer apple here than it is in Russia; this idea is quite consistent with what we know of English apples cultivated in Canada. There are conditions in our climate or soil which develop in many English and other fruits a high flavour and quality unattained in their native home.

#### *Forestry.*

Forest clumps and shelter belts have been successfully established at several points on the college farm, and the trees are growing thriftily. All that portion of Iowa through which I passed bore evidence of the interest taken by the people generally in forest planting. On a large proportion of the farms more or less land is devoted to that purpose, and clumps of young forest trees, varying in magnitude from one to ten acres, are constantly to be seen, beautifying a landscape once so monotonous, and providing shelter for man and beast.

#### *Botany.*

In this department of work, carried on until recently by Prof. Bessey, much has been effected in investigating the various species of smut injuring grain, and their effects on stock and horses in causing disease when eaten. The flora of the State has also been thoroughly worked up.

#### *Entomology.*

Prof. Osborn, who has this branch in charge, has been very assiduous in working out the life history and habits of the many species of external parasites which affect cattle. He has also specially studied the Phytoptidæ, a group of insects the individuals of which are so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, which, never-

theless, inflict serious injury on our forest and fruit trees and other vegetable products. Much attention has also been given here to the bark lice, to galls and blister-mites, and many experiments tried with insecticides.

*Veterinary Department.*

A very complete veterinary building has been recently erected and a school of instruction in this branch established, under Prof. Stalker, who graduated a few years ago at the Veterinary College in Toronto, Ontario.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total revenue of this institution is about \$48,000 which is sufficient to meet the present outlay. The cost of the teaching staff is \$28,000 per annum, the professors receiving from \$1,600 to \$2,100 each—the President \$3,100.

The sum spent on the experimental farm and horticultural department in excess of revenue, and apart from the salaries of professors, averaged for the years 1882 and 1883—the latest reports obtainable—\$4,812 per annum.

KANSAS.

The State Agricultural College of Kansas is situated about a mile and a-half from the town of Manhattan, 118 miles from Kansas City, on the line of the Union Pacific Railway and near the centre of the State. The land occupied by the institution is 364 acres, 105 of which was recently purchased, at \$125 per acre. It is all well situated, being high-rolling prairie, every portion of which is available for farm purposes without draining or other special preparation. The endowment fund amounts to nearly \$500,000, and the value of the land, buildings and equipment is \$161,500. The buildings, which are all of Manhattan limestone, are judiciously placed on the highest parts of the ground, and command a fine view of the farm, the adjacent town and the surrounding country.

The college, while known as a college of agriculture, necessarily covers in its teaching a much wider field than its name would indicate. The facilities available to farmers' sons in the rural districts for obtaining a liberal preliminary education are not as good in this newly settled country as in the older States, hence, a considerable part of the work of this college is in the line of preliminary training, a portion of which, in older communities, would have been acquired by the students before entering. The pupils at present number 360, one-third of whom are females. Beginning with the ordinary branches of an English education, the student is gradually introduced to the higher departments of learning, associated with a training in practical chemistry, agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology and general zoology. In the industrial departments the young men are instructed in practical agriculture, horticulture and dairying, also in mechanical work, both in

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wood and iron. The young women receive instructions in dairying and in household economy, including cooking and kitchen work, as well as in sewing, printing, telegraphy and music.

Prof. Fairchild, the President of the college, is a gentleman of high attainments, who commands the respect and esteem of both staff and pupils. There are no dormitories in this institution and no provision for boarding the students, who seek board and lodging in the adjoining town, an arrangement which permits of the college being entirely laid out with a view to teaching purposes. The main building, 130 x 250, is provided with class rooms, well equipped with apparatus, also a library of 4000 volumes, reading room, sewing rooms, dairy, kitchen, &c.

The chemical laboratory is a separate building, with ample accommodations for training 80 students at one time in practical work. Mechanics hall is a large two storey building, with carpenter's shop, printing office, telegraph office, &c. Horticultural hall contains class rooms, museum and work rooms, with a large conservatory and propagating house attached. The outbuildings are of a substantial character, and very well arranged, especially the buildings for housing stock and for carrying on experiments in feeding animals.

#### *Stock.*

The college herd consists mainly of thoroughbreds embracing four distinct breeds, viz., Durhams, Jerseys, Polled Angus and Galloways. The surplus stock produced by these animals is sold to the public from time to time as it accumulates. No service is rendered by the male animals, other than exchange service with private breeders of thoroughbred stock, of which there are some fifteen in all within a few miles of the college. Some experiments have been made in producing grade cattle for market, but the stock is maintained chiefly for the purposes of illustration and instruction. This institution is also in possession of four breeds of swine, viz., Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China and Jersey Red. The Berkshires are preferred, for the reason that they are less liable to disease in that climate, while they are found to attain maturity quite as rapidly as those of any other breed. The pigs also are kept solely for the purposes of instruction and experiment. Nothing has yet been done here in other departments of stock raising.

#### *Field Experiments.*

The experimental work carried on for the past three years has included the testing of a number of varieties of corn, with different methods of treatment, also of 65 sorts of wheat; in the cultivation of mangolds and in growing grasses and clover. Tests have also been made as to the relative value of manures. The grass and clover experiments have been of great value, and have demonstrated the practi-

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ability of growing red clover and orchard grass for fodder which had formerly been held to be impossible in that climate.

#### *Horticulture.*

In the horticultural department many new varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines are being tested as to their adaptability to this trying climate, and new varieties are yearly added to the list as they become available. The orchards contain about 275 varieties of apples, 80 of pears, 16 of plums, 20 of cherries, 10 of apricots and 50 of peaches. In addition to these, about 200 varieties of small fruits are being tested, and in the vineyard about 100 varieties of grapes.

The climate of Kansas is very trying to fruit trees and vines. But few of the better varieties of apples succeed, while the trees suffer much from blight. Pears also are so very subject to blight that their cultivation has been almost abandoned. Plums are much injured by the curculio. The Cuthbert raspberry is not hardy, although Turner and Shaffer's Colossal stand well. The Manchester and many other varieties of strawberries fail, from the foliage burning up in the hot, dry summer. The Crescent and Chas. Downing are the two varieties reported to succeed best.

#### *Forestry.*

Experiments are being conducted in forest planting for shelter, which is much needed in this State, on account of the high winds which prevail almost continually. A twelve acre plot has been devoted to tree-planting, where twenty species of forest trees are being cultivated. As yet, tree-planting has been carried on but to a limited extent; small clumps only are seen at rare intervals. There is very little native wood, excepting that which lines the margins of streams and rivers.

#### *Botany.*

A conservatory and propagating house has been built, at a cost of about \$3,000, which furnishes the necessary material for botanical lectures, and also bedding plants for outside decoration. A portion of the expense of running this department is defrayed by the sale of surplus stock.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The annual revenue is about \$35,000, which meets all the expenses of instruction, and with occasional appropriations from the State for buildings, supplies the means for carrying on the work. The teaching staff receive \$21,550, the salaries of professors ranging from \$1,400 to \$2,500. Student labour is employed to a considerable extent in all the departments related to agriculture, but is only paid for when given in addition to the hours required by the college regulations, and upon work solely

for the profit of the college. The yearly expenditure on this account amounts in all to about \$3,500.

*Conclusion.*

The results of the experimental and other work in all the departments are given to the public promptly, in a neatly printed four page sheet, known as "The Industrialist," which is published weekly by the printing department of the college.

KENTUCKY.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky is located at Lexington, on 52 acres of land within the city limits, which was given by the city for college purposes. The land is valued at \$25,000, the buildings at \$85,000, making a total of \$110,000. The endowment fund amounts to \$165,000.

The aim of this college is to teach those branches of learning which are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The education provided is of a very general character. There is no special department of agriculture, although efforts are being made to organize one. Instruction is given in agricultural chemistry; lectures on the relations of geology to soils, the influence of forests on agriculture, also on insects which are injurious to crops. The number of students attending, according to the last returns, was 320.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The annual income from the endowment fund is \$9,900; proceeds of a special tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on each \$100 of taxable property within the State, \$16,000; tuition fees, \$2,500—total, \$28,400; which is sufficient to cover the expenditure, a large proportion of which is required to pay the teaching staff.

LOUISIANA.

The State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is situated at Baton Rouge and is the result of a combination of the old State University, formerly at Alexandria, with the agricultural and mechanical college. The combined endowment funds amount to \$318,000, and the land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$350,000.

The aim of this institution is to provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science and art, and includes special instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The education in agriculture includes a training in the cultivation of sugar, cotton and rice and in general farm work. Instruction is also given in farm architecture, surveying roads, levees, ditches, &c., also in veterinary surgery. One hour a day is devoted to labour in the field, garden or workshop. According to the latest published returns the number of students attending is 1,159.

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*Vaccine Establishment.*

A station for the production of vaccine lymph has been established, the work of which is carried on chiefly by the students, under the direction of the professor in charge. It is said that the vaccine department has been self-sustaining, besides gratuitously distributing a large number of points every year, and has received the hearty approval of the physicians of the State.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The annual income derived from the endowment fund is \$14,500, to which must be added an annual State appropriation of about \$10,000, making \$24,500 in all. This is sufficient to meet the current expenses, the largest item of which is the salaries of the teaching staff.

**MAINE.**

The State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is located about a mile from the town of Orono, and within nine miles of Bangor. The land occupied by the institution is 376 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation. The soil consists principally of clay loam, with a part of stiffer clay. The college was established in 1868. The land, when purchased, comprised two farms, which were much run down, and the price paid for the land, with the farm buildings, was \$11,000. This was presented to the college by the neighbouring towns, Orono and Oldtown. About \$130,000 have since been spent in the erection of buildings and other permanent improvements.

The endowment fund derived from land grants is \$132,500, the interest of which amounts to nearly \$8,000. In addition to this, the college receives direct subsidies from the State. For the past two years only \$7,000 a year has been voted, and the amount has varied from this sum upwards to \$25,000 a year, the larger amounts being given when additional buildings were being erected.

This institution aims to give the young men of the State, at moderate cost, the advantages of a liberal and practical education, paying particular attention to such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

*Stock.*

The college herd consists of 42 pure bred animals, 32 Jerseys and 10 Shorthorns, and 6 high-bred grades, crosses between Jerseys and Ayrshires. The use of the male animals is extended to neighbouring farmers as far as circumstances will permit at the nominal charge of \$1. The herd has not yet increased to the number it is desired to retain on the farm, for which reason there have been no sales, except of surplus male animals, which have been sold to farmers in the State for improving their

stock, at from two to eight months old, at prices varying from \$25 to \$75 each. The stock is used partly for illustrative purposes in teaching, is also utilized to some extent for breeding experiments, but mainly for dairy purposes. A large quantity of butter is annually produced which is sold and the proceeds applied towards the expenses of the farm. About twenty acres of land only are reserved for pasture, which, during the summer season, supplies about one-third of the food required for the stock, and serves to give them exercise and air, otherwise, they are fed the entire year on dry fodder and grain.

From 80 to 100 pigs are raised each year, all of the Chester White breed, nearly all of which are sold to farmers in the State for breeding purposes.

The stock also includes from 20 to 30 pure bred Shropshire sheep, and both young and mature animals are sold to farmers in different parts of the State for breeding. Shropshires are preferred here to Southdowns, on account of their larger size and heavier fleece, and they are held to be equally good breeders and to produce mutton of as good a quality as the Southdowns.

No horses are bred, but such as are required for use on the farm.

The influence of the college work in the improvement of stock has been very marked and has been felt throughout the entire State. The improvement has been so great that some are of opinion that stock generally has doubled in value since the college began this department of work. As there is not so much private enterprise in stock raising in Maine as in many other States, the influence which the college has exerted in this direction has been relatively greater than in many other districts where similar institutions exist.

#### *Field Experiments.*

A number of varieties of wheat, barley and oats have been tested in experimental plots, the best of which, after several years trial, have been grown on a large scale in field culture for the purpose of obtaining seed in large quantities so that it might be supplied to farmers at moderate prices, with a view to the general introduction of such desirable sorts throughout the State. The Gold Medal winter wheat, originally produced by hybridizing by the late Charles Arnold of Paris, Ont., is highly esteemed here and is regarded as one of the best sorts in cultivation. It has been thoroughly tested on the college farm and very generally disseminated, and it is claimed that this variety produces larger and more certain crops than any other wheat grown in Maine.

No spring wheat is grown here, its cultivation was abandoned some years ago, owing to the crop having been almost destroyed for several years by the weevil.

Among barleys the Mantchurey is held to be one of the best. It is a large six rowed variety, with a light colored grain, a regular and heavy bearer, and is much appreciated. The Purple Hull-less is another sort much praised. The seed of this, was first disseminated by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has a dark coloured grain without husk or hull, is broad leaved, vigorous and stools freely, and is said to yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and weighs from 62 to 64 pounds to the bushel.

In oats the Hogan, a variety introduced from Ireland is highly esteemed. This is a white oat, yielding from 50 to 90 bushels per acre and weighing about 40 pounds to the bushel.

All these have been widely disseminated throughout the State from the college farm, and are now said to be the leading sorts in cultivation.

The only roots which have been tested to any extent are potatoes and of these the Beauty of Hebron stands highest in productiveness and quality. There has not been much done experimentally in fodders beyond tests with Alsike clover, Millet and Hungarian grass. Hay is a very important crop and is largely grown. The size of the experimental plots are 1 rod by 4 rods, and the tests are usually made in duplicate, the results from each plot being given. The whole farm is systematically worked, a careful record being kept of each crop.

#### *Horticulture.*

Very little has been done in this department beyond the planting of ornamental trees singly and in clumps for shelter and ornament.

#### *Entomology.*

This branch is carefully taught and the teaching aided by collections of preserved specimens of injurious insects from the college museum. Many of the more important species are also bred in the class room so as to give the students the opportunity of becoming familiar with them in all their different stages. The professor who has charge of this branch, together with botany and zoology, Professor C. H. Fernald, brings high qualifications to bear on the work. He is well known throughout the scientific world for his thorough and original work, and has published some very valuable reports including one on the grasses of Maine, beautifully illustrated, and one on the butterflies of the State.

#### *Experimental Station.*

The experimental station which has a separate allowance of \$5,000 a year from the State was organized in the spring of 1885 and has thus far been mainly a chemical station for the analyses of commercial fertilizers and cattle foods. Wood ashes are



extensively used in this State as a fertilizer both leached and unleached, and much of the time of the officers of the station has of late been given to determining the relative manurial value of ashes from different sorts of wood.

Some useful experiments have been made in feeding, particularly with sheep, to ascertain the relative value of cornmeal and hay as flesh producing material. In this connection digestion experiments have also been carried on to determine the quantity digested and assimilated in each case as well as the proportion rejected in the excreta, together with the manurial value of the excreted products.

Some attention has also been given to the examination of agricultural seeds, for the purpose of ascertaining their purity and quality, and to investigations connected with insect pests. The station invites the farmers of the State to co-operate and correspond. The director desires to make it a bureau of information, which agriculturists may freely consult.

The outdoor work thus far has consisted in growing corn for fodder, and in endeavouring to determine the value of ensilage.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The interest from the endowment fund brings the college about \$8,000 a year, to which must be added \$7,000 from the State, and about \$2,000 from tuition fees, \$17,000 in all. Of this sum \$12,660 is paid in salaries to the faculty, the remainder covering other expenses. The salary of a full professor is from \$1,500 to \$2,000, with, in some instances, a house. The farm superintendent, who manages the whole of the farm operations, receives \$1,000 a year, his house and entire living, also the use of a horse. The last report shows the farm expenditure to have been \$1,347 in excess of the revenue, but a considerable quantity of experimental work was done, which is always expensive.

#### [MARYLAND.]

The Maryland Agricultural College is located at College Station. The land occupied comprises 286 acres, with artificially drained meadows and dry bottom and rolling uplands. The endowment fund is \$112,500; the value of land, buildings and appliances, \$100,000. The main building is an imposing structure, 120 feet long, 54 feet wide, and six storeys high, and is well arranged for the purpose. While the education, as in most of the other colleges, is largely of a general character, it is claimed that a considerable proportion of the students are taking the special agricultural course. The average number of students attending is about 75.

A herd of stock is kept for use and breeding. Ten acres of land are devoted to vegetables and several acres to fruits and flowers; a number of plots are also being used for the testing of cereals.

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*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The receipts include interest from endowment fund, about \$7,000; annual State grant, \$6,000; board and tuition fees of students, about \$12,000—total, \$25,000. The expenses for salaries of the teaching staff is \$8,500. The balance is required to meet the other current expenses.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College and Experiment Station is situated within about a mile of Amherst. It was established in 1867, and occupies 382 acres of land. The endowment fund, from sales of public lands, is \$246,314, which has been increased by the State to \$360,067. The value of land, buildings and appliances is \$205,771.

This is one of the oldest of the agricultural colleges, and has accomplished much good work, both in the teaching and experimental lines. In 1870 the late Prof. L. Agassiz, acting as chairman of the examining committee, reported that "the theory of scientific agriculture is thoroughly taught, and the application of such knowledge is made on the farm. All students are compelled to work at the details of husbandry, so that manual labour becomes a valuable adjunct to mental application."

*Stock.*

The college herd numbers from 50 to 60 cows, including from 15 to 20 pure Ayrshires. The chief aim has been to produce milk, the cream from which is collected and made into butter, and the skim milk sold either to the experimental station or to the neighbouring farmers to be fed to the pigs. In this connection trials have been made with different kinds of fodder plants, to ascertain how far they affected the quantity and quality of the milk and butter. Experiments have also been made to test the comparative value of methods of setting and treating milk in the dairy; the productiveness of different breeds of cows, and accurate investigations as to the comparative nutritive and feeding value of northern, southern and western varieties of Indian corn.

*Field Experiments.*

Among the more important experiments with field crops which have been conducted here are the following: The growing of sugar beets, the manufacture of sugar from them, and trials of their value as food for cattle; the growing of early amber cane and the manufacturing of sugar from its juice; trials with South Carolina mineral phosphates in the raw state, and after treatment with acids, to determine their agricultural value, and similar experiments with salt, and with simple and compound commercial fertilizers.

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*Horticulture.*

The orchard for large fruits covers from 8 to 9 acres, and contains a number of varieties of apples, pears, plums and peaches. Peaches do not always prove hardy. During the past fifteen years the college has had about five crops of this fruit. Of small fruits there are many varieties, including most of those generally grown and many of those of recent introduction.

The horticultural department occupies 45 acres, including fruits, vegetables, ornamental and forest trees. A large number of vegetables are grown and different sorts tested. Three acres are devoted to a nursery, where students are taught the arts of budding and grafting. Among the experiments with forest trees there are examples of three-fourths of an acre each of European larch and Scotch pine. These were planted on a poor piece of land, which was of no value for ordinary crops. The trees were 3 feet high when transplanted from the nursery, have been nine years out, and will now average from 25 to 30 feet in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

*Greenhouses.*

There is an extensive conservatory and a propagating house, 100 x 17, the total cost of which has been \$12,000. These are filled with choice plants and are utilized in growing a large number of plants and flowers for sale, the receipts from which defray the greater part of the working expenses of this department. All products, both of farm and garden, are sold, and the proceeds applied to current expenditure. The farm is said to be almost self-sustaining. In the botanical department there is a herbarium consisting of 10,000 plants.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue from the endowment fund is \$13,000, which, by tuition fees and income from other sources, is increased to about \$25,000. Nearly \$12,000 of this is paid in salaries to the teaching staff, the remainder used in defraying other expenses. The salary of a full professor is \$2,250; assistants receive from \$800 to \$1,200, and if their services are continued, are gradually raised to the full salary.

*Experimental Station.*

The experimental station, although occupying 10 acres of the college farm, is an entirely separate institution. It was begun in 1883, when Prof. Goessmann was appointed Director, a gentleman of high scientific attainments and eminently fitted for the position. It is supported by a special grant from the State which, at first, was \$5,000 annually, but which has since been increased to \$10,000. Five or six acres of land have been set apart for growing crops, such as fodders and grasses.

Many interesting tests have been made with leguminous plants, such as white lupin, vetch, lucerne, southern cow-pea, horse-bean, &c. The southern cow-pea is highly esteemed for several reasons. It completely smothered out all weeds, makes a most valuable fodder crop green for cows, they being very fond of it. It is also useful as a green manure. The varieties grown here have not matured any seed, for the reason that the season is not long enough; but some earlier ripening sorts are expected from the South, which it is hoped will perfect their seed in this locality. This objection, however, does not materially affect the value of the cow-pea, as a fodder crop, since seed can be procured very cheaply from the South.

The horse-bean produces a growth of from 3 to 4 feet in height, is of a very succulent character, and decays rapidly when buried. On this account it is held to be one of the most useful of the leguminous plants for green manuring. Tests have also been made with many other forage crops, with ensilage, and with a number of varieties of Indian corn. Experiments have also been conducted to determine to what extent the vitality of seeds is affected by age, and observations made on the vitality of the seeds of various weeds.

Feeding experiments with cows and pigs have been carried on for several years, and some valuable reports published.

One of the principal features in this station is the chemical department, which has been conducted with great success, although lacking a suitable building for the work. A new and very commodious laboratory is now nearly completed, which will be fitted with all needed apparatus and modern appliances, which will doubtless lead to still greater efficiency. The results of a large number of analyses have been published, including commercial fertilizers, fruits, field crops, weeds, fodders, fish waste, ensilage, &c.

Much credit is due to the energetic Director for the efficient manner in which the work of this station is done.

#### MICHIGAN.

The Michigan State Agricultural College was begun in 1857. It is the oldest institution of its class in the United States, and probably the most distinctly agricultural in its character. It is located three miles from Lansing, the capital, and occupies 675 acres of land. The soil is variable, a portion being sandy loam and a portion clay loam. The land is valued at \$75 an acre, and the land, buildings and appliances at \$338,471. The endowment fund is \$339,000, with a large quantity of agricultural lands still unsold. The buildings are very extensive and complete.

The full course of study occupies four years, and embraces the elements of a general education, the study of agriculture in all its departments, and of the sciences

on which agriculture depends. For the past three years the attendance has averaged 180, and it is said that about one-fourth of the whole number graduate. Tuition is free alike to all within and without the State. Each student is required to do two hours' work each day, for which he is paid, the remuneration varying from 8 to 12½ cents per hour, depending partly on the nature of the work and partly on the industry of the student. The work is chiefly hand labour; they are seldom employed in field operations.

### *Stock*

The college herd numbers from 80 to 100, and the animals are mostly pure bred. The Shorthorns predominate, besides which there are Herefords, Jerseys, Polled Angus, Galloways, Ayrshires and Holsteins. These breeds are kept mainly for the purposes of illustration in teaching and for experiments in feeding. From 100 to 150 sheep are kept, chiefly Merinos, Shropshires and Southdowns; also a number of pigs.

### *Field Experiments.*

On the farm a regular system of rotation of crops is maintained. Experiments in the cultivation of grain are carried on to some extent, but it is difficult to accomplish much in this direction when so large a proportion of the time has necessarily to be devoted to teaching.

### *Horticulture.*

About 80 acres are devoted to ornamental grounds, the trees and shrubs being utilized as object lessons. There is an orchard of apple trees covering about 10 acres, and on another part of the grounds one of pear trees, containing about 150 trees; there are also 50 plum trees. The very cold winters of late years have killed some of these hence there are a number of vacancies in the orchards. Peaches are not much grown, as they do not succeed well in this part of Michigan. The vinery contains about 100 sorts of grapes, and many tests have been made with strawberries, raspberries and small fruits.

### *Greenhouse.*

A very handsome conservatory, with propagating houses attached, has been built, at a cost of \$9,500, in which are stored a number of plants useful for teaching and ornamental purposes. Some sales are made of plants and flowers, the proceeds of which are applied to the payment of current expenses.

### *Botanic Garden.*

A small botanic garden has been established, which is being gradually extended. The botanical department, which is in charge of Prof. Beal, is most efficiently con-

ducted and is very popular. It is carried on in a separate building, in which there is stored an excellent museum of vegetable products.

*Apiary.*

An apiary of considerable dimensions has been established under the direction of Prof. A. J. Cook, who is quite an enthusiast in this department. He is in charge of the department of zoology and gives the students instruction in entomology; paying particular attention to injurious insects.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The annual revenue from the endowment fund is \$23,734 which is liberally supplemented by State appropriations as needed. The annual expenses are about \$29,000, of which the salaries of the teaching staff absorb \$21,000. The salaries of the professors range from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

MINNESOTA.

The endowment fund provided for sustaining a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in this State has been given to the university on condition that it maintains efficient agricultural and mechanical departments. This institution is located at Minneapolis, about one mile below the falls of St. Anthony, on an elevated bluff overlooking the city and falls. The productive funds of the University are \$575,000; the value of land, buildings and appliances, \$220,000.

By the extension of the city and the building of a railway through the grounds, the college land has been so cut up as to be no longer fit for agricultural use. A new experimental farm of 155 acres has lately been purchased which will be devoted to testing various cereals, fruits, vegetables, &c., for the purpose of determining those best adapted to endure the trying climate of this northern situation.

In the agricultural college a full course of instruction is given, embracing both theoretical and practical agriculture. The students have the full benefit of the library and apparatus of the University. There is also a museum of agriculture, and a greenhouse 45 x 34, which supplies plants and flowers for botanical teaching.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The income from productive funds is about \$35,000; from State appropriations, \$23,000—total, \$58,000. There being about 500 students in all in attendance, a large faculty is required, and a large proportion of the revenue is expended in salaries.

MISSISSIPPI.

The fund resulting from the sales of public lands granted for the education of the people of Mississippi in agriculture and mechanics has been divided equally

between the white and coloured races. Reference will first be made to the institution for the whites, which is known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and is situated about a mile and a-half from Starkville. It occupies 1,750 acres of land, about 600 of which is under cultivation. About 400 acres are good land; the remainder is known as gullied and hill land, and leaving out of consideration 200 acres of woods, consists chiefly of worn out cotton fields. These worn out lands are, by liberal treatment, being gradually restored to their normal condition of fertility, and are being converted into fields of corn, grain, grasses, &c.

The endowment fund is \$113,575; the land, buildings and appliances are estimated at \$203,400.

The leading object of this college is declared to be to benefit agriculture and the mechanic arts. Its efforts are, however, like most similar institutions, chiefly directed towards general education, with a special class or division in agriculture.

In the stock department the college has pure bred Jerseys, Holsteins, Gallo ways and Shorthorns, Merino sheep and Berkshire swine, all of which are used to illustrate the lectures on stock given at the college.

A special dairy department has been established, so constructed as to secure, as far as possible, an even temperature throughout summer and winter; the milk obtained from the college herd, numbering about 200 in all, being used for the manufacture of butter. The college creamery also draws supplies of cream from the neighbouring farmers, by which the butter product is materially increased.

The field experiments include the testing of the value of different fertilizers on crops of cotton, corn, sugar cane, sorghum, wheat and other cereals, grasses and forage crops; reports on the value of ensilage in stock feeding, also the comparative results of feeding with cottonseed meal and other nutritive substances. The farm has been worked so as to return in revenue and in increase of stock more than an equivalent for the money spent on it.

100 acres are devoted to horticulture, including 9 acres of small fruits, an orchard of over 5,000 trees, including 1,250 apple, 500 pear, 300 plum, 2,000 peach, 375 mulberry, 20 Japanese persimmon and 30 apricot, a vineyard with a large assortment of grapes, a nursery and a 20-acre field devoted to vegetables. New varieties of fruits both large and small as well as vegetables are constantly being planted to test their merits.

All students are required to devote three hours each day for five days in the week to work on the farm or in the garden or workshop.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

From interest on endowment fund \$5,678 which is supplemented by State appropriations.

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*Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College.*

This college is specially designed for coloured people, and is located near Rodney, a short distance below Vicksburgh. The endowment fund is \$113,575, the estimated value of land buildings and appliances, \$43,000. The revenue from the endowment fund is nearly \$6,000 the expenses about the same.

In the college proper there are fifteen students with a faculty of three Professors. The preparatory school connected with it has 170 scholars and five instructors; tuition is free.

## MISSOURI.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Missouri has been organized as a department of the University of the State, which is located at Columbia, on the Missouri River. The endowment fund is \$219,000, value of buildings, land and appliances \$150,000. The college farm consists of 640 acres, has a variety of soils and is well watered. It affords opportunities for student labour, practical work and agricultural experiment. Gardens, orchards and vineyards have been planted and are being closely observed and records taken.

A large amount of experimental work has been done, bearing directly on the agriculture of the State including experiments with many varieties of corn, with 47 sorts of wheat and with other cereals, tests of many varieties of grasses and other forage plants have been made, the methods of using potatoes for seed have been investigated, and the trials repeated every season for four years, during which time some very practical conclusions have been reached. Many experiments in feeding have been conducted, including the fattening of steers, feeding for the production of milk, feeding pigs, with the special purpose of producing lean meat; also with grass-fed pigs. In cultivating the soil, the effects of subsoiling have been carefully observed and tests made to determine the relation of dew to soil moisture.

A nursery has been established and a plantation of forest trees commenced. The latest reports give the attendance of students in the special agricultural course as 21.

The interest from the endowment fund is about \$11,000, which is supplemented by State appropriations.

## NEBRASKA.

The Agricultural College of Nebraska is a branch of the University of that State, and is situated at Lincoln. The college farm consists of 320 acres of land, all improved, with good buildings, five breeds of cattle and two of pigs. Orchards have been established, some forest planting has been done, and an arboretum commenced. About 15 students are in attendance on the special agricultural course. The institu-



tion is sustained by annual appropriations from the State, as most of the agricultural lands appropriated for this purpose are yet unsold.

## NEVADA.

In this State \$90,000 have been received from the sale of agricultural lands, which has been invested. The college has not yet been organized. In the meantime, the fund is being yearly increased by the interest added to it. It is proposed that it be located at Elko, in connection with the State University.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is an institution associated with Dartmouth College, Hanover. The endowment fund from land grants is \$100,000, and the value of lands, buildings and appliances is \$100,000.

The college farm consists of 360 acres of land, with a soil admirably suited for agricultural experiments. The stock includes a herd of 50 cattle, consisting of pure Durhams and Ayrshires, together with their grades; also 40 Cotswold sheep and some horses. Experiments with field crops are being constantly carried on in a portion of the farm devoted to that purpose. Feeding tests have also been made to determine the relative value of roots, cornmeal and bran, and early and late cut hay, also with different fertilizers, to ascertain their relative value.

The revenue derived from the endowment fund is \$6,000; from annual State appropriations, \$3,000—total \$9,000; which is sufficient to meet current expenditure. The number of students taking the agricultural course is small.

## NEW JERSEY.

In the State of New Jersey, Rutgers' Scientific School at New Brunswick, which is a very old institution, established before the Revolutionary War, acquired possession of the agricultural land grant, and thus became the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The 210,000 acres received were sold for \$116,000. This produces \$6,960 a year, which is devoted to the payment of salaries; \$30,000 has been spent on a farm of 98 acres, \$50,000 on buildings and \$13,000 for equipment. The land on which the college buildings are placed consists of seven acres within the limits of the town. The farm is about two miles distant from the college. It is managed by a farm superintendent and has no appropriation and no resources other than moneys realized from sales of produce. The soil is a loam of mixed sand and clay, well drained and all improved.

There is a herd of about 60 cows of all sorts; no first class specimens among them; which are kept solely for milking purposes. The milk is sold in Jersey City or New York to the wholesale dealers and is shipped in cans daily. A continuous record is

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kept of the total product of milk. A few pigs are also kept, but none of them are pure bred.

The farm when bought was in very poor condition but has been thoroughly drained and enriched by fertilizers, so that land which at first would not yield 10 bushels of wheat to the acre will now yield about 30 bushels.

Under the able direction of Prof. Cook, who is Professor of Agriculture in the college and Director of the experimental station, much useful experimental work has been carried on for many years. In field experiments many varieties of winter wheat and rye have been tested. These are grown at first in plots of one-tenth of an acre each, treated with different sorts of fertilizers, and the more promising sorts afterwards grown on a larger scale. Fultz wheat is esteemed here as among the best of the winter wheats. It is a small-grained amber wheat, with a short stiff straw, and will yield from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, or an estimated average in general culture of 25 bushels. The experiments in cereals have been repeated year after year for a number of years. Sorghum has been grown on a large scale, and a satisfactory yield of sugar obtained.

The cultivated land of New Jersey had long been cropped under the old system of taking everything possible out of the soil and returning little or nothing to it, and hence in many districts had become so much exhausted that it would no longer produce paying crops. Now, and partly from the stimulus given by the publication of the results of the experimental work of the station, manuring and enriching have become general, the science of supplying the soil with such elements as may be specially required has been carefully studied and practised, and the result is that many farms which a few years ago were scarcely considered worth working are now once more yielding good crops. The State is, in fact, becoming in this respect rejuvenated. Besides the growing of corn, winter wheat and rye, which are the principal grain crops, grapes are largely cultivated, and the growing of peaches, which in many districts had been practically abandoned, is being resumed. New orchards are being planted on a large scale, and there is every reason to expect that within a short time New Jersey will regain her former position as a peach-growing State, and under the new system of agriculture so generally adopted, retain that position.

The needs of the State have been such that the efforts of the experimental station have been chiefly devoted to determining the value of fertilizers by chemical analyses, and publishing the results obtained for the guidance of farmers in bulletins which are issued several times during the summer, and sent to every farmer in the State who expresses a desire to have them. A special appropriation of \$8,000 a year is made by the State to defray the expenses of the experimental station.

## NEW YORK.

The New York State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is associated with Cornell University, at Ithaca, founded by the liberality of Ezra Cornell. The endowment fund obtained from the sale of agricultural lands is \$473,412, with large tracts of land still unsold. The total income of the University from all sources is about \$130,000; the expenditure, including \$85,000 for salaries, is about \$120,000.

A special course in agriculture is provided, under an able staff of professors. The course of instruction covers the whole field of scientific and practical agriculture and horticulture. Students are required to spend three hours a day for two days in each week in farm work, and in the handling and feeding of domestic animals. In horticulture they have the advantage of experimental work in the garden and conservatories. Economic entomology is also taught by lectures and by practical work in the field.

The University farm consists of 120 acres of arable land, the larger part of which is used for experimental purposes. The stock kept is used also for similar ends. Statistics of both experimental work and management of stock are kept on such a system as to show, at the close of each year, the profit or loss, not only of the whole farm, but of each crop and group of animals.

While nearly 400 students attend this University, and so many advantages are offered to those desiring to study agriculture, the agricultural class seldom exceeds in number from 20 to 25.

*Experimental Station.*

This institution has no endowment fund from agricultural lands, but is entirely supported by annual State grants. It was incorporated by an Act of the State Legislature, passed during the Session of 1831, and during that year a farm of 125 acres was purchased for \$25,000. This expenditure was met by special appropriation, and a further sum of \$20,000 a year provided by the State for carrying on the work.

The farm is situated nearly two miles from the town of Geneva and occupies an elevated position, the land undulating, with a gradual slope towards the south. The soil is a heavy clay loam, more or less gravelly. The buildings on the farm at the time of purchase were a large residence, stables and outbuildings. The lower storey of the dwelling has been fitted up for the experimental work of the station, one side as a chemical laboratory, the other as agricultural and horticultural offices and Museum. The Director, Dr. Sturtevant, occupies the upper floor as a dwelling. A considerable sum has been spent in repairing the buildings and in altering them to meet the requirements of the case, and still they are very unsuitable for the pur-

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poses they have to serve. A new building is now in process of erection for dairy work.

*Stock.*

The stock consists of five thoroughbred Jersey cows, which are kept solely for experiments in milk and butter.

*Field Experiments.*

More than 100 varieties of wheat have been tested, and their relative merits discussed in the bulletins and reports which have been issued by the station. The Wayne County Select has proved to be a very excellent wheat here, a good cropper, and an early variety, which stools well. Surprise is another productive sort, highly prized, in which the spikelets usually have four grains of seed in each. Martin's Amber, Landreth and Silver Chaff are also regarded as very promising varieties. Oats and barley have also been similarly tested. With many sorts of vegetables and roots, especially potatoes, the trials have been numerous, and the results of great practical value.

*Horticulture.*

The orchard was planted in 1884, and contains 81 varieties of apples, 26 pears, 45 peaches, 33 plums, 30 cherries, 6 quince, 16 nectarines and 20 apricots. In small fruits the institution has 42 sorts of grapes, 40 strawberries, 50 raspberries, 10 blackberries, 23 currants and 7 of gooseberries. A careful account is being kept of them all and their relative merits recorded.

*Greenhouse.*

About \$1,200 have been spent on this structure, which is found to be an indispensable requisite for propagating purposes and experimental work during the winter and early spring months. Plants for summer decoration of the grounds are also grown here. A very ingenious apparatus has been devised for testing the germinating power of seeds, by which a large number of tests may be carried on in a small space, and the results conveniently watched.

*Chemical Laboratory.*

This department is well supplied with apparatus, especially such as is required in the analysis of fertilizers, in the chemical examination of milk, and in determining the purity of water.

*Museum.*

This is a very interesting and instructive feature, and indicates the character and extent of the work being done. It contains large collections of corn, embracing

many varieties, both in the ear and shelled, of wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans and other garden and field crops and vegetables, all of which have been grown at the station; also collections of the seeds of forage plants and weeds.

*Staff and Expenditure.*

The staff consists of the director, superintendents of agriculture and horticulture, chemist and botanist, the salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500, with house and the use of such products as are grown on the station. There are also four assistants. A stenographer is employed, to whom the director dictates answers to correspondence, which are taken in shorthand, written with a type-writer and brought for signature. The stenographer also keeps the books and prepares a type writer copy of all the bulletins and reports for the printer. The botanist is engaged chiefly in the investigation of plant diseases.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State University, which is located at Chapel Hill, received the agricultural land grant, and gives instruction in those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The endowment fund is \$125,000, the interest of which is \$7,500. This, with State appropriations and other revenue, brings the total income up to \$19,000. The expenses of the teaching staff are \$16,000, current expenses absorb the remainder.

The University has no farm or experimental plots. The teaching is confined to lectures, which cover the whole field of agriculture, including the chemistry of soils, the constituents of plants, nature of plant food, application of fertilizers, &c.

*Experimental Station.*

This station was established in 1877, was formerly located at Chapel Hill, in connection with the University, but in 1881 it was removed to Raleigh, where it enjoys ample accommodation and possesses all needed appliances in the buildings of the State Agricultural Department. The work of the North Carolina station has been almost exclusively chemical, and mainly in the analysis of fertilizers, soils, minerals and ores. By the information it has given, inferior brands of fertilizers have been driven from the market; the quality of those remaining has been improved and the price reduced. This has resulted in an intelligent demand for fertilizers, which has greatly increased the annual products of the soil. The station has done much to bring into prominent notice the value of the immense deposits of mineral phosphates found in the State, which may now be classed with its most important commercial products.

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The station has also made many tests of the purity and germinating power of field and garden seeds, and afforded much protection to the farmers against fraud in this direction.

OHIO.

The State University of Ohio is situated in the suburbs of the City of Columbus, where it occupies 340 acres of land, purchased at a cost of \$300,000; the buildings and equipments have cost about as much more, making the outlay nearly \$600,000 in all. The endowment fund from the sale of agricultural lands amounts to \$538,000. Franklin County, in which the University is located, gave \$300,000, and citizens of Columbus \$28,000, towards its establishment.

In connection with this University there is not only a department of agriculture but also an experimental station, both institutions doing good work in the direction of practical agriculture. The main work of the University is teaching the higher branches of learning. The total number of students is about 300, of which 35 are taking agriculture, some being entered for a two years course; others for four years. A course of 40 lectures is given each year for farmers, the time occupied with the course being two weeks.

*Stock.*

The stock consists of a herd of 18 thoroughbred Jersey cattle and a small herd of Devons, besides which there are a number of grades of common cattle crossed with Jerseys. The experiments conducted are altogether in reference to the production of milk, which is regularly sold to the citizens at retail. The net profits last year from this product was \$1,600, to which must be added the sale of calves, amounting to \$246.

A few horses are bred, solely for use on the farm, Percherons being preferred. Nothing is done in sheep. Two breeds of pigs are kept, viz., Berkshire and Poland-China. These are used for illustration in teaching, and for feeding experiments.

*Field Experiments.*

The field experiments have been chiefly with corn and winter wheat, growing such varieties on a large scale as are found to be most productive in the small testing plots at the experimental station. By this process of selection the wheat fields of the University yielded, last year, 32 bushels to the acre, under ordinary field culture, while the wheat crop, generally, throughout that district, was very poor, owing to long continued cold weather, on bare ground during the winter. Most of the wheat produced on the farm is sold to farmers in the State for seed at \$1.50 per bushel. Experiments are also being carried on with roots and other field crops.

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*Experimental Station.*

The Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station is a purely experimental establishment, where all sorts of grain and other field and garden crops, and fruits, both large and small, are tested, and the results published in bulletins and annual reports. The annual cost of conducting the station is from \$10,000 to \$12,000, \$5,000 of which is a direct annual appropriation by the State; the remainder is furnished by the University. The efficient director of this station, W. R. Lazenby, is Professor of Horticulture and Botany in the University, and in addition to his class work, supervises what is undertaken by the special staff at the station. This department has been in operation a little more than three years, and is growing in usefulness, and yearly becoming more popular with the farmers and horticulturists of the State.

*Experiments with Cereals.*

In the experimental plots 118 varieties of wheat have been tested. The sorts most esteemed for cultivation in that district are Velvet Chaff, Silver Chaff, German Amber, Fultz, York White Chaff, Russian No. 2 and Egyptian. Efforts have also been made to improve these promising sorts by cross fertilization and selection. The results of planting the seed at different depths have been noted, thick and thin planting compared; also the effects of winter protection and spring cultivation, and early and late ploughing. Twenty varieties of corn have been similarly tested, and many sorts of barley and oats.

*Experiments with Vegetables.*

In this department much attention has been paid to the potato. Fifty varieties have been tried, and among the most promising ones are, Burbank, Beauty of Hebron and Rural Blush. Many sorts of sweet corn, beans, peas, cabbage and tomatoes have been tested, and the results given to the public. Six acres are set apart for this special purpose, and in addition to ordinary treatment the results of early and late seeding, thick and thin seeding, have been tried, and the effects of the use of different sorts of fertilizers on the crops noted.

*Horticulture.*

Six years ago the University planted six acres with apples and pears, but owing to the unusual severity of the winters of late, about three-fourths of the trees have perished from winter killing, and have been replaced by other varieties. The number of sorts of apples at present cultivated is 25 and of pears 25. Many of the latter have suffered from blight as well as winter killing. Very few plums are grown, and no peaches. Experience has shown that the fruit trees obtained from nurseries north of Columbus have proved hardier than those grown in that vicinity or further south. Tests are frequently made to show the comparative effects of

mulching, cultivation, and of cropping with grass, grain and vegetables among the trees.

In the vineyard there are 60 varieties of grapes, and in the small fruit plantation a large number of strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Some efforts have been made towards originating new kinds, by cross fertilization, with a measure of success. The products in this department also, are sold. The sum realized last year was \$1,273.19, \$900 of which was obtained from sales of small fruits.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

Tests have been made with noxious weeds, to determine their relative growth and rapidity of multiplication, and the best methods of extirpating them. Observations on injurious insects have been conducted and recorded, with tests of the several insecticides which have been recommended for destroying them. The vitality of seeds is another line of experimental work undertaken here, and carried out on an extensive scale.

#### *Conservatory.*

A conservatory and propagating house has been built, at a cost of \$3,000, which provides the means for carrying on experiments throughout the year. It is attached to the horticultural building, in which there is a museum, lecture room and a convenient office.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The income from the endowment fund is \$32,270. Tuition fees and State appropriations bring the revenue up to about \$52,000. The expenditure is about \$50,000, of which \$27,000 is paid for salaries. The professors receive from \$2,250 to \$2,750 a year.

#### OREGON.

The proceeds of the national land grant have in this State been given to Corvallis College, located at Corvallis. The fund amounts to \$50,000. The annual income from all sources is about \$6,000, most of which is spent in salaries.

No experimental work is done here, but practical and scientific agriculture is taught, including stock raising, the construction of farm buildings, drainage, analysis of soils, fertilizers, &c.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture is located in Centre County, about the middle of the State, and nearly ten miles from Bellefonte. The endowment fund belonging to this institution is \$500,000; the estimated value of lands, buildings



and appliances, \$451,600. The main building is an imposing structure of magnesian limestone, occupying a commanding position. It is 240 feet long, 80 feet wide, and five storeys high.

The college owns three experimental farms—one of nearly 300 acres, on which the buildings are located; one in Chester County, of 100 acres, and one in Indiana County, of 100 acres. The soil of the farm at Centre county is a clay loam, mixed with limestone, with some flint, and seems to be well adapted to the growth of the grains and grasses cultivated in this district. Very little purely experimental work is carried on in the outlying farms, as they are not easily accessible to the students. These are cultivated with hired help, with the usual rotation of crops.

The course of instruction in agriculture is of a very practical nature, and combines farm work with teaching.

#### *Stock.*

About 20 animals compose the college herd—6 thoroughbred Jerseys, 3 Guernseys; the others are grades. All the animals are stall-fed. Many experiments in feeding have been reported in the bulletins of the college, and much information given on this topic.

#### *Field Experiments.*

One hundred and forty-four plots of one-eighth of an acre each have been set aside for some years past for continuous experiments. Many of them have been devoted to wheat, where the same variety has been grown for several years on the same plot with different sorts of fertilizers, and also without any manure whatever. The results of these tests have been very instructive. Crops of timothy and clover cut at different periods of their growth have also been compared, and the results observed of special manures on the quality as well as quantity of the wheat crop.

#### *Horticulture.*

There is an orchard of 20 acres, containing many different sorts of apples, and a vineyard of about 500 vines, chiefly Concord, which usually yields a large crop. There is not much being done here in small fruits.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

A special course of lectures to farmers is given every year at the college, occupying two weeks. They consist of from thirty to forty in all, and embrace a variety of topics covering the whole field of agriculture and horticulture, and are specially designed to meet the wants of farmers actively engaged in their calling.

The amount annually expended for instruction is about \$18,000.

## RHODE ISLAND.

The agricultural college land grant falling to Rhode Island was bestowed upon the Brown University, of Providence, in 1863, and in 1869 a department of agriculture and mechanic arts was organized in this institution. The endowment fund amounts to \$50,000.

The course of instruction in agriculture consists of lectures only, and includes the study of soils, economic geology, chemistry, botany and other kindred subjects.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The fund derived from the national land grant, amounting to \$191,800, has been invested in State bonds, and the interest, \$11,500, is divided equally between the South Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics, at Columbia, for whites, and the Claflin College, at Orangeburgh, for coloured people.

In addition to a course of lectures, a farm is attached to the Columbia College, where students acquire a practical acquaintance with farming operations under a skilled agriculturist.

The college at Claflin also gives instruction in agriculture, and has a farm of 116 acres, with suitable outbuildings, valued, in all, at \$10,000. The main work, however, of this institution, seems to be the primary education of coloured children.

## TENNESSEE.

The University of Tennessee, located at Knoxville, received the endowment of public lands; the total sum of productive funds belonging to this University is \$405,000; the income from which is \$24,410. The annual expense of the teaching staff is about \$20,000; the remainder of the income is applied to current expenses. The estimated value of lands, buildings and appliances is \$134,700.

A course of lectures is given on agricultural subjects. There is also a farm of 260 acres, well adapted for stock raising and grain growing, with suitable buildings and implements. The stock includes seven thoroughbred Shorthorns and two Devons. Several acres are devoted to experiments in growing wheat, oats and grasses.

As aids in the study of horticulture, there is an orchard of 300 trees, a vineyard, a small greenhouse and a flower garden.

## TEXAS.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is located at College Station. The endowment fund from the national land grant is \$204,000; the land, buildings and appliances are valued at \$260,000; the income is \$14,280; the expenditure about the same; the teaching staff costs \$12,000.

A special course of lectures are given in agriculture, including dairying, drainage, farm management, entomology and forestry. For practical illustration the college farm is used. It has 53 acres under cultivation, including 10 acres devoted to experimental plots and 11 acres to orchard.

## VERMONT.

The proceeds of the national land grant to Vermont was \$135,500, which was given to the State University and Agricultural College at Burlington. This institution has other productive property, its entire revenue being about \$22,000 and its expenditure about \$21,500, of which \$17,500 is spent in salaries. Agriculture is taught in a course of lectures associated with the kindred sciences of chemistry, botany, horticulture, dairying, entomology, &c. There is no experimental farm connected with this college.

## VIRGINIA.

The endowment fund resulting from national land grant to Virginia is \$285,000. Two-thirds of this sum was set apart for the maintenance of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg; the other third given to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The Blacksburg College has a farm of 300 acres of land, well stocked, where experiments in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising are conducted. The land, buildings and apparatus are valued at \$100,000. The total income is about \$20,000, of which the teaching staff receive \$14,000.

The course of instruction covers general agriculture, stock breeding, horticulture, chemistry, botany, the formation of soils, the elements necessary to a fertile soil, best methods of restoring lost fertility, necessity and methods of drainage, &c.

*Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute.*

This institution, which is located at Hampton, receives one-third of the agricultural lands endowment fund. It is an extensive establishment, affording accommodation for 500 pupils, designed for the instruction of the coloured youth, with the special object of preparing them to go out as teachers among their own people. The area of its work has been recently extended by taking in also the Indian youth.

The institute is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions from northern friends. From this source about \$30,000 is annually received. The interest on the land endowment fund is \$10,000; from other sources nearly \$5,000 more, or \$45,000 in all, which is sufficient to meet the current expenditure. About \$30,000 is required for salaries of officers and teachers. The value of lands, buildings and appliances is \$420,364.

Agriculture forms part of the regular course of this college. The students are also trained in practical work. The institute has two farms—one of 190 acres, and one of 600 acres, fairly well stocked with the necessary appliances. There are large orchards of apple, pear, plum and cherry, including 2,250 trees in all, which, with a vinery, nursery and small fruit plantations, afford ample means for instruction in horticulture. Eighty-three of the colored students are said to be receiving special instruction in agriculture.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia University in Morgantown, received the national land grant. its productive funds amount to \$110,000; the grounds, buildings and apparatus are estimated at \$175,000. The annual income is \$6,500, to which the State adds about \$16,000 more.

The agricultural course consists of a series of lectures, covering two years, on practical agriculture and the allied sciences.

#### WISCONSIN.

The State Agricultural College of Wisconsin is a department of the University of Wisconsin, which is located within a mile of Madison, the Capital of the State. The town is very prettily situated, on elevated ground overlooking two lakes. The University is built on a still higher elevation, overlooking the town as well as the lakes. The endowment fund from agricultural lands is \$267,330; other productive funds amount to \$230,660—or \$497,990 in all. The value of the grounds, buildings and apparatus is placed at \$455,000. The land, which consists of 200 acres, is naturally well drained; the soil is clay loam, with a subsoil partly of clay and in part gravel. The special course in agriculture is very thorough and is combined with practical work on the farm.

#### *Stock.*

The college herd consists of 25 head, some of which are pure Jerseys; others Jersey and Holstein grades. There are two pure bred Jersey bulls, whose services are available to farmers in the neighbourhood for a fee of \$2. Nothing has been done in sheep or horses. A few pigs are kept, mainly for feeding experiments.

#### *Field Experiments.*

These have been continued under charge of Prof. Henry for a number of years, and include the testing of a number of varieties of corn, wheat and other cereals. Experiments on a large scale have been carried on for several years in growing amber cane for sugar making, and with ensilage.

Very little has been done in horticulture.

*Chemical Laboratory.*

This department is very complete, and, under the efficient direction of Prof. Armsby, is doing very thorough work in the analysis of fertilizers, fodders and grain used as food for cattle, the analysis of milk resulting from various kinds of feed, and particularly in digestion experiments. In these food of a certain character and known quantity is given, the excretory products are weighed and analysed, and the proportion of food assimilated accurately determined; also the manurial value of the excreta.

There are about 400 students in the University, but very few are availing themselves of the privileges offered in the line of agricultural education.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The entire income of the University is nearly \$83,000, a large proportion of which is spent in salaries of the teaching staff.

## WASHINGTON.

Having reviewed in some detail the many items of State expenditure designed for the advancement of agriculture, reference will now be made to what is being done by the Federal Government in the same direction.

The appropriations for the current year for the distribution of seeds, plants and trees, and defraying the expenses connected with the scientific work undertaken by the Department for the promotion of agriculture, are \$408,810, exclusive of the special appropriations for the botanic garden of \$19,200.

The items may be thus enumerated:—

Chemical bureau (salaries).....	\$11,500 00
Chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemists and microscopists, and for necessary expenses in conducting experiments .....	50,000 00
Entomological bureau, (salaries).....	7,900 00
Investigating the history and habits of insects injurious to agriculture and horticulture.....	20,000 00
Greenhouses, gardens and grounds.....	27,750 00
Microscopical bureau.....	1,800 00
Botanical bureau.....	3,000 00
Museum.....	4,120 00
Library, Dept. Agriculture, scientific works.....	1,500 00
Seed bureau, (salaries) .....	8,240 00
Purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds, trees, shrubs, vines &c., to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture.....	100,000 00
Tea plants, cultivation and distribution.....	3,000 00
Forestry—to continue to experiment, investigate and report upon the subject.....	10,000 00
Silk culture—encouragement and development of the culture and raising of raw silk.....	15,000 00
Bureau of animal industry.....	150,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$408,810 00

Most of the scientific work carried on at Washington is of a very high character and of great practical use. The yearly reports of the several bureaux are much sought and highly prized by all who are interested in the subjects on which they treat, and are a credit to the Government and the country.

As a further evidence of the estimation in which experimental work in agriculture is held in the United States, a Bill is now before Congress on which the House Committee on Agriculture have reported favourably, and which is likely to become law before the close of the Session, providing for the maintenance by the Federal Government of an experimental station in each State of the Union, by an annual grant of \$15,000 to each station. This will undoubtedly give a great impetus to experimental and practical work, and by providing the means for more general and extended investigations, agriculture will be materially advanced, the condition of the farmer improved and the agricultural calling accorded, in public estimation, some measure of that dignity and importance to which, as one of the chief elements in national wealth and greatness it is fairly entitled.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN CANADA.

### ONTARIO.

The Ontario Agricultural College is the only institution of its kind in Canada. It is located about one mile from the city of Guelph. The buildings occupy a commanding position, overlooking the farm and the city. The farm consists of 550 acres, which was purchased in 1873 at a cost of \$75,000. From the report of the college for 1882 we learn that the total cost of land, buildings, live stock, implements and drainage—all of which is charged to capital account—up to the end of 1880, was \$225,839.46. Subsequent reports and annual statements of the public accounts of the Province show the following additional sums expended in excess of revenue.

To 31st December, 1881.....	\$56,324 39
do 1882.....	51,050 46
do 1883.....	55,801 86
do 1884.....	<u>90,291 93</u>

From these expenditures there is chargeable to Capital Account the following sums:—

In 1881.....	\$27,859 95
1882.....	15,353 09
1883.....	12,400 68
1884.....	<u>52,512 93</u>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b><u>\$108,126 65</u></b>

Which, added to the amount given above, makes the investment on capital account to the end of 1884, \$334,016.11. Deducting the moneys charged to capital account each year from the total expenditure, the account stands as follows :—

1881.—Expenses of teaching college, as stated in college report, over and above revenue.....	\$14,986 85
Expenses of experimental farm.....	13,477 59
	<u>\$28,464 44</u>
1882.—Expenses of teaching college.....	\$18,315 95
do experimental farm.....	17,381 42
	<u>\$35,697 37</u>
1883 Expenses of teaching college.....	\$18,797 97
do experimental farm.....	24,603 21
	<u>\$43,401,18</u>
1884 Expenses of teaching college.....	\$19,760 56
do experimental farm.....	18,018 44
	<u>\$37,779 00</u>

This points to an average net expenditure on maintenance account for the past four years of \$36,335.47, and on capital account of \$27,031.66.

The land is utilized as follows: College and ornamental grounds, 45 acres; garden, 5 acres; experimental grounds, 24 acres; orchard, 20 acres; under general cultivation, 324 acres; natural pasture, 60 acres; bush, 65 acres; roads, 7 acres.

All college expenditure is controlled by the Principal; the farm expenditure by the Professor of Agriculture. In the estimate of farm expenses the large sums paid for student labour are included, as follows :—

For 1881.....	\$5,202 61
1882.....	4,421 68
1883.....	4,000 42
1884.....	4,234 98
	<u>          </u>

As this labour is no doubt paid for at a much higher rate than its intrinsic value will warrant, it remains an open question as to what proportion of it is fairly chargeable to the farm account.

On the other hand, the salary of the Professor of Agriculture is charged entirely to the college account, whereas much of his time is necessarily occupied in superintending the work on the farm.

The Faculty consists of six professors, with salaries varying in amount from \$1,200 to \$2,000 each, the heads of the two departments receiving, in addition to their salaries, furnished houses, horses, servants and table supplies.

The number of students at present attending is 91. In the course of instruction agriculture occupies a prominent place, in connection with lessons on live stock, dairying, arboriculture, chemistry, veterinary science, botany, entomology, English literature, book-keeping, &c. The full course covers a period of two years, each year being divided into four terms, one of which is devoted entirely to work in the outside department. During each of the other three terms extending in all from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, there are regular courses of lectures, associated with a certain amount of out-door work. The number of hours of compulsory labour has lately been reduced, and students now spend one hour each morning and every alternate afternoon in this department. The number of graduates during the past four years, as given in the report for 1884, is as follows: For 1881, 9; 1882, 19; 1883, 9; and for 1884, 11.

#### *Stock.*

No institution in America can compare with the Ontario College in the variety and excellence of its stock. All the best breeds are represented here. Durhams, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Devons and Guernseys. These breeds are each represented by a bull and two cows, recently imported. There are also specimens of the West Highland breed of cattle, which is said to be valuable for its hardiness, but is rather slow in maturing; besides which there are two Quebec native cows, which are good milkers; these are about the size of Jerseys, and by crossing them with pure-bred Jerseys it is expected that a grade animal very valuable for milking purposes will be obtained.

The different breeds of sheep are also well represented by newly imported stock, the number, in most cases, being two rams and three ewes of each. The collection includes Cotswolds, Oxford Downs, Hampshire Downs, South Downs, Shropshires, Lincolns, Black-faced Highlands, Lesters, Merinos and Cheviots.

In pigs there are two sows and one boar of each of the following breeds: Berkshire, Essex and Middle York. The services of male animals continue to be given to farmers, the charges varying from \$1 to \$10. This is said to cause some dissatisfaction among prominent breeders of thoroughbreds, whose charges for such services are higher. Experiments in cattle feeding have been carried on for eight or nine years, but have now almost ceased, dairying occupying most attention.

#### *Field Experiments.*

Twenty-four acres are devoted to experimental work, divided into 180 plots of one-tenth of an acre each, with suitable spaces between them. The situation of this field is low, and hence unfavourable for grain culture, but is well suited for grasses and answers fairly well for roots. In the centre of these plots there is a small building for meteorological observations, supplied with an excellent rain gauge and



a series of soil thermometers. Part of the interior is fitted up as a chemical laboratory, supplied with apparatus for the analysis of soils, milk, &c.

Forty varieties of cereals have been experimented with during the past year, and four sorts of peas. The experiments with grasses have been satisfactory and seem to have established the value of some varieties for permanent pasture, especially the meadow fescue, meadow foxtail and perennial rye grass.

Many experiments with ensilage have been conducted, and the conclusion reached, that where roots can be advantageously grown ensilage is not much needed; but where circumstances are adverse, and difficulties stand in the way of thoroughly drying such fodder as may be grown, this mode of preservation may be useful.

#### *Horticulture.*

There is an apple orchard of over 10 acres, with about 80 varieties of trees; one of cherries and plums, of 2 acres with 50 varieties; five acres of small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. The vinery covers three acres, and has about 80 sorts; last year was the first year of bearing.

The five acres of vegetable garden is bordered with fruit trees and vines.

#### *Greenhouses.*

There are three glass structures, one used as a conservatory, one as an intermediate house and one as a propagating house. These are very plain buildings, about 30 feet in length, heated by brick flues, which smoke to that extent that it is almost impossible to grow hard wooded plants; they are very poorly adapted for the purpose for which they were designed. These houses are used partly as a means of instruction, but chiefly for the raising of bedding plants for out-door decoration during the summer.

#### *Tree Clumps.*

There are five of these in all, covering about half an acre each. The trees have been several years planted, and most of them are now making fair growth. The varieties are black walnut, sugar maple, European larch, butternut and one mixed clump.

#### *Arboretum*

This is situated partly in front of the buildings and partly in the rear. The groups consisting of the smaller trees and shrubs are planted on a lawn of about 12 acres in front of the buildings, and the larger trees arranged in the rear, where, when the planting is completed, they will occupy fully 10 acres. They are grouped in their natural orders, some twenty-five orders being represented in the collection.

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Most of the shrubs and trees, although still small, have made fair growth and the arboretum now contains about 300 species and varieties in all.

A collection of herbaceous plants has also been procured, consisting of about 200 species and varieties, and there is a small nursery for propagating young stock and growing trees for the arboretum and ornamental grounds. These collections are found to be very useful for teaching purposes, while at the same time they add much to the appearance of the grounds.

The altitude and location of Guelph are such as to render the climate unfavourable to the growth of many of the less hardy sorts of trees and shrubs, which can be successfully grown in the more favoured districts of Ontario. This has caused disappointment in many instances, when the attempt has been made to introduce half hardy things.

A course of instruction is given in practical horticulture, including grafting, budding, potting, &c.

#### *Mechanics.*

These are taught to a limited extent, but sufficient perhaps for the requirements of a farmer; but the buildings need enlarging and improving, in order to give the requisite facilities. The carpenter's shop is fitted with four benches, affording accommodation for eight students at a time; a blacksmith shop is also being constructed, with two forges.

#### *Laboratory.*

A large room in the main building is used as a combined laboratory and lecture room, with accommodations for giving practical instruction to 30 students at a time. This is insufficiently lighted, poorly equipped, and inconveniently situated. So important a department should have a detached building for its own use.

#### *Reading Room and Library.*

A large, commodious and well-lighted reading room is provided, with 42 papers, journals and magazines, including all the leading Canadian, British and American periodicals. The library, which is being constantly augmented, consists of 5,000 volumes, and includes a large number of works on agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science.

#### *Museum.*

A general museum has been established in a large room in the college building and contains upwards of 3,000 specimens illustrating agricultural and horticultural products, botany, geology, entomology, mineralogy and zoology.

*Experimental Dairy.*

This is a small building in which dairy products are made on a small scale, and where the proportionate produce of cream, butter and cheese contained in the milk of different breeds of cows is tested. By means of a centrifugal separator of one horse power, the cream from the milk of 15 cows can be separated in an hour. Lectures are given on this subject twice a week throughout the winter.

*Creamery.*

The creamery has only been in operation for one year. It is under separate management, and is conducted in a building on a distant part of the farm, without reference to the college stock or the college requirements as to butter supply, but students have the opportunity of visiting it and observing the manner in which the operations are conducted. The cream is collected almost wholly from farmers in the neighbourhood. It is gathered once a day and churned the following morning. Eight teams are employed during the season, which lasts from about the 15th of May to the 15th of October, the route extending from seven to ten miles. During the most productive period the yield of butter is said to have averaged 600 lbs. per day, and the product has been of such a quality that while ordinary farm butter commanded not more than 12½ cents this averaged 19½ cents throughout the season. It is asserted that this creamery has thus far been so conducted as to pay all working expenses and leave a small margin of profit. There has been ready sale for all the butter made.

*Other Organizations.*

Excellent work has been done by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario by distributing among its members promising fruit trees, vines, &c. In this way the whole Province has been made a testing ground; many excellent varieties have been tried and thus brought prominently into notice. Fruit culture has been further promoted by the publication of the annual reports of the association which are always full of useful and practical information.

The Entomological Society of Ontario has also rendered eminent service to farmers and fruit growers by disseminating among them information regarding injurious insects affecting both field and garden crops, with suggestions as to the most useful remedies. Both these societies receive yearly grants from the Provincial Government.

## QUEBEC.

Mr. E. A. Barnard, Director of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, writes as follows:—

“The Province of Quebec subsidizes three farms, giving to each \$2,000 annually, besides paying the board of ten students in each school, at the rate of \$60; besides an allowance to as many students of \$40 each, which they can earn for themselves by labouring on the farm.

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“Neither of these establishments, however, can properly be called ‘experimental’ or ‘stock farms.’ Very few experiments, if any, have been made; and the stock, although good of its kind, is by no means remarkable.

“All these provincial schools stand on the same basis exactly. The farm and schools, &c., belong to the Corporation of the College at St. Ann’s, Richmond and L’Assomption. They have each but one regular professor—that on agriculture, although a few lectures are given in the course of the year by outsiders. These corporations manage pretty much as they please. A Board of Inspectors is sent annually by the Council of Agriculture to visit the school, and the grant is paid after this inspection.”

In addition to what has been accomplished at the college farms referred to, much praise is due to Mr. Chas. Gibb, of Abbotsford, for his self-sacrificing individual efforts in furthering the cause of horticulture, not only in Quebec, but also in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. He shares with Prof. Budd, of Iowa, with whom he travelled to Russia, the credit of having thoroughly investigated the subject of hardy Russian fruits, and settled the question as to their quality and extreme hardiness. By his writings he has done much to impress upon the minds of the fruit-growers, both of the United States and Canada, the importance of introducing many of these fruit and forest trees to be tested in the colder climates of this country. Mr. Gibb has combined practice with theory, and having seen and tasted the fruits of north-eastern Russia, and studied the climatic conditions to which the trees are there exposed, he has imported and is testing many of them on his own farm, and is fully convinced that there are many varieties of both fruit and forest trees which, if they were disseminated would be a great boon to the settlers in the north-west country.

Mr. Gibb is testing 89 varieties of apples, 49 of pears, 10 of cherries and 4 of plums, the greater part of which are from Russia, the others from North Germany and Poland.

The annual reports of the Montreal Horticultural Society have been full of useful and instructive matter relating to all branches of horticulture. The officers and directors of this society deserve much praise for the able manner in which its affairs have been managed, and for the valuable information which they have collected and disseminated. This Society is subsidized by the Quebec Government.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Fruit-growers’ Association of Nova Scotia has been actively engaged for many years in distributing information relating to fruit growing in that Province, and has succeeded in stimulating that department of industry to a remarkable degree. The increased exports of fruits of late years from this Province are due, in a great measure, to the activity of this useful association and the devotion shown by the officers and members in their efforts to extend and promote the cultivation of fruit.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the report of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to obtain information as to the agricultural interests of Canada, we find a statement from Mr. J. L. Inches, Secretary of Agriculture for New Brunswick, in reference to what has been done to aid agriculture in that Province, as follows (p. 30): "Some three years since the Government imported a number of cattle, sheep and swine, and placed about 30 cattle, 40 sheep and 6 swine on a farm, as the beginning of a stock farm. With the exception that the farm selected has not proved suitable, this act on the part of the Government has been much approved, and the short experience we have had of it shows that we can supply our farmers with a larger number of fine animals for the same amount of money than by importing." There is no evidence that any experimental work has been undertaken on this farm, beyond stock raising.

## DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

With reference to what has hitherto been done by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the encouragement and promotion of that industry, we quote again from the excellent report above referred to, from the testimony of Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Department. When speaking of the work done by the Department, he says: "The first in order in the enumeration of its functions is agriculture. There has, however, been no general vote for the purposes of agriculture. There have been special votes for particular branches—for instance, cattle quarantine and inspection, the gathering of statistics in certain particular cases, and also grants to exhibitions. Hitherto, these have comprised the whole functions of the Department in relation to agriculture." Much good has doubtless been accomplished by the measures which have been carried out by the Department, especially the prompt action taken in preventing the spread of disease among animals; but when we consider the enormous interests involved in agricultural pursuits, and the fact that they afford employment for so large a proportion of the population of the Dominion, it is evident that increased attention might profitably be given to all the important subjects on which the prosperity and advancement of this great national industry depends. ✓

As an indication of the rapid extension of Canadian trade in stock, dairy products, poultry, eggs and fruit, attention is invited to the following compilation of figures kindly furnished by Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department:—

## EXPORTS.

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Butter.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564	12,233,046	2,620,305
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561	9,268,044	2,337,324
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538	12,250,066	2,540,894
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020	14,691,789	3,073,409
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337	13,006,626	2,382,237
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045	14,307,977	2,101,897
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830	18,535,362	3,058,069
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127	17,649,491	3,573,034
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957	15,161,839	2,936,166
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056	8,106,447	1,705,817
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605	8,075,537	1,612,481
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811	8,145,310	1,577,428

Year.	Cheese.		Eggs.		Poultry.	Fruits.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Doz.	Value.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
		\$		\$	\$		\$
1874.....	24,050,982	3,523,201	4,407,534	587,599	79,221	51,084	128,915
1875.....	32,342,030	3,886,226	3,521,068	434,273	49,787	63,397	176,295
1876.....	36,024,090	3,751,268	3,880,813	508,425	74,317	84,107	170,005
1877.....	35,930,524	3,748,575	5,025,953	534,891	48,307	77,888	194,942
1878.....	38,054,294	3,997,521	5,262,920	646,574	67,448	53,213	149,333
1879.....	46,414,035	3,790,300	5,440,822	574,093	90,880	87,101	157,618
1880.....	40,368,678	3,893,366	6,452,580	740,665	141,034	146,548	347,166
1881.....	49,255,523	5,510,443	9,090,135	1,103,812	133,693	334,538	645,658
1882.....	50,807,049	5,500,868	10,499,082	1,643,709	149,804	212,526	540,464
1883.....	58,041,387	6,451,870	13,451,410	2,256,586	161,229	158,018	499,185
1884.....	69,755,423	7,251,989	11,490,855	1,960,197	192,908	51,019	173,048
1885.....	86,579,834	8,902,115	11,542,703	1,830,632	175,889	.....	.....

In 1885 a division was made in statistics by which apples are shown separately—

Apples, 242,164 barrels .....	\$607,156
Other fruit.....	33,667
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$640,823</b>

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The recent diminution in the quantity and value of the butter exported may partly be accounted for from the fact that it is impossible to make the same milk do duty satisfactorily for both butter and cheese, since no sufficient market could be found for cheese made from skimmed milk. The very rapid expansion of the one department of dairy industry might reasonably be expected to result in a diminution of the other; nevertheless, it is highly probable that the relative inferiority of much of the butter exported has aided in bringing about this result, a view which is strengthened by the fact that the shipments in 1883, although less in quantity than those of 1885, brought \$128,000 more.

That so much has been done independent of any direct stimulus from the Department of Agriculture is strong proof of the industry and enterprise of the farming community, and also of the capacity and adaptability of the soil and climate of the Dominion for still more extended work. Surely the fostering care of the Government should be given in aiding farmers to solve the many difficult problems which are invariably associated with agriculture, and are increased and intensified by the varying conditions of our climate and soil.

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PRELIMINARY.

From the facts which have been presented in the preceding pages regarding the expenditure connected with agricultural education in teaching colleges in America, added to the necessary cost of equipping the various institutions, it is evident that the outlay is very large in proportion to the number of persons directly benefited. Further, it has been shown that agricultural experimental stations have been of very great service in supplying much needed information and stimulating progress in agriculture wherever they have been established, and that these good results have been and are being brought about at comparatively small cost. In Canada agriculture may be said to lie at the foundation of the nation's prosperity, and involves interests of such magnitude and importance that any reasonable expenditure might well be incurred, provided the results were likely either to add directly to the profits of the tiller of the soil, by enabling him to increase the products of his land, or to save him from some of the losses incident to want of knowledge or experience. The consideration of so important a subject should be no longer delayed, but since any very large outlay at the commencement might be injudicious, it would perhaps be better to consider first the most pressing needs, and provide for them as soon as practicable, leaving the important subject of agricultural education in colleges for future consideration.

The following plan or outline of a proposed system of agricultural experimentation for Canada has been prepared, with the idea of securing for agriculture here the greatest good with the least possible outlay, and has been so arranged that it may be adopted in part without materially lessening its relative efficiency.

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DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

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PROPOSED ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

There should be provided one central station, situated near the Capital, the dividing line between the important Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with not less than 400 acres of land, which should serve as an experimental station for these Provinces jointly. Here the climate represents the average condition of a large part of the settled portions of Canada, where all the cereals and many other field crops can be successfully grown, and where most of the best varieties of grapes grown in the open air ripen well, and many sorts of apples and other fruits are raised with advantage. At such central point all the different classes of experimental work might be conducted. There should also be one sub-station for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island jointly, and one each for Manitoba, the North-West



Territories and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia 200 acres would probably be sufficient for the purposes of each station, but in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where land is so abundant and cheap, there should not be less than a section of 640 acres belonging to each station, so that there may be land sufficient to carry on experiments in stock raising and forestry on such a scale as the circumstances of each case may require.

With the varying conditions of climate and soil necessarily associated with a stretch of territory covering 4,000 miles, from ocean to ocean, all now accessible by rail; a station on the Atlantic, another on the Pacific, with three intermediate ones, would be absolutely required if the work is to be carried on with reasonable efficiency. It would also be expedient that the Government should reserve at suitable points in the North-West Territories, from the available and unoccupied Dominion lands blocks of one, two or more sections each, for future experimental work in tree planting. The setting apart of these blocks of land for forestry purposes would not in any case be a loss to the country, since if they should only be planted in part, this would increase the value of the remaining portion and also that of all the lands in the neighbourhood. By adding to the value of adjacent lands they would partly pay for themselves and at the same time prepare the way for extended experimental work if desired, as soon as young trees were available for the purpose.

The whole should be under the control of one head, known as director or chief whose residence should be at the central station, and whose duty it should be to visit the sub-stations as occasion required and in conference with the managers of the sub-stations arrange for the course and character of the work to be carried on at each, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. This arrangement would ensure desirable uniformity in the character of the work performed and prevent the waste which would result from the unnecessary duplication of experiments.

#### *Central Station.*

At the central station there would be required in addition to the director a superintendent of agriculture charged with the care of farm stock and the dairy and field experiments.

A superintendent of horticulture, who should conduct experiments in fruit and vegetable growing, in determining the vitality and purity of seeds, and have charge of the nursery and propagating houses.

A superintendent of forestry, who should direct all forestry experiments, and enquire into all questions relating to tree culture and tree protection in the Dominion.

An entomologist whose duty it should be to investigate the habits of insects destructive to farm and garden crops, fruit, &c., as well as those affecting animals, with the view of testing such remedies as may be available for their destruction.

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He should also prepare such collections for the museum at the central station as would illustrate the insects injurious and beneficial to vegetation, and duplicate collections of a similar character as early as practicable for each of the sub-stations.

A botanist, to whom should be entrusted the special duty of investigating the injury done to field and garden crops, fruit and forest trees, by the lower forms of vegetable life, such as fungi, rusts, moulds, &c., to study the character and modes of growth of the noxious weeds prevailing in all parts of the Dominion, with the object of devising means for their subjugation or destruction. He should also take charge of the botanic garden or arboretum, and of that portion of the central museum illustrating vegetable products.

A chemist, to whom should be referred all questions relating to agricultural chemistry, such as analyses of fertilizers, the determination of the chemical constituents of any substances which it may be desirable to use in experimental work in feeding; to make analyses of milk in connection with experiments in dairying, of wheats, to determine their relative quality for milling, and to have charge of all other subjects requiring special chemical investigation in connection with the work being carried on at any of the stations.

A veterinary surgeon, whose services should be available when required for the treatment of diseases of animals at any of the stations, and whose duty it should be to study such diseases and prepare and submit a yearly report thereon.

#### *Provincial or sub-Stations.*

The officers required at each of the sub-stations would be a superintendent of agriculture and a superintendent of horticulture. The superintendent of agriculture to be chief of the station, subordinate only to the director, and responsible to him for the proper government of the station and for the due performance of all work directed to be undertaken. The superintendent of horticulture and all other employees to be subordinate to the superintendent of agriculture and under his direction.

#### *Reports.*

The outlying stations to report to the director as often as required, and the reports of the officers of all the stations to be presented through the director to the Minister of Agriculture.

#### *Nurseries and Propagating Houses.*

At each station there should be established a nursery for the propagation of such varieties of plants, fruit and forest trees, &c., as may be desirable for the purpose of distribution, so as to rapidly extend the area of experimental work. Each station

should also be provided with a propagating house, to facilitate these undertakings, and for the purpose of testing the vitality and purity of seeds for farmers and others.

*Museum.*

A general museum should be established in connection with the central station, where examples of all the varieties of produce raised from year to year should, as far as possible, be kept for reference and comparison, as well as for the instruction of visiting farmers. Specimens of injurious insects and their work; of injurious and beneficial birds, and other subjects of interest should find a place here.

*Other Duties of Officers.*

In addition to the special duties already referred to, the officers of the several stations should be required to visit, whenever practicable, the public meetings of the farmers and fruit-growers in different parts of the Dominion, for the purpose of conferring with them and aiding in the discussion of the many problems connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

*Disposal of Produce.*

In the management of the stations all the products should be sold and a strict account kept of the returns. No officer or employee should be allowed to receive any portion of the produce without paying a fair value for the same.

*Immediate Needs.*

If the outline submitted be approved, it is important that the organization of the central station should be begun without delay; also a station in the North-West. The sections intended for future forest belts might also be reserved, and sites for the other stations secured as early as practicable. Possibly some arrangement might be effected whereby the cost of the sub-stations and their management might be jointly borne by the Dominion and the Provinces in which they are situated.

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

*Improvement of Stock.*

✓ In the report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, published in 1881, several qualified witnesses give evidence in relation to the comparative value of a well-bred three-year old steer as compared with one of common stock. It was stated that with the same quantity and quality of food there would be an average difference in the market value of the well-bred animal of about \$30. If the breeding of better stock could be made more general, and but one-third of the estimated gain be made \$10 a

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head, a reference to the table of exports will enable the reader to calculate the saving which would be effected.

In all the Provinces there are townships where improved stock is seldom seen, and where farmers do not appear to be fully aware of the importance of introducing it. Some effort should be made to remedy this defect.

The opinion has also been advanced that in the ordinary breeding of sheep, if a proper selection of stock were made, 5 per cent., at a moderate estimate, would be added to the value of the carcase, and an additional pound of wool to each fleece. Farmers who pay no attention to breeding get an average of about 5 pounds of wool per fleece; those who make this subject a matter of some consideration and practice get from 6 to 7 pounds, and fancy breeders 9 to 10 pounds. Good feeding also gives a desirable lustre to the wool. Slovenly farming always leads to loss, and in this particular good breeding and careful management will result in good wool and good mutton.

In the more general improvement of horses and of swine, similar beneficial results might be obtained.

#### *Poultry and Eggs.*

By reference to the statistics given of the exports of poultry and eggs, it will be seen that the egg trade has increased enormously, and will, on account of the constant and general use of eggs, admit of almost unlimited expansion. The results of experiments with different breeds of fowls, for the purpose of ascertaining their relative merits, would be of great use to the agricultural community everywhere.

#### *Dairy Products.*

Since the general introduction of the factory system, cheese made in Canada has acquired an excellent reputation, owing to the uniformity of its character, and meets with a ready sale at fair prices; at the same time, the quantity exported has increased to a remarkable degree. On the contrary, the exports of butter have slightly decreased, partly, it is said, owing to inferiority being in most localities the product of individual and unskilled labour. Since Canada is one of the best countries in the world for dairying, why should not our butter rank equal in quality and demand with the cheese? Evidence is not wanting to show that wherever creameries have been established the price of this product has been enhanced, in consequence of its uniformly good quality.

Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, estimates the annual loss to Canada on account of the inferior quality and low price obtained for our butter at five millions. Much loss might, doubtless, be avoided were creameries to be established in all the principal butter districts.

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*Grain Crops.*

All cultivated cereals manifest, sooner or later, a tendency to deteriorate or run out, some much earlier than others. New varieties freshly introduced into a country often show great vigour and a high average of productiveness. Hence the importance of introducing new or untried sorts, and of the exchange of seed between localities having different conditions as to climate. Spring wheat has been for some years past a comparative failure in Ontario, producing, it is said, of late, an average of 12 bushels, as against a former yield of nearly 20 bushels. This is attributed to various causes, such as climatic changes, exhaustion of soil and insect pests. All these probably have some part in the result, yet it is likely that deterioration is an important element in the case. More knowledge as to the proper rotation of crops, more thorough tillage and thorough drainage would materially aid in advancing productiveness.

When we consider that a single grain of wheat carefully grown as a separate plant will yield an average of about 300 fold and how small compared with this is the ordinary yield in field culture, it is evident that there is abundant room for experiment and improvement as to methods of cultivation and treatment. The results of some researches are of such a nature that after definite conclusions have once been reached and published there is no special need of their being repeated. Not so with the growth of agricultural products; the circumstances of climate and soil are so variable, and changes in the character of plants so frequent, that experiments may be constantly conducted with profit.

Recent researches in Russia, lately published in St. Petersburg, demonstrate the fact that wheat grown in the northern provinces of that empire ripens in less time than that grown in the southern, the difference being about sixteen days. How much of this difference is due to variety has not been determined, but there is no question that could we obtain for our vast wheat fields in the North-West earlier ripening varieties of good quality the area of wheat culture would be extended, and the benefits resulting difficult to over-estimate. Other field crops could, in all probability, in like manner be extended.

*Fruits.*

There is no question that most of our best varieties of small fruits would succeed well in many of the northern townships of our older Provinces, where they are, as yet, but little grown, and equally well in many localities in the North-West. From the experience related regarding the hardy Russian fruits in Iowa, it is highly probable that many of these also could be successfully cultivated in the same districts—not only apples, but pears, plums and cherries also. The early introduction of these fruits would be highly appreciated.

In the more favoured sections of our Dominion we have to consider not only the variableness of the existing climate, but must endeavour to prepare for the changes

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which will probably occur, sooner or later, from the deforestation of the country. Last winter the extreme cold killed a large proportion of the fruit trees in many parts of Ohio and Michigan and in southern Illinois; in the latter district it is estimated that at least one-third of the apple trees were ruined, and some orchards are reported as entirely destroyed. Such experiences point to the importance of introducing varieties possessing great hardiness.

The fruit trade of Canada is rapidly increasing. It is tenfold greater than it was a few years ago, and with proper selection of late keeping sorts, and the more general introduction of fruit evaporators, the trade might be almost indefinitely extended.

*Insects.*

Deficiencies in crops often arise from the depredations of insects. The yearly loss in Canada from this cause is very large, almost every farmer suffering from it to some extent. Such losses cannot be entirely prevented, but might be greatly lessened by the diffusion of more general information on the subject. Were a skilled entomologist appointed, whose duty it would be to visit districts where insect plagues occur, and give all the information obtainable as to the best preventive and remedial measures to adopt, the annual losses might be greatly reduced.

*Fertilizers.*

The establishment of a chemical station in connection with the central experimental farm would provide the means of thoroughly testing and establishing the value as a fertilizer of Canadian mineral phosphates, and undoubtedly aid in developing this important industry.

Ashes are shipped in large quantities from Canada to the United States, where they are sold as a fertilizer, at a cost of from 25 to 33 cents a bushel. Canadian farmers hesitate to pay 10 cents per bushel. If the actual manurial value of ashes on farm and garden crops was demonstrated to our farmers, it is altogether probable that this useful article would be consumed at home.

A few years ago Canada had important belts of wheat lands east of Montreal. What has become of these? An indifferent and careless system, or lack of system, has prevailed in those districts; many crops of wheat have been grown in succession and little or nothing done to replace the elements taken from the soil. This has led to its exhaustion to that extent that wheat growing no longer pays; a judicious system of fertilization and rotation of crops would doubtless restore the fertility of such worn out lands.

The character of the work involved in the complete analysis of fertilizers is such as to require special forms of apparatus which are complex and expensive.

Appliances of this character would be needed in the laboratory at the central station for the special work to be undertaken there, and when that department was properly equipped all the work of this nature required for the Dominion could be efficiently and economically done there. The saving which would be effected in the fees which under the existing law are to be paid to the public analysts would go far towards defraying the expenses of the chemical section of an agricultural station.

*Botanic Garden.*

It has long been a reflection on Canadian taste and progress that we have no botanic garden in the Dominion. In Australia and India there are several such gardens supported by the Government. Botanic gardens have also been long established in Ceylon, the Mauritius, Jamaica, and several other of the West India Islands. Canada is, indeed, the only important British colony where such an instructive institution is wanting. In such gardens, trees are tested as to their hardiness, for the production of timber, for their bark for economic purposes, and for their fruit, and all sorts of medicinal and other flowering plants are grown. There all the native trees, shrubs and flowers of the Dominion could be brought together as far as conditions of climate would permit, and new and useful species introduced and propagated. Such a garden would be a very instructive feature in connection with the proposed central experimental station, and could be carried on there at a relatively small cost.

*General Usefulness.*

The agricultural experimental farms, properly conducted, would soon become bureaus of information for all who are concerned with agriculture or horticulture, where the farmer and fruit grower should be encouraged to visit and inspect the work going on and where they should feel free to report regarding such difficulties as they may experience in the course of their work, and seek information from the officers in charge.

As the success of this undertaking would depend mainly on the skill of the men entrusted with the work, and the earnestness with which they engaged in it, all appointments should be well considered and none made without satisfactory evidence being given as to the fitness of the individual for the work assigned to him. With a view to economy at the outset, and until the requirements of the stations were such as to demand the full staff, some of the appointments might be deferred and others, such as the superintendent of agriculture and horticulture and entomologist and botanist, combined.

*Opinion of Dr. George M. Dawson.*

Dr. G. M. Dawson, Assistant Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, whose world-wide reputation as a careful and accurate scientific

observer adds weight to any opinion he may advance, having spent the greater part of the past twelve years in exploring the North-West and British Columbia, and during this time acquired an intimate knowledge of the conditions which prevail there, thus expresses himself, in a communication addressed to the Minister of the Interior, when asked for his opinion regarding the propriety of establishing agricultural experimental stations in Manitoba and the North-West:—

*“MEMO. on Experimental Agricultural Stations.*

“OTTAWA, 27th February, 1884.

In connection with the proposed establishment of an experimental agricultural station or stations for Manitoba and the North-West, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions, based upon personal acquaintance with the country during my connection with the International Boundary Commission and Geological Survey since 1873.

“In the establishment of such stations it would appear desirable to keep two main objects in view:—

“1. The introduction and careful trial of all species of trees, shrubs, cereals, grasses, fruits, &c., under the varying conditions of soil and climate, found in different parts of the country, attention being directed specially to the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, the Northern and Western States and the interior portion of Europe, as sources from which plants and seeds likely to be of special value may be obtained. In connection with this function should also be included experiments as to the rate of growth and best means of propagation and cultivation of native trees and useful plants; and, further, the publication and general distribution of the results of these and other experiments in the form of reports.

“2. A second and very important function should be the propagation and cultivation, on a large scale, of the more valuable and quick growing timber trees, and their gratuitous distribution, or sale at the lowest possible price, with the view of encouraging extensive tree planting on the great plains. To this may be added the propagation and distribution of such new or improved varieties of fruit trees, cereals, &c., as may prove to be adapted to the country.

“For the second class of objects a single station for Manitoba and the North-West might suffice, though the existence of two or more stations would greatly facilitate the distribution of trees and plants. For the first, or purely experimental class of objects, it would appear to be almost absolutely necessary, in view of the diversity of soil, climate and elevation in this great region, to establish two or more stations. In the event of the establishment of one station only, it might, I believe, best be placed in the western portion of the Province of Manitoba. If two stations be established, one might be selected in the Red River plain, the second in the vicinity of the 104th meridian, near the Touchwood Hills or Qu'Appelle Valley. I believe, however, that three is the least number of stations which would satisfactorily serve the objects in view, and would suggest that in addition to the two last mentioned, a third should be placed either in the vicinity of Calgary or near Edmonton.

In no event should the proposed stations be placed in the river valleys, as owing to their great depth the conditions found in these differ considerably from those of the general surface of the plain. It would also be desirable to select spots for these stations where belts or groves of trees already exist, such as to form wind-breaks, and afford the shelter necessary for the proper cultivation of seedlings, &c.

“To achieve their proper degree of usefulness, such experimental agricultural station or stations should be under the superintendence of one experienced scientific agriculturist, besides those incident to immediate management of the stations, whose duty it should be to obtain suitable plants and seeds for experiment from all parts of



the world in which such are likely to be found, to familiarize himself with the results of similar experiments elsewhere, and to publish the information so obtained with that resulting from his own experiments, for the guidance of farmers and others in the North-West. Should two or more stations be decided upon, it would probably be found most convenient for the scientific superintendent to have that in the Red River valley under his immediate supervision. This station might be made the principal one for the reception and distribution of plants and seeds to those farther west. The western stations might be placed in charge of intelligent practical farmers, and occasional visits of inspection made to them.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to refer to the recommendations as to tree-planting in the North-West contained in my report on the geology and resources of the 49th Parallel, published in connection with the Boundary Commission expedition of 1873-74.

G. M. DAWSON."

*Summary.*

Since cheap railway and water conveyance of agricultural products from distant countries is rapidly changing the economical conditions of successful agriculture in many parts of the world, it is of the utmost importance that all those who are interested in the cultivation of the soil in Canada should endeavour to remedy all that is faulty in practice, or wasteful in effect, and to introduce new methods and new products, as far as they are likely to be profitable, and thus increase the chances of our being able to retain the position we have acquired as producers and exporters of farm produce. A relatively small proportion of the land, even in our most advanced Provinces, is under the *best* of culture, while self-interest and the circumstances of our position demand that we should make the best of everything we possess. Liebig has well said that "the prosperity of any nation depends much on the condition of its agriculture," and to produce the best results, practical skill must be associated with suitable information. Canada has a climate in many respects favourable, and a soil in many districts unsurpassed in fertility, advantages, which if properly utilized, will enable her to continue to furnish from her surplus for the millions in Europe food products of prime quality. To aid in this good work every effort should be put forth, both by the Dominion and Provincial authorities, to place within reach of willing hands all needed information, and also supplies of such economic products as will be likely to add to the profit and attractiveness of agricultural pursuits.

FORESTRY.

There should be a competent forester in charge of this department, one who thoroughly understands what is needed and under whose direction all work connected with the forest industries of the Dominion should be carried on. Such would include experiments in reclothing denuded land, testing the comparative value of our native trees, also of those from all other parts of the world where similarity of climate or other circumstances render it probable that they will prove useful. It would also include the propagation of trees of economic value for general distribution.

On this important subject I have been favoured with a communication from Mr. Bernhard E. Fernow, of New York, Secretary of the American Forestry Congress, one of the best authorities on this continent, a graduate of the Prussian Forest Academy at Münden, who served as Chief Forester under the Prussian Government for several years before removing to this country. His letter which was kindly written, at my request, contains so many valuable suggestions that I append it in full:\*

“AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS,  
“OFFICE OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, 12th January, 1886.

“WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.:

“MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request for my opinion in regard to the needs of forestry in the north-west Provinces of Canada, and to a plan for its introduction, allow me to say that a subject so important and complicated can hardly receive adequate treatment within the limits of a letter. Space, and my time for using it being limited, my knowledge of the specific conditions of the region in question being only imperfect, and not derived from personal inspection, I shall content myself with giving you simply such general hints from the standpoint of a forester as may be useful in forming your own answer to the questions you ask.

“The subject of forestry in your country seems to me to have two distinct aspects. Forest conservation and the restoration of natural forests are required on the larger area, and mainly for economic purposes, while agricultural needs call for the creation of new forests in a more limited part of the Dominion, mainly, I believe, in the Provinces of which you speak.

“I assume that the climatic and hydrologic influences of forests in general are too well known to you to need discussion. That a permanently successful agriculture depends on a judicious distribution of forests is the natural consequence of those influences. As the improvident denudation of large forest areas in the old world and on this continent has rendered those districts barren and unproductive and of no value for agricultural purposes, there can be little doubt that reforestation will be the best aid for restoring favourable agricultural conditions.

“Aside from the economic value of the wood-lot and the mechanical influence of the wind-break, retarding the velocity of surface winds, and lessening the severity of blizzards, the most important effect of forest areas properly distributed lies in their hydrologic significance.

“They are the cheapest, the most reliable, the best irrigators. This office is due rather to a negative influence upon passing rain clouds. The forest does not prevent rainfall, as does the open plain; for while the extensive, treeless plains present an air column, which, being dry and of high temperature, raises the point of saturation of a passing rain cloud, and allows it to pass without deriving the benefit of its moisture, the cooler air hovering over the forest tends rather to lower the point of saturation, induces rainfall on the neighbouring territory, so that the most helpful agency of the forests on agriculture is attained by their distribution, in belts or clumps, over the agricultural lands.

“The co-relation of forests and atmospheric moisture is such, that while the latter, to a certain degree, is a *conditio sine qua non* for forest growth, at the same time the growing forest tends to increase the atmospheric moisture of its surroundings, creating the very condition which it requires for its development.

“I consider, therefore, that the reforestation of the treeless and arid plains, and thereby their recuperation for agricultural uses, is, beyond doubt, not a difficult task, if begun judiciously, starting from the outskirts of the present forest area and reaching forward gradually with those species, which, like the cottonwood, soft maples, birches and others, will vegetate in the arid soil and dry atmosphere of those plains.

\* Since the appended letter was written Mr. Fernow has been appointed chief of the United States Forestry Bureau at Washington.

These species may not be the most desirable for timber growth, and should therefore be replaced as soon as sufficient increase of favourable conditions is attained, by undergrowing them with more valuable species, gradually removing the first crop, which had fulfilled its office by preparing the way for its betters.

"To accomplish the result—modification of climatic condition—the extent of such forests must be commensurate with the vast area needing the change, and it is questionable whether the individual efforts of small settlers will not be too isolated, and the results too limited and too remote, to be appreciably beneficial.

"But if the Government does not undertake such forest planting on a large scale, as has been done in European countries, and is now practised in India and Australia, it would certainly be a wise policy to inaugurate and supervise systematic planting of forest belts or clumps as a condition of land grants from the public domain. But this would place the moral obligation upon the Government of providing at least all possible protection against failure, by gathering and disseminating the necessary information on forest growing. Cautious and judicious proceedings are in no enterprise more necessary than in forestry, if financial results are of account. While agricultural experiments are answered in a year's time, or at least in a few years, the results of forestal operations cannot be ascertained until many years are elapsed. Mistakes are apparent only after generations have passed, especially when timber value or financial results form the main object.

"A few examples may illustrate my meaning. Some eighty or ninety years ago the American white pine was highly extolled in Germany as a desirable immigrant and largely planted. To day it is found that to attain the quality which we demand for building timber the white pine requires more than one-third longer time than the native Scotch pine. Whether the larger yield per acre will offset the amount of interest on the original outlay thus lost, is extremely questionable.

"Another mistake was the cultivation of birch in pure (unmixed) growth, which found its advocates some years ago. The results of this birch mania have been large areas impoverished under the thin foliage of the birch, which neither shades the ground nor enriches it with suitable humus, taxing the ingenuity of the forester to restore the soil to proper condition.

"The mistakes made in European forestry are frequent enough to serve as a warning for others to proceed more judiciously.

"I would not discourage the planters of walnut in our northern climes, who, from the rapid growth which the tree makes in the first ten or twenty years, calculate the prospective sawlogs of the forty year old tree; but it has impressed me more than ever with the importance of the work to which I was called for some time, namely, to ascertain the rate of growth of different species at different periods of their life, and the bearing of this on the financial result of their cultivation.

"To show you what such a small item as the distance of planting may have upon the ultimate results, I copy from my note book the following figures of an experiment. Thirty acres planted with Scotch pine in different widths, actual measurement, after twenty-five years' growth revealed these results:—

Interval between plants.	Proportion of yield.
3 feet.....	1·60
4·5 feet.....	1·50
6 feet.....	1·22
7·5 feet.....	1·20
9 feet.....	1·00

"Such examples may be used to show that forest experimentation cannot be expected to be undertaken by private individuals—at least, that systematic Government aid is necessary, if it is the interest of the Government to achieve results for the benefit of its constituents.

"No where, it seems to me, are measures of encouragement by Government called for more urgently than in establishing systematic forestry in your country. Part

of Canada's wealth lies in Canada's forests; the nature of the soil and climate in the northern districts of the eastern and central Provinces is, to a large extent, not fit for anything but forest growth. Yet Canada is utilizing the natural growth in such a manner as to deteriorate her forest capacity, and often even her agricultural possibilities. Timber growing will eventually become an economic necessity for Canada; few lumbermen, under existing conditions, can see any advantage in utilizing supplies with other views than those of immediate gain—a man's life seems too short to enter upon such extended enterprise as forestry—interest in future supplies can concern the State alone; at least, so it seems at present.

“The time for a wiser forest policy has come and the Government should lay now, while it still retains land and forest, the foundation of systematic forest management—at least, to set, as in Germany, the example after which private owners may form their forestry.

“There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the position which the different Governments of Germany hold in respect to their forests. Only one-third of the entire forest area is State forest, not quite one-fifth belonging to communities is under restrictive State supervision, and the balance, very nearly one-half (in Prussia 53 per cent.) is in private hands, to the unrestricted use of their owners, excepting a few cases, where the danger to neighbouring agricultural lands from the indiscriminate removal of the forest makes its management under restrictive rules necessary. Yet the good example set by the management of the Government forests has largely induced a similar management of private forests by their owners, who frequently employ the neighbouring Government officer at a small remuneration to make their working plans.

“In Germany, where empiric forestry has been practised for more than two centuries, the necessity of experimentation upon a scientific basis, though recognized long ago, has found practical expression only recently. France has followed, and we may say that with the year 1870, when the first experimental stations were established, one in Baden and another in connection with the forest school at Tharana, in Saxony, a new epoch in the art of forestry has been inaugurated.

“The other Governments soon followed, so that there are now eight central forest experiment stations, with a large number of secondary stations. All these, except the Austrian, have formed a union, called the Association of the German Forestal Experimental Stations, and work under a common plan harmoniously together, to furnish a scientific foundation for a rational management of forests, based upon exact experiments and careful investigation.

“Your Government may congratulate itself that it can build upon the experience of older nations. For although European administrative methods and local management may not be translated into Canadian practice, their study will be no small aid in devising a system for your own use. As for their methods of scientific research, and for the establishment of the general natural laws governing forest growth, we may not hesitate to adopt the former and apply the latter as well in forestry as we do in agriculture.

“The natural laws being uniform all over the world, their practical application will depend only on sound judgment of local conditions. These we have to study here. What we do not know and cannot learn from the extensive European libraries of forestal literature is the capacity of our native species—not less than 95 in Canada (some 20 only in Germany); their rate of growth in different periods of life; their adaptability to conditions of soil and climate; the best mode of propagation and treatment in the forest generally; the time of their maturity; their value as timber; their value as conservers of forest capacity; their yielding capacities; their behaviour towards each other (a most important and, in this country, almost entirely disregarded consideration for the forest grower), and many other points essential to a successful forestry. In the face of the utter ignorance on the forestry of our native species, I will not mention the subject of acclimatization of desirable foreigners.

“Close observations and scientific experiment are needed to arrive at this fundamental knowledge.

"In this work one point particularly should not be overlooked, namely, that observations on tree growth for use in forestry must be made under forest conditions. The nurseryman and gardener have very different objects in view. They work under different conditions; their experiences may often mislead the forester, and their methods, in most cases, he cannot adopt. If anything, therefore, is to be accomplished in forest experimentation, the experimenter must study forest conditions and employ them in his experiments.

"I see that the Dominion Lands Act, as amended, provides for reservations on the slopes and crests of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of preserving an even water supply. Such reserves should be placed under the same direction as the eventual forest experimental stations. Other reserves in the plain, giving the opportunity of studying different forest conditions and of applying conclusions for practical results, are not only an essential adjunct to forest experimentation, but may eventually form the nucleus for systematic forest economy.

"Such reserves, while in the first place designed to serve as experimental grounds, should be made large enough to establish and support a regular forest department, and, with a conservative policy, may be so managed as to demonstrate financial possibilities, and could in time be made to pay for the expenses of all forest experimental stations. Germany, with a forest area of 35,000,000 acres, of which only 33 per cent. are State forest, expends on experimental stations alone in the aggregate over \$30,000, out of which only few salaries are paid, the experimenters being otherwise paid officers. Experimentation in forestry then, as in agriculture, is of a double character, the nursery and forest garden in connection with the botanical laboratory corresponding to the laboratory of the agricultural chemist, while the model farm finds its counterpart in the natural forest and the plantation.

"It would lead me too far to enter into the details of organization, except to say that centralization of the work is a necessity, and that the central station should be connected with agricultural colleges or experimental stations, where the aid of scientific apparatus can be most readily and cheaply secured. Forestry being based, somewhat similarly to agriculture, upon a knowledge of natural sciences, the aid of the scientific staff of such institutions would be an advantage; specialists in botany, chemistry and technology, geology, &c., can be directed to give attention to their subjects as related to forestry, and occasional or regular lectures on forestry matters, by the forest director and his staff, will soon engage close attention from the students of agriculture and practical application in the management of their wood lots at home.

"I hope you will find, in the foregoing suggestions, something to aid you in deciding whether and how your Government should take steps to provide for the future, not only of Canadian forests, but also of successful agricultural settlements on the treeless plains.

"If I can aid you further, please indicate in what manner, and I will cheerfully do so.

"Yours very truly,

BERNHARD E. FERNOW."

I add, as an interesting item from the Budget of Prussia (the most economical of the German administrations), for the year 1st April, 1885-86, the following figures (rounded off):—

Total expenditure for State.....	\$315,000,000
Total area.....	86,000,000 acres.
Total State forest area.....	6,800,000 "
Total expenditure for Forest Department.....	8,250,000
Of which special appropriation for purchase of waste lands and removal of easements.....	575,000

## Of balance for administration—

Personal (4,600 officers of all grades).....	34 per cent.
Material.....	58 “
General expenses.....	8 “
For forest schools and scientific purposes.....	\$ 48,250
Total gross receipts of Forest Department.....	13,250,000
Of which, for wood (260,000,000 cubic feet).....	11,700,000
Net income from Forest Department.....	5,000,000 \$.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND SCHOOLS OF HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In further proof of the fact that there is a general movement in most civilized communities to encourage research and experiment, and to provide and impart information with the view of promoting agriculture, a few facts will now be submitted relating to some of the schools of agriculture, horticulture, experimental stations and schools of forestry in other countries.

During the autumn of 1883 Prof. A. S. Welch, late President of the Agricultural College of Iowa, visited Europe at the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States, for the purpose of enquiring into the organization and management of the principal agricultural schools in England, Germany and Belgium. He remained some months, and on his return, in 1884, submitted a report, recently published by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, from which much of what follows has been gleaned.

### ENGLAND.

#### *Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England.*

This well-known institution was established in 1845 by a company of noblemen, headed by the late Prince Albert, and was incorporated at the same time under a charter granted by Queen Victoria. By the sale of corporation shares a sufficient sum was realized to erect the main college building, which is an imposing gothic structure, located a mile and a quarter from Cirencester. The building has a frontage of 200 feet, and contains the apartments of the resident professors, students' dormitories, library, lecture rooms, laboratories, museums, &c.

In 1880 the institution was first named by Her Majesty the “Royal Agricultural College of England.” The formal patron is the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Marlborough is President. The college has no endowment fund; its support is wholly derived from students' fees and the patronage of the association.

There are about 70 students, 50 of whom reside in the college; the others are out-students, who board in the town. The in-students pay £135 (\$658) per annum; the out-student, for tuition alone, £75 (\$365.)

The instruction consists of courses of lectures on practical and scientific agriculture, mechanical work of the farm, experiments in the field and veterinary hospital practice. With these subjects are associated chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, mechanics, physics, mensuration, practical engineering, land surveying, book-keeping and architecture. The students composing the classes take careful notes on the topics presented to them, then consult works of reference and prepare themselves for a weekly written examination, by the results of which their standing is in part determined.

The chemical laboratory is thoroughly equipped and the studies directed by a staff of competent teachers who instruct the students in chemical processes, particularly the analyses of substances associated with agriculture.

In the lecture room is a collection of wheat plants, with roots and heads well preserved, showing the results of an experiment by Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothemsted, on a single variety of wheat cultivated for nineteen successive years in twenty-eight small plots, one of which received no manure, while the others were annually treated with definite quantities of special fertilizers. In this manner, by nineteen repeated applications, the exact effect of every fertilizer was ascertained and a most instructive series of specimens secured, the unmanured examples showing about half the size and weight of those best manured. The relative size and yield of the different samples showed that super-phosphate of lime and ammonia salts produced the best results.

The biological laboratory is well supplied with microscopes and other apparatus.

An excellent botanic garden is an interesting feature; it is well stocked with plants, especially with grasses and other economic species.

A large museum is another valuable aid. It contains a full collection of commercial fertilizers, forage cakes, including those made from hemp, rape, palm, cocoa nut, cotton and flax seeds; also a collection of sugars, starches, animal and vegetable oils and mineral phosphates. An interesting feature is a series of wax models representing English root crops and a large number of neatly preserved British grains and cereals. The veterinary display is also large, including a set of papier-maché models for teaching the anatomy of the domestic animals.

The department of physics is well fitted with apparatus for illustrating the subjects of light, heat, electricity, &c. The prominence given to model engines, pumps, water-wheels and other mechanical appliances indicate that the practical relations of this department to agriculture are fully recognized.

The college farm consists of 500 acres of land divided into twenty fields, in which are raised a great variety of crops on an approved system of rotation. In the stock department a specialty is made of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, and some of

the most perfect specimens of these breeds, as well as good specimens of all the other leading breeds of sheep in the world, are to be seen here. Horses and cattle are also bred, but to a more limited extent.

*Downton College of Agriculture.*

This college, located at Downton, near Salisbury, was established, in 1880, for the purpose of preparing students for positions of land owners, farmers, &c. The farm comprises 550 acres, and on account of the variability of its soil is well adapted for purposes of instruction. A flock of Hampshire Down sheep, numbering about 700, is a prominent feature in the stock department at this place.

Both Professors Fream and Sheldon, well known in this country from their writings on the agricultural resources of Canada, are actively engaged in this college.

The courses of lectures are very similar in character to those of the Royal College of Agriculture, and cover the whole field of agriculture and the allied sciences, the teaching being aided by well fitted laboratories, with the newest forms of apparatus. In this college students are required to work in the fields and to help in the management of live stock.

The expenses, including board, lodging and tuition, are £129 (\$628) a year; for students boarding outside the college £60 (\$292).

FRANCE.

Rapid progress is being made in experimental agriculture in France. From the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, already referred to, much of the following information is gathered:—

In 1868, the Minister of Agriculture of France, commissioned a gentleman well versed in agricultural science, Mr. L. Grandeau, to visit the agricultural stations of Germany, and "to report on the working of these institutions, on the services which they render the German population, and as to the advantage there would be to French agriculture by encouraging the creation of analogous establishments." He returned full of admiration for these agricultural stations which he describes as producing the happiest results, and further says, "at whatever cost, our farmers must be made familiar with the art of experimenting. In a word, it is henceforth indispensable that agriculture, which in our country has been hitherto a science of observation, should become at the same time an experimental science. In this manner and in this manner only, can be reached better conclusions which will be more abundantly remunerative, and which will more than compensate the increased labour which the husbandman will undertake in following the new order."

"The manifest demonstration of the profit resulting to agriculture from the union of chemical science and physiological experiment which was realized at the stations, made impression every day more and more, on practical farmers. The mistrust of those whom they called the learned, lessened from day to day, and they hastened to come to ask at the station, counsel and instruction as to those things in their daily labours on which they most wanted information."



Following this there were in the year 1878 in France forty-three agricultural experimental stations subsidised by the Government, twenty-four received from 1750 to 16,467 francs each, and nineteen from 500 to 3,000 francs.

To France is also due the credit of having solved the difficult problems which formerly stood in the way of the beet sugar industry, a result brought about chiefly by the liberality of the French Government. In the encouragement of tree planting France has also taken a prominent part and, some portions of her territory once barren and arid, are now clothed with a luxuriant growth of pines.

#### GERMANY.

##### *The Royal Agricultural Academy at Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, Prussia.*

The Royal Agricultural Academy belongs to the highest class of agricultural schools under the Prussian system. It aims to give a complete course of instruction in the sciences on which progressive agriculture is based, as well as practical instruction in all the details involved in agricultural operations. It also undertakes to carry on extensive experiments in every department of agriculture, for the purpose of improving its processes and increasing the value of its products, and aims to make original investigations in the sciences which underlie agriculture.

To accomplish these objects the institution is liberally supported by the German Government. It has a faculty of learned men, a well-managed farm, gardens, extensive experimental grounds and stables, domestic animals, a museum, a botanic garden and conservatories, and numerous laboratories, in charge of scientific experts, abundantly supplied with scientific apparatus.

The faculty consists of a Director and 18 professors, each of which has one or more assistants. There are also other officers and clerks to attend to the routine business.

The Director is the general executive officer, has control of all the funds appropriated by the Government for the support of the academy, and reports annually to the Minister of Agriculture.

The course of instruction is for two years, and is not open to the peasantry. Only the middle and higher classes can avail themselves of its advantages. The usual attendance of students is about 85, more than half of the number take the agricultural course; The others take the course of agricultural engineering.

Some idea can be formed of the extent of the experimental work undertaken at this academy, when it is known that in winter wheat alone 600 varieties have been tested, so as to ascertain the kinds best adapted to German soils; also, 650 varieties of American English and German potatoes for the same purpose. In many other departments, similar exhaustive courses of experiment have been pursued.

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*The Royal Institute for Fruit and Wine Culture.*

This institute, which was established by the Prussian Government twelve years ago, is situated at Geisenheim, on the Rhine, in the centre of the grape-growing district.

The faculty consists of four professors, all of whom are men learned in science, besides assistants and gardeners. The experimental grounds are large and well stocked, each division being placed in charge of a special expert. The buildings, museum, laboratories and cellars are ample, convenient and well adapted to their several purposes, and an excellent library is kept well supplied with books. In this establishment the number of students is limited by law to 50.

While mainly designed to give instruction in fruit culture, this institute also includes in its course vegetable culture, market gardening and, to some extent, tree-growing. Special attention is given to the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine; also, to the growing of apples and pears.

In the experimental apple orchard there are nearly 400 varieties, which are being tested for comparative excellence, both standards and dwarfs; 400 varieties of pears, 60 of plums, 50 of peaches, and 24 of apricots, all of which, as they fruit, are submitted to careful comparison by qualified experts. In the small fruit section there are 66 varieties of gooseberries, 45 of raspberries and 100 of strawberries.

In the experimental vineyard 350 varieties of grapes from all parts of the world are being tested as to their productiveness, their quality for table fruit and for wine making. Here also are greenhouses and propagating houses affording every facility for multiplying desirable sorts for more extensive experimental work.

The immense expense incurred in carrying on these schools for so limited a number of students, and that number being limited by law, would seem to indicate that a much higher value is attached to the general results of the experimental work, of which the entire public receive the full benefit in the yearly reports, than to the teaching given. Further, with so large a teaching staff and so comparatively small a number of students the teaching can be carried on either by the professors or their assistants, without interfering much with experimental work.

## BELGIUM.

*The Royal Forest School of Bavaria.*

This school, which is situated at Aschaffenburg, affords very thorough instruction in forestry. In addition to a full staff of professors, who give instruction in all the sciences grouped around wood craft and forestry, there are large museums and excellent laboratories supplied with all sorts of scientific instruments. Here there are 85 students.

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*Agricultural Experimental Stations.*

In Belgium there are also nine agricultural experimental stations, supported jointly by the Government and the local agricultural societies. The work carried on at these stations is chiefly chemical. In the station at Ghent, which may be taken as a type of the group, there is a director, a chemist and three assistants; a chemical laboratory, well supplied with apparatus for conducting analytical work, a stable and a feeding room.

At these stations analyses are conducted of foods and of products from the farm, of grasses and fodders used for the production of flesh or milk, for the purpose of determining their comparative value; also of manures, but more particularly the commercial fertilizers, such as are purchased and used by the Belgian farmer.

Formerly the small farmers of that country were shamefully imposed on by the vendors of spurious fertilizers and cattle foods, the deficiencies in which they were unable to detect until after they had sunk a large part of their means in testing them. Now, through the agencies of these useful institutions, the farmer can have determined for him beforehand the actual value of all such substances and thus be protected from imposition.

The sugar beet is grown in large quantities in Belgium from imported seed, some samples of which are much adulterated with old and worthless material. The stations have rendered most valuable service to the farmers by testing the vitality of the various lots offered in the market, and have thus been the means of preventing, in large measure, the waste of labour and other losses which attend the use of worthless seed.

Feeding experiments have been most carefully conducted with different breeds of animals and the results made public. The officers of this station have also devoted some attention to counterfeits in commercial fabrics, determining the precise quantity of cotton in mixed goods. No teaching is carried on at any of these stations.

*The Horticultural School at Ghent.*

This is one of two such national schools supported by the Belgian Government. The board of instruction consists of seven professors, and the course of study extends over three years. The number of students is limited to 25.

At this school the cultivation of flowers is a prominent feature, receiving the principal attention both as to instruction and practice. On this account much time is devoted to botany. As aids to study, there are large collections of plants in the conservatories and an immense herbarium of 30,000 specimens, comprising species from all parts of the world. Collections, charts and casts illustrate the structure and

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character of flowers and fruit, while a number of excellent microscopes enable students to investigate the minute structure and tissues of plants. There is a large propagating house, where instructions are given in that part of the gardener's art, and many experiments are conducted. Bulb culture, which is an important commercial branch of floriculture in Belgium, is thoroughly taught at this school.

The conservatories are very extensive. The main structure is 250 feet long, 60 feet wide and 40 feet high. This is stocked chiefly with tropical plants. For such as require a lower temperature, another glass house is provided, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. A special house has also been built for orchids and aquatic plants.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

To pursue in detail the work being carried on in other countries in furtherance of agriculture would probably be wearisome, since a volume would not exhaust the subject, and the work is everywhere much alike in its character. A few general remarks will enable the reader to form some idea of the extent of the work quietly going on in many countries, some of which are supposed, by the uninformed, to be behind in such undertakings.

The agricultural college at Petrovsk, near Moscow, in Russia, is very large, well conducted and well patronized, and is supplied with every requisite for efficient teaching. It has 1200 acres of land with nurseries, arboretum, forestry belts, etc., an excellent selection of stock is kept, and all kinds of field crops grown. About 800 students are in attendance.

Other agricultural and pomological institutions are also doing good work in that country. The botanic garden at St. Petersburg, under charge of Dr. Regel, ranks among the largest and most complete in the world. In forestry Russia has made enormous progress, and has now, according to Professor Budd's report, no less than 12,502 named forests, covering 30,000,000 of acres. There are 762 large Government forestry stations throughout the Empire, under the charge of an equal number of educated directors. In the Steppe districts much land, formerly barren, owing to insufficient rainfall, has, within the last half century, been brought into condition for cultivation by the planting of tracts of forests of from 15,000 to 30,000 acres each, which has had the effect of inducing local rainfall sufficient to admit of successful agriculture. In one Province, that of Tula, where but little wood formally existed, the Government has seven plantations, ranging in size from 18,000 to 21,000 acres each.

In Silesia, the King's Pomological Institute at Proskau is one of the best schools of horticulture and forestry in Europe, where 300 acres of land are devoted to testing all the hardiest fruits of northern and eastern Europe; and similar institutions exist in almost every country on that continent.

In Ireland a system of agricultural education has been recently introduced into the elementary schools, which is full of promise. The schools are associated with school farms and gardens, where children are taught the principles of agriculture and horticulture.

In a recent report it is stated that from 45,000 to 50,000 children are annually examined as to their proficiency in agricultural studies, and that about half that number have succeeded in gaining passes for their proficiency in this branch. The Albert Agricultural Institute at Glasnevin, besides carrying on other good work, is training teachers for that purpose, as all those now engaged in elementary schools in Ireland are required to pass an examination in this subject before entering on their duties. Were some such measure as this adopted in Canada, and the interest of children of all classes awakened by presenting to their minds some of the more attractive features in agricultural pursuits, there is every reason to believe that the effect on agricultural progress would be very marked in a single generation. The Munster Agricultural and Dairy School is rendering eminent service to farmers in the county of Cork.

A large number of agricultural experimental stations have been established in different parts of Germany, some eighty in all, many similar stations are in active operation in Austria, Hungary, Italy and other countries of Europe, most of them supported or subsidized by the respective Governments. The growing of timber on a large scale has engaged the attention of many of those countries, and is also being carried on in a very large way both in Australia and in India.

Japan too is moving in this matter. Some years ago the Japanese established agricultural testing farms near Tokyo, where trees, shrubs and fruits from foreign countries were grown, and the most promising sorts propagated and disseminated. Recently the Japan Government has engaged the services of an eminent American agriculturist for a term of years, at a liberal salary, for the purpose of establishing, in the Japanese Empire, experimental agricultural stations on the American plan.

#### CONCLUSION.

The work which it is desired should be undertaken may thus be summarised:—

- (a.) Conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value, for all purposes, of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic or other conditions which prevail in the several Provinces and in the North-West Territories;
- (b.) Examine into scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese;
- (c.) Test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat or other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables,

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plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, samples of such surplus products as are considered to be specially worthy of introduction ;

(d.) Analyze fertilizers, whether natural or artificial, and conduct experiments with such fertilizers, in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds ;

(e.) Examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals ;

(f.) Conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter ;

(g.) Examine into the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and ascertain and test the most useful preventives and remedies to be used in each case ;

(h.) Investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject ;

(i.) Ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds ; and

(j.) Conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada, which may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

The whole respectfully submitted.

WM. SAUNDERS.

LONDON, Ont.,

February 20th, 1886.

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No. 55.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM  
AND EUROPE.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
UPON THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.

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DOMINION OF CANADA,  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 20th February, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the reports of the agents of your Department, Messrs. Dyke, Grahame, Foy, Connolly and Down, for the past year. They contain much interesting and valuable information, not only respecting emigration and agriculture, but also trade and commerce between Canada and Great Britain, which latter question they have taken up in accordance with my special instructions.

Mr. Dyke, in his remarks upon the cattle trade and the trade in dairy produce, has again drawn attention to subjects of much interest to Canadian agriculturists, and the particulars he has furnished and the suggestions he has made will, no doubt, receive the attention their importance deserves. This gentleman has also devoted his energies to obtaining some statistics relating to the phosphate trade, and the comparisons he is able to give as to the deposits of various countries will be very useful to those who are engaged in this growing industry in Canada.

Mr. Grahame has dealt very fully with the cattle trade, so far as it affects Scotland, and the result of his enquiries in this respect is of particular value, from the fact of the knowledge he possesses of the matters with which he deals. That part of his report relating to the success of the emigrants sent out by Lady Gordon Cathcart will be read with much pleasure both in Canada and in Scotland.

The remarks I have made in the two preceding paragraphs as to the value of the reports apply equally to those of Messrs. Foy, Connolly and Down, but it is not necessary for me to enter into any detail with regard to the many interesting subjects which they have mentioned. I will only express my satisfaction with the energy all these gentlemen have displayed in their various districts, and state that in my opinion they have rendered very useful service to the Dominion.

I am able, by the courtesy of the Board of Trade, to give the usual figures showing the emigration from England, Ireland and Scotland during the past year to Canada, as well as the foreigners who have also left British ports for the same destination.

Nationalities.	1885.	1884.
English.....	14,855	23,463
Scotch.....	2,327	3,163
Irish.....	2,670	4,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of British origin.....	19,852	31,134
Foreigners.....	3,086	5,866
Nationality not distinguished.....		43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,938	37,043
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It is only right, however, I should point out that the figures by no means represent the total emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, and that they give no adequate idea of the movement that has taken place. This is owing to the fact that a large number of people now travel by way of the United States ports, as well as by the direct lines to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. These are all entered on the Board of Trade returns, and the American returns, as emigrants, to the latter country, for the simple reason that unless they take through tickets to their destinations, no one knows to what place they are going. The ocean fares by the New York and other American lines have been very low, and there is now much greater competition for Canadian emigrants than formerly. I do not give this explanation to account for the decrease that is apparent in 1885 as compared with 1884, as the same causes were operating in both years, but it is very apparent that with each succeeding year the American lines are used to a larger extent by Canadian passengers.

The general volume of emigration has again fallen during 1885. It seems to have cycles of augmentation and of depression, corresponding more or less with times of prosperity and of dullness, and the statistics afford abundant proof of this. Different views prevail as to the causes that lead to the fluctuations that the returns display, but there is no doubt as to the fact that emigration is larger in periods of comparative prosperity, and smaller when business is not so good. Canada has, not unnaturally, participated in the decrease that the figures show, and so has every country which is included in the Board of Trade returns. There are other special reasons to account for the falling off, so far as regards Canada, but before mentioning these, I should like to point out that taking an average of years the stream of emigration to the Dominion shows a most striking advance. From 1868 to 1879 the average number of immigrants reported by the Minister of Agriculture



ture as actual settlers was 30,000 per annum. From 1880, when the office of High Commissioner was first established, to 1884 (the latest figures available), the annual average was 97,000. These statistics speak for themselves, and serve to show the increased interest that Canada is attracting in every country from which emigrants come, an augury for the future of a most satisfactory character. As a matter which affected to a serious extent emigration to every part of the Dominion last year, I must refer to the outbreak in the North-West. No person is more timid or more apprehensive than an intending emigrant, and the reports sent to this country, of an exaggerated and inaccurate nature respecting "Indian atrocities" and the "wrongs of the half-breeds," had some of the results which no doubt they were intended to serve. I did my best to correct them, and with some success, but corrections do not always reach those by whom misleading statements have been read. Still, although the rebellion was used as a handle by some of our competitors, I do not anticipate that its effects will last long, as the promptitude displayed by the Government in its suppression, and the national feeling shown by all classes of the people must prove to the public that due regard is paid in the Dominion to the maintenance of law and order, that justice is administered firmly and impartially, and that settlers have nothing to fear from disorder or lawlessness. Another thing which has affected emigration to a certain extent has been the ill-judged and misleading remarks made upon the subject at certain meetings in Canada, and in some of the journals. It appears to be overlooked that no Government and no Government agents can have any object in sending to Canada persons who are not wanted there, and who are not likely to become satisfied and happy settlers. I can safely say that every care is used to prevent the emigration of unsuitable people, on the part of your agents, and the assisted passages are only given to well recommended farm labourers and to domestic servants. Of course cases will now and again occur where deception has been practiced and undesirable emigrants have gone out, but it is most unwise to use these as a lever for a general condemnation of assisted emigration. Such instances occur in every country, even where the selection is under greater control than it is in the case of Canada. As a rule emigration is a decided advantage to any country, bringing in an accession of wealth and strength which must help in its development. A few isolated ne'er-do-wells may go out, but they soon find their level, and as a rule learn very quickly that if they want to live they must work. In the case of Canada passengers go *via* the United States as well as by the St. Lawrence, in the ordinary way as well as by assisted passages, and considering all these circumstances, it is not a matter for surprise that now and then a few emigrate who are unsuited for a colonial life. It is quite right that such cases should be investigated, but I wish to point out that the tirades against emigration they sometimes provoke, and which have ulterior objects, are made use of by our competitors, and thus, without preventing undesir-

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able emigrants now and then, tend to keep out of the country the other classes of people that are needed.

Every endeavour has been made to promote the emigration of agriculturists to Canada, not only to take up the improved farms that can be obtained in the older Provinces, but the free grants of land that are to be secured in Manitoba and the North West Territories. It is true that the numbers who have gone out have been somewhat lower than usual, but this has not been owing to any lack of effort or energy on the part of your agents. Indeed, I think, I may safely say that the class of Canadian immigrants this year is such that any country might welcome with pleasure and profit. Agriculture has been very much depressed in Great Britain during the last year, and upon this subject Mr. Dyke quotes some interesting figures. Although the crops promised better than usual, and the harvest was gathered satisfactorily, except in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, prices have been very low, and the farmers have not therefore received much benefit. But they are a very conservative class, much attached to the land, upon which they have been born and reared, and in many cases will not give up, until it is too late, and until most of their capital is gone. The increasing enquiries, however, lead me to the conclusion that the advantages of the Dominion, made known by the thorough circulation of information upon the subject, are beginning to receive consideration, and I look to a largely increasing emigration of the farmers of Great Britain. The proposals that are being made on all sides for the relief of the agricultural interests, in the shape of the reform of local taxation, the removal of restrictions upon the sale and tenure of land, and other remedies, may delay the movement, but I believe that during the next few years many farmers will look to Canada as affording a new home for themselves and their families under the British flag. The opportunities that the country offers to hard-working farm labourers have been made widely known, and I trust that largely increasing numbers may take advantage of them. The difficulty, however, is found in the expense, and many therefore, instead of going to the Colonies, where there are such excellent openings for them, migrate to the towns and swell the ranks of the unemployed, whose condition is now attracting much attention. The Australian Colonies of Queensland and New South Wales recognize the importance of this class of people and offer many facilities to them. To the former they are taken free of cost, and a very low rate is also in operation to the latter, so it will be seen that they compete with Canada upon most favourable terms. I shall have occasion to mention this matter again later on. It is a matter of regret that more domestic servants have not gone to Canada. They are, however, very much in demand in Great Britain, and for good servants high wages are paid. The great scarcity of servants is also felt in Australasia, which not only offers them free passages, but the prospect of high wages, and in both these respects the position of Canada is not favourable for competition. Besides, those Colonies charter ships for their conveyance, so that the

young women are under the charge of Government matrons, a supervision that affords satisfaction not only to their friends, but to the societies and to the ladies who are interested in the work. There are also homes at the ports of debarkation, and the supervision is kept up until the emigrants are placed in satisfactory situations. It will be seen, therefore, that in every respect Australia is more attractive than Canada for domestic servants, and if it is desired to obtain a larger share of this emigration it will be necessary to offer greater advantages than those now in force.

With regard to mechanics, general labourers and navvies, persons following these callings have been discouraged from proceeding to the Dominion, and the benefit of the assisted passages has not been given to them. I can quite understand that the depression from which Canada has been suffering in connection with other countries, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has thrown such a number of men upon the labour markets, renders it wise to discourage for the present such emigration, but I hope that ere long this necessity will pass away.

I have not neglected to bring before the country the advantages that exist in the Dominion for the investment of capital, not only in developing the mineral and lumber resources, but in land and in manufactures, and in these days of a dearth of good dividend paying securities, the matter will no doubt attract more attention than it has hitherto done.

The signs of an increasing emigration to Canada, both from Great Britain and from Europe, are most encouraging, although they may not be realized immediately. The enquiries for pamphlets, maps, and general information continue to be numerous, and hardly a week passes without lectures being given in various districts, the subject being the Dominion. This is brought about not only by the desire to obtain knowledge, but from an inclination to impart it which is felt by gentlemen who have recently visited Canada. In this connection, the members of the British Association play an important part and are rendering great service, and the effect of the meeting in Montreal will be experienced for many years to come. Then there are the letters that are continually appearing in the press from settlers who have gone from Great Britain within the past few years, and who are anxious to disseminate news as to the progress they have made, and to give their advice to those they recommend to follow their example. The press also now appears to be better informed about Canada's development, and devotes more space to it, a very good proof that such news is not unpalatable to the readers. The measure of success that has attended the experiment of settling persons from the east end of London in the North-West Territories, and the thriving aspect of the Crofters' settlement at Moosomin, have their effect upon the public and lead to much enquiry. But above all it is the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway which encourages the belief in the rapid growth of immigration to Canada. Not only does

it open up the great fertile belt, as a field for settlement that cannot be excelled, but it affords to Canada the means of reaching markets in the east, in China, Japan, India and Australasia, which it has never possessed before. This in itself should stimulate the industries of the country, and the settlement of the lands its construction has opened up, will not only find employment for many thousands annually of those engaged in farming, but in the other trades and callings which always follow in the wake of agriculture. The enquiries I receive by no means relate exclusively to the Prairie Provinces, and the pamphlets circulated from this office relate to all the Provinces. Therefore, if an applicant asks for a pamphlet respecting Manitoba, he gets one also that deals with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has caused much attention to be given to British Columbia, and information is now being frequently asked for respecting its mineral, lumber and other resources. The difficulty hitherto has been the cost of reaching it, and I hope this will be borne in mind when the line is opened, and through trains begin to run. The somewhat unfavourable seasons that have been experienced in the North-West during the past two or three years have been much exaggerated in this country, but I am satisfied that the experience that is being gained by the settlers will in a short time enable them to overcome many of the difficulties that now appear, and that the country will then attract many more emigrants than it does now. In addition to the admirable pamphlets prepared under the direction of your Department, which are now being circulated, I am arranging for the distribution of large numbers of the special reports that have been prepared by Professor Sheldon, Professor Fream, and Professor Tanner, who are recognized as authorities upon agricultural matters in this country, and whose statements command attention. These pamphlets have been prepared after special visits to Canada on more than one occasion, and are much sought after. Professor Fream has also recently written an article upon the agriculture of Canada in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,—that in the July number dealing with the prairie, and that in October with the Eastern Provinces. They have been spoken of as the most comprehensive papers that have yet been written upon the subject, and it gives me much pleasure to pay a tribute to their excellence.

There is a great deal of distress prevailing in Great Britain just now. It affects principally the large towns, and is caused not only by the depression that exists in the manufacturing industries, but by the migration of farm labourers and their sons to which I have before referred, brought about by the attraction of higher wages, and by the saving farmers have to effect, by machinery and various means, to enable them to compete with agricultural importations. There is a general and a growing feeling that some large and comprehensive scheme of emigration is required to provide a remedy for the existing state of things.

More than twenty emigration societies exist in the metropolis and in the Provinces, but the work they perform is more or less limited by want of funds, and is confined chiefly to the spread of knowledge respecting the Colonies. The matter, it is well known, has been under the consideration of the Government, and I have just been informed that the Government propose to establish an Immigrants' Information Office, subsidized from the Imperial Treasury, to disseminate under the direction of the Colonial Office information of a reliable nature respecting the Colonies upon all matters interesting to emigrants. I have promised to give such an office my cordial co-operation and support, and I believe that results of a most important nature will follow from its organization. The British and Colonial Emigration Society has now, in view of the distress, been revived. It will be remembered that it has in times past done very useful work, and I have recently attended two meetings at the Mansion House to discuss the question. It is proposed to send a deputation to the Government to invite their assistance, and to appeal also to the public for funds to carry out a scheme of emigration. A resolution has also been passed urging the formation of local committees, to collect funds, and to aid and co-operate with the central organization. I cannot, of course, say what success will attend the movement, but it appears to me certain that before long the Government will be compelled by force of public opinion to deal with the matter. It does seem a pity that difficulties should be experienced here from a superabundant population and by the scarcity of land, when in Canada there is superabundant land and a comparative scarcity of population. I need hardly say that I shall watch any scheme that may be arranged, and shall be careful to retain the selection of any emigrants who may be sent out. There can be no doubt that if the necessary funds are forthcoming a scheme could be arranged which would be beneficial in its results both to the people sent out, to the Mother Country, and the colonies.

It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the valuable assistance that has been afforded to the Dominion in regard to emigration by the Rev. J. Bridger, the Organizing Secretary of the Emigration Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. It is very well known, and I am glad to be able to say that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is also evincing the same interest in the matter that was shown by his lamented predecessor, and the same remark will apply to the clergy generally. The ladies and gentlemen concerned in the emigration of children to Canada, have also been very active, and I would especially mention Miss Macpherson, Miss Rye, Mrs. Bird, Dr. Barnardo, and others. The Women's Emigration Society and other institutions interested in the emigration of single women, have also been continuing their efforts, although they have been hampered by the facts recorded in a preceding paragraph.

I am glad to notice that during the past year the United States have decided to discontinue the publication of the statistics of the so-called emigration from

Canada, on account of their inaccurate and admittedly incorrect nature. These figures did much injury to Canadian interests, for people asked, and not unnaturally, "what is the use of going to Canada if so many people are leaving there for the United States?" And this feeling was strengthened by the fact of the statements receiving the support of a portion of the Canadian press. However, this difficulty has now been removed, and I have no doubt it is largely owing to the careful and exhaustive investigations that were made into the allegations by your Department.

Special efforts have been made to circulate the advantages of Canada on the Continent in the past year, and Mr. Dyke gives some interesting details of the methods that have been adopted under my direction to effect this desirable object. That it has been successful is proved by the largely increased numbers of passengers upon whom commissions have been paid to the steamship agents, as such payments are only made when the arrival of the emigrants at Winnipeg has been certified by the Government Agent there. Another proof is found in the settlement of accounts between the Post Office Department of Canada, Germany, France, and Switzerland. The balance is always against Canada, showing not only an increasing connection between the countries, and that more money is sent from Canada than is received, but that the settlers sending the remittances must be prospering, as otherwise they could not do so. The largely increasing correspondence that is being received also demonstrates the interest that is being felt for the Dominion, and the formation of German, Swiss, and Scandinavian colonies in the North-West will also prove magnets that must attract other settlers, both from the continent and the United States. Although the question of the Antwerp Exhibition is being dealt with in a separate report, it is only right for me to remark here that it has been most useful as a channel for circulating a knowledge of the resources and capabilities of Canada on the continent. The display made of the wealth of the fisheries, minerals, agriculture, and the forests, as well as the manufactures that were shown, attracted universal attention, not only among the press of all the neighbouring countries, but among the visitors, and many thousands of pamphlets were asked for and given to people who probably had but a limited perception of where Canada was situated and the prospects that it afforded for successful settlement. Its effects upon the trade of the Dominion will also be widely felt, and as there is direct steam communication between Canada and Belgium, I look forward to a good return for the money expended in an extension of emigration and in additional trade between the two countries.

Advantage was again taken of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Preston to display specimens of the agricultural produce of Canada, and as usual the stand was a centre of attraction among the agricultural visitors, who made a critical examination of the grain, flour, grasses, etc., and very

highly praised them. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also honoured the stand of the Canadian Government with a prolonged visit, and appeared to be much interested in its contents. Messrs. Dyke and Grahame were in charge of the stand under my direction, and I would refer to the remarks they have made upon the subject. The opportunity was utilized to distribute special pamphlets that had been prepared, and some very interesting comments upon the occasion have appeared in the press, and are quoted by Mr. Dyke. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company also had a stand at Preston containing some valuable and interesting exhibits, and I believe that His Royal Highness showed again the deep interest he takes in Canadian matters by calling to inspect the produce. The company have also taken the opportunity of exhibiting on a smaller scale at several other country shows throughout the Kingdom, and I am sure with advantage to the railway, and also to the Dominion, and I have to thank the Immigration Department for the readiness with which on every occasion they have been prepared to distribute the pamphlets published by your Department.

It is somewhat premature perhaps to speak of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition that is to be held this year, but I am glad to observe the activity that is being shown in every province to ensure the adequate representation of the Dominion on that occasion. The space allotted to us already exceeds that granted to any other colony or to India, and I trust that the Canadian court will in every way be worthy of the great resources and capabilities of the country. It is very desirable that exhibits should be despatched in good time, and I know that this is engaging your serious attention. The opening will take place early in May, and I am not without hope that the Canadian exhibit will then be quite ready and in good order. The exhibition is sure to be a most eventful occurrence in the history of the colonies, and they will have an opportunity of displaying to the world their extent and their manifold resources. The great effects will be to encourage emigration and to stimulate trade, and Canada must bear in mind the necessity of retaining the position of premier colony, which she now enjoys. It is unnecessary for me to enter at any length into the objects and probable results of the exhibition, as I explained them so fully both in public and to yourself during my visit last summer, and the importance of the occasion which I then pointed out appears, I must say, to have been fully recognized and grasped in every part of the country. I may add, however, that the Queen has recently consented to become the patroness of the exhibition, and that it derives great importance from the fact that it will be held in the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, an occasion of rejoicing both in the colonies and in the Mother Country. The Prince of Wales is the President of the Royal Commission, of which I have the honour to be a member.

I now propose to give some quotations from the Import Returns of Great Britain for the past year, on subjects that are of importance to the agricultural community of Canada. I intend to make a general report on the trade of Great

Britain so far as it concerns the Dominion later on, to the Secretary of State, but in the meantime a few remarks respecting the imports of farm and dairy produce, properly form a part of this communication.

The following figures show the total import of live animals into Great Britain for the last three years, and the value in sterling they represented:—

Animals.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
					£	£	£
Oxen and bulis..	Denmark.....	60,834	42,746	30,211	1,219,858	856,260	593,101
	Germany.....	28,182	17,310	14,273	601,625	346,200	272,863
	Spain.....	23,485	17,482	12,757	438,098	327,409	233,354
	Canada.....	51,732	59,054	64,443	1,115,470	1,260,465	1,292,535
	United States.....	155,040	139,213	137,324	3,538,523	3,316,567	3,101,592
	Other countries.....	48,131	33,891	22,852	1,010,220	724,552	465,740
	Total.....		367,404	309,696	281,860	7,923,794	6,831,453
Cows.....	Denmark.....	50,696	44,167	31,460	992,754	867,539	614,464
	Canada.....	1,166	1,977	4,019	24,159	40,351	80,898
	United States.....	68	487	507	1,596	10,700	10,395
	Other countries.....	8,111	14,683	9,408	165,440	283,383	172,947
	Total.....		60,041	61,314	45,394	1,183,949	1,201,973
Calves.....	Denmark.....	8,309	9,349	6,019	34,308	38,393	22,093
	Holland.....	33,939	41,349	38,499	160,694	196,917	180,803
	Canada.....	41	52	94	137	122	248
	United States.....	5	3	2	12	9	7
	Other countries.....	4,823	3,739	1,207	25,839	22,123	5,993
	Total.....		47,117	54,492	45,861	220,790	257,569
Sheep and lambs	Denmark.....	125,439	95,234	79,475	264,044	187,794	129,322
	Germany.....	488,428	501,509	325,553	1,039,497	1,065,560	674,279
	Holland.....	217,124	204,563	252,144	576,560	588,117	626,667
	Canada.....	93,863	60,898	39,725	215,742	125,841	80,130
	United States.....	89,883	30,786	11,829	211,555	74,645	29,801
	Other countries.....	101,758	52,053	42,201	209,915	109,750	84,912
	Total.....		1,115,695	945,043	750,927	2,517,333	2,149,707
Swine.....	Denmark.....	3,725	.....	251	15,970	.....	707
	Holland.....	28,412	17,021	15,777	93,918	54,597	60,735
	Canada.....	2	75	.....	6	149	.....
	United States.....	1	17	57	5	11	144
	Other countries.....	6,723	9,328	437	23,231	29,416	1,662
	Total.....		38,863	26,441	16,522	133,130	84,173
Total of Animals, living.....					11,978,996	10,524,875	8,735,392

In the first instance it is necessary for me to quote the countries from which imports of live stock are entirely prohibited; those from which cattle are allowed to enter freely and to be moved about, subject only to the same restrictions as those imposed upon British cattle; and those from which cattle require to be slaughtered at the port of landing. Canada, of course, comes within the second named category.



(1.) Prohibited countries:—Austria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, France, and, with certain exceptions, Belgium and Germany.

(2.) Landing permitted without restriction:—Canada, Norway, Iceland, and, with certain restrictions, Denmark and Sweden.

(3.) Landing permitted subject to slaughter on landing:—All other countries.

It will be observed from the figures quoted above that there has been a continuous decrease in the total number of oxen and bulls imported since 1883, and that this reduction has affected every country except Canada, which alone shows an increase each year. In the case of sheep there is a large decrease in the imports from Canada (and the same remark applies generally, excepting to Holland), but not so large as that from the United States. Since 1883 the sheep imported from that country have fallen off from 89,083 to 11,829, while Canada's proportion has fallen from 93,863 to 39,725. I would refer especially to the reports of Mr. Dyke and Mr. Grahame, and particularly to the remarks of the former on the question of the importation of sheep. One thing is certain from the figures I have quoted, *i. e.*, that there is a very large market in England for live stock, and there seems to be no reason why Canada should not have a larger share of it than she has at present.

A new Order for regulating the imports of foreign cattle came into force in June last and contained some additional restrictions, one of which affected Canadian interests, but its operation was not apparent until the beginning of the winter trade from Halifax. By the third section of Article 28 of the Order, cattle were only permitted to land without undergoing quarantine or slaughter under condition that "the vessel had not within one month before taking on board the animals imported, entered any port or ports in any other country, other than in Her Majesty's possessions in North America, or in Norway, or in Iceland, or in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man, or in Denmark, or in Sweden." The effect of this section was to prevent a vessel which had started from a United States port taking on board at Halifax a cargo of cattle for Great Britain, without rendering the animals liable to slaughter at the port of landing. A cargo of cattle arrived at Glasgow in December by the Allan steamship "Carthaginian." The animals were taken on board at Halifax, but as the vessel had started from a United States port they were not allowed to land in the first place. The Privy Council, however, agreed upon my representations to allow them to be landed on the shore as a special case. I then brought the general question under the notice of the Privy Council authorities, but although in the first instance they were not disposed to modify the Order in question, the explanations and arguments I was able to bring before them induced their Lordships to subsequently agree to my request, and an amending Order was issued on the 16th January, 1886, adding the

United States to the section in the first Order, thus removing the difficulty to which I had called attention. I beg to quote, for the information of the Government, a copy of my letter to the Privy Council :

“16th December, 1885.

“DEAR SIR,—I called to see you on Saturday with reference to the arrival at Glasgow of the Allan steamer “*Carthaginian*” with a cargo of cattle from Halifax. Some objection was raised to allowing the cattle to land, in accordance with the regulations governing the arrival of Canadian stock. The reason alleged was that section 3 of clause 28 of the Foreign Animals Order of 1885 had not been complied with. In your absence I saw Professor Duguid, who informed me that the matter was under consideration, and that an endeavour would be made to permit the animals from the “*Carthaginian*” to be landed. I was pleased to receive a telegram from Mr. Cope the same evening, stating that the necessary authority had been given.

“My object in now writing is, in the first place, to thank Professor Duguid and Mr. Cope for the trouble they were good enough to take in the matter, and also to bring under your notice the section of the clause of the Privy Council Order under which the difficulty arose. It reads as follows: ‘That the vessel has not, within one month before taking them on board, or at any time since taking on board the animals imported, entered any port or place in any country other than in Her Majesty’s possessions in North America, or in Norway, or in Iceland, or in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man, or in Denmark, or in Sweden.’

“It will be within your knowledge that the St. Lawrence navigation closes towards the end of November, and that from that time until the middle of April the larger portion of the export and import trade of the Dominion is carried on by way of the ports of Halifax and St. John. Circumstances, however, prevent most of the steamers getting full cargoes at those places, and they therefore make one of the United States ports their destination or starting point, calling at Halifax and St. John to discharge and pick up cargo on the outward and homeward voyages. Considerable expense has been incurred by the Government in making arrangements at Halifax for the export of cattle, and the trade is one that is expected to grow to much larger proportions than at present, as the agriculturists of the Dominion have been devoting much time and expense to stock raising during the last few years. If, however, the Order in question is not modified, I fear that the export cattle trade of Canada in the winter season will be seriously affected, if not entirely destroyed, as any animals that might be sent from Halifax in a ship starting from an American port would have to be slaughtered at the port of landing, in the same way as those from the United States, although Canada is free from any contagious cattle diseases. This, I feel sure, would be regarded with considerable disfavour in Canada, and the matter would be sure to give rise to much discussion. Then, again, cattle are loaded upon the upper or main deck, and the vessels carrying them require to be well ballasted, which ballast, as a rule, is partly obtained, and delay consequently saved, by securing cargoes from the United States. I would venture to point out, also, that sufficient protection seems to be given by the first section of clause 28, which states that the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine is subject to the provision:—

“That the vessel in which they are imported has not within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than in Her Majesty’s possessions in North America, or in Norway, or in Iceland, or in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man, or (subject to the second condition of this article) in Denmark or in Sweden.”

“The prevailing opinion among shippers is that it would be of much convenience, and in no way lessen the protection the section in question affords, if

the time could be reduced from one month to twenty-one days, but so much stress has not been laid upon this point as upon the abolition of the third section of the article.

"I beg that you will be so good as to place this communication before the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and I venture to hope that their Lordships may, in the interests of the winter cattle trade of Canada, be able to favourably consider my request for the modification of the Foreign Animals Order, by rescinding section 3 of clause 28, so far as Canada is concerned, and by permitting cattle from the Dominion to be received in Great Britain in a vessel coming from the United States, under the restrictions imposed by the first section of the same clause.

Believe me, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

C. LENNOX PEEL, Esq., C.B.,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.  
Privy Council Office, S. W.

The measures taken by your Department for the extirpation of sheep scab, appear to have been very successful, as not a single cargo infected with that disease has been imported during 1885.

The condition of the farmers of England in connection with live stock, will be interesting to Canadian agriculturists, and I cannot do better than quote an extract from the "Summary of the results of the agricultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland," recently issued by the Imperial Government:—

"Turning now to the various kinds of live stock in Great Britain, it is satisfactory to find that there is a noteworthy increase in cattle. Sheep and lambs show a proportionately smaller addition, but in pigs there is a considerable decrease. There is also a further decline of 14,000 in agricultural horses, accounted for in the same manner as was the reduction in the numbers of this class in 1884, compared with the previous year, namely, the diminished need of them owing to the smaller quantity of land under corn crops and the more general use of steam applied to agricultural cultivation, enabling the farmers thus to economize labour. The deficiency is, however, not made up, as was then the case, by the increase in unbroken horses and mares, returned as kept solely for breeding, which have only increased by about 9,000. The imports of foreign horses in 1884 increased in number over those of 1883, and so far in the present year this position has been proportionately maintained, while the exports have declined. There is, however, a great difference between the value per head of horses imported and those exported, the former averaging in 1884 £19 17s. 2d., while those last mentioned averaged £58 7s. 1d. each.

"As regards horned cattle, the numbers exhibit an important increase in each of the several classes, the total number being now 6,597,964, or 328,823 (equal to 5.2 per cent.) more than in 1884, and 632,185 (or 10.7 per cent.) more than in 1883, the figures of the present year being the largest yet recorded for cattle in these returns. Cows and heifers in milk or in calf, have increased in Great Britain by 139,334, or 5.8 per cent. Other cattle of two years of age and above number 1,465,505, or 5.7 per cent. more, and young cattle have increased by 110,317 or 4.4 per cent.

"The increase in milking cows appears, from the reports, to be due to more general recognition of the value of dairy farming; that it is, at any rate, a fairly profitable branch of agriculture, especially where the proximity of large centres of

population or of railways provide available markets for the disposal of the produce. The large number of young cattle would appear to have followed in usual course that of the class just noticed, while the addition to two-year-old cattle at the period of the annual census is ascribed by the officers to the continued preference for rearing and feeding live stock instead of corn growing, and there is occasional mention confirming it, in respect to England, that farms lately in the hands of owners have been re-let and stocked. In many counties, however, the low prices lately obtainable have, it appears, induced farmers who have sufficient capital, to hold over large numbers in the hope of improved market value, and this is said to have materially increased the numbers in such localities.

"Sheep and lambs, taken together, show this year an increase of 466,000 over the numbers in 1884, distributed in an addition to sheep of one year and above of 152,700 and of 313,500 to sheep under one year, the total number being now 26,534,000.

"In reference to the relatively small increase in sheep shown in the Returns for Great Britain, not quite 1 per cent., it may be remarked that sheep in Scotland have suffered a decline of 29,000 as compared with last year, while the increase in the number of lambs is only about 3,000, and in many of the Eastern Counties of England, notably those of Lincoln, Norfolk, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, the diminution in sheep has been proportionately as great. The collectors mention the scarcity of keep in the early part of the year, compelling farmers to dispose of their sheep, as one of the main causes which have contributed to it, but that agricultural depression and the low prices obtainable have also been in some localities important factors in the result. Following closely upon the large increase of last year a similar increase could hardly have been expected.

"The lambing season is stated to have been generally favourable, and it seems that this has in a few districts prevented the appearance of a still larger number in the Returns, for, lambs being ready earlier for market, farmers were induced to realize their value. There are counties where severe losses have been sustained owing to wet and cold weather in the spring, in hilly districts and in Scotland, where large numbers died from exposure and insufficient food. In the County of Inverness no less than 15,000 sheep and lambs were disposed of in a few localities where land has been converted to purposes other than to agriculture. Fluke or liver rot is also referred to as being partly a reason of decrease in this country.

"There is a further decline of 181,000, or 7 per cent., in the number of pigs in Great Britain, the total number being now 2,403,000. The prevalence of swine-fever in a great many counties is stated to have caused serious loss, and to have thus been the chief source of the decrease, but the collectors cite also the competition of foreign bacon and pork as contributing to it, notwithstanding the cheapness of pig food. Although the quantities of this description of meat imported in 1884 were less than those in 1883, it appears that in the first eight months of the present year the total importation of bacon, hams, and pork from all countries has amounted to 3,068,792 cwts., which is in excess of the imports of the same period in 1884 by 522,441 cwts.

"The number of poultry in Great Britain, as returned in 1885, exclusive of those kept in towns or by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land, is 15,963,000 as compared with 16,061,000 in 1884, a decrease of 98,000 on the total of the several kinds of poultry included in the returns. It was pointed out in last year's report that the number of poultry in Ireland exceeded that in England, and as the numbers in Ireland have since increased by over 1,000,000, the contrast thus alluded to is still more remarkable.

"It, appears probable, however, that in Great Britain the figures do not, in some counties, even approximately, represent the actual number kept, as the officers direct attention to the untrustworthy character of many of the returns in this respect. It is mentioned that farmers are very unwilling to give these details when asked to do so, and will not take any pains to insert them correctly in the Schedules.

"These returns as to poultry may, however, improve when it is found that no injury is sustained by those who give fairly accurate information. In comparing the numbers returned in England and Ireland respectively, it should be remembered that the Irish returns embrace poultry kept by occupiers of all holdings, whereas those obtained for Great Britain include only such as are furnished by occupiers of a quarter of an acre of ground or more."

"As regards live stock in Ireland, horses have increased from 480,846 in 1884 to 491,117 in 1885. The several descriptions of cattle are also greater in number.

"Milking cows and heifers show an increase of 61,026 or 4.5 per cent. over 1884. Other cattle, two years old and above, are more by 27,582 or nearly 3 per cent., and young cattle have advanced from 1,834,906 to 1,862,782 or 1.5 per cent., making the total number of cattle 4,228,751 or 2.8 per cent. more than last year.

"Sheep and lambs have both increased. The numbers are together 3,477,840 or 234,268 over 188, the number of sheep being now 2,138,298, and of lambs 1,339,542.

"Pigs, on the other hand, are fewer by 2.8 per cent., as there are this year only 1,269,122 against 1,306,195 in 1884, a decrease of 37,073.

"The number of poultry has increased from 12,746,000 in 1884 to 13,849,000 in 1885.

The following are the imports of wheat, meal and flour, for the last three years, with the values thereof:—

## WHEAT.

From	Quantities.			Value.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Russia .....	13,293,358	5,401,964	11,986,359	6,265,477	2,126,660	4,461,722
Germany .....	2,871,095	1,090,368	1,982,772	1,456,648	480,753	796,823
France .....	9,498	19,023	2,662	4,384	5,550	952
Turkey .....	1,128,074	503,926	652,897	497,041	186,266	230,715
Roumania .....	403,937	687	410,004	167,538	211	144,938
Egypt .....	1,174,391	999,578	109,983	521,613	344,950	38,320
United States—						
On the Atlantic .....	14,259,195	14,321,320	10,171,206	7,217,951	6,193,553	4,157,808
On the Pacific .....	11,806,637	8,284,810	14,107,513	6,155,716	3,727,542	5,724,049
Chili .....	2,310,126	1,055,964	1,623,215	1,134,289	437,338	639,105
British East Indies .....	11,243,497	8,009,909	12,101,963	5,263,255	3,175,425	4,530,699
Australasia .....	2,691,614	4,897,766	5,279,230	1,369,957	2,094,381	2,173,466
British North America .....	1,798,056	1,757,406	1,745,542	908,973	753,587	716,829
Other countries .....	1,030,966	771,277	1,280,455	472,946	298,805	456,587
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,080,444</b>	<b>47,113,998</b>	<b>61,453,801</b>	<b>31,434,888</b>	<b>19,825,021</b>	<b>24,066,013</b>

## WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

Germany .....	1,928,769	1,746,514	1,415,046	1,403,581	1,182,591	876,074
France .....	163,898	154,349	187,097	127,603	109,543	114,613
Austrian Territories .....	1,736,900	1,562,379	1,816,231	1,676,639	1,309,908	1,415,833
United States .....	11,270,919	10,340,567	11,728,468	8,229,648	6,728,836	6,823,257
British North America .....	469,460	688,925	280,479	345,222	457,469	164,864
Other countries .....	723,584	610,784	407,891	535,551	377,663	256,867
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,293,529</b>	<b>15,103,518</b>	<b>15,835,192</b>	<b>12,318,144</b>	<b>10,166,010</b>	<b>9,651,508</b>

The average price of wheat per quarter, since 1870, has been as follows :—

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1870.....	46 11	1874.....	55 9	1878.....	46 5	1882.....	45 1
1871.....	56 8	1875.....	45 2	1879.....	43 10	1883.....	41 7
1872.....	57 0	1876.....	46 2	1880.....	44 4	1884.....	35 8
1873.....	58 8	1877.....	56 9	1881.....	45 4	1885.....	32 10

The highest weekly average in 1885 was 38s. 1d., and the lowest 30s. 2d. The mean average, 32s. 10d., is the lowest that has prevailed for 125 years past.

The following are the remarks of the "Mark Lane Express," on the crops of 1885 :—

"The home yield of wheat in 1885, instead of being a great crop, turned out to be a little better than average, but not equal to the crop of 1884. Messrs. Segar and Tunnicliffe, in their annual report, say that the wheat crops of 1885 throughout Western Europe had the benefit of an exceedingly favourable winter, so much so, in fact, that an ungenial spring did not greatly reduce the outturn, which reached a good average in quantity. The quality and condition were not uniformly good, the rains of September having injured a great portion of the English wheat crop, which was gathered from the smallest acreage on record. In America, owing to a thoroughly unpropitious season, the winter wheat crop suffered severely, alike in the Eastern and Pacific States, and the yield has been estimated at only two-thirds of an average. Spring wheat, however, was not largely deficient. Russia, Chili and Australia had more or less unsatisfactory results; while India, with an increased acreage and improving facilities for transport, has been of more importance than ever. When the enormous deficiency in America became an accomplished fact, and it appeared probable that other countries had also a short yield, some confidence in an advance being established was generally expressed; Russia and India, however, have both exported freely during the autumn, and thus cancelled any requirements that might have resulted from the absence of the usual American supplies.

"The operation of the increased import duties on the continent is evidently to render France and Germany nearly independent of foreign importations during the greater part of the year. This object is effected on the basis of an enhanced price for home grown produce, which, however, does not seem to be high enough to satisfy the French agricultural interests, as a further increase in the duty is under consideration. If the crops of France or Germany prove really insufficient for the requirements of each country, a very considerable importation would appear to be probable just before harvest, its extent being determined by the prospects of the ripening crops.

"The practical effect of these restrictions is to leave the United Kingdom almost the only constant buyer from exporting countries. The large depreciation in silver during the past few months has, no doubt, enabled India to market a great quantity of wheat at prices, as reckoned in sterling, which appeared impossible previously. If there is no material advance in silver it seems likely that the new crop, available in a few months' time, will be quite as freely offered as it can be disposed of. With the exception of the American visible supply, which is large beyond precedent, there is no considerable accumulation of stocks abroad; but ample supplies are available in our own ports, while farmers show few signs of lessening their deliveries materially. The seed time in western Europe has been

generally favourable, though too wet in some parts of England. Australia reports the probability of a reduced yield."

I also quote the remarks of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council in regard to the acreage of corn crops in Great Britain in 1885:—

"With regard to the details of particular crops in Great Britain, the most noticeable features, as regards corn crops, apart from the decrease in the total, seem to be that there is considerable diminution of the area under wheat and an increase in that under barley and oats. The total quantity of land returned under wheat in the present year is 2,478,000 acres, or 198,000 acres (equal to 7·4 per cent. less) than in 1884, and a decrease of 134,800 acres (or 5·2 per cent.), as compared with 1883, when the breadth was less than had previously been recorded. The diminution of the area under wheat in 1885 is almost unanimously stated by the collectors to have been caused by the low prices obtainable for this grain in the autumn and winter of 1884, as the seed time was generally of a highly favourable character in most localities.

"They observe, likewise, that the tendency among farmers to devote more land year after year to breeding and grazing stock, as offering prospects of better results, has again greatly influenced the more limited acreage of this cereal in all districts where the nature of the soil and climate do not generally promise the probability of large crops, and the returns in the aggregate confirm the correctness of their statements. In reference to one or two counties, it is added that, were it not for the imperative requirement of straw, in which farmers still find an inducement to grow wheat, its diminution would there have been greater even than it is.

"The result, as shown in the falling off just referred to, appears to have been in great measure anticipated, inasmuch as early in the present year the estimates formed by some agricultural authorities predicted that in consequence of the unremunerative prices that had been recently obtainable for wheat, and in view, moreover, of the very large supplies of foreign wheat which are known to be available for export to this country, a reduction of more than 10 per cent. in the extent sown with winter wheat in England might this year be expected, but that it was possible some of this deficiency might be recovered in the further area to be sown during the spring. So far, therefore, the result is in tolerable agreement with the early published opinions, and it is apparently only the natural outcome of a series of untoward harvests in Europe thus stimulating production all over the world, in combination with abundant crops, and, particularly, where this country is concerned, with the more than average yield of the harvest of 1884 in Great Britain, which there now seems every reason to expect will be repeated in the present year.

"The diminution shown in the acreage under wheat this year has been general in its distribution throughout Great Britain. In the County of Lincoln, however, there is an increase of 2,800 acres. In three other counties in England, and the same number in Wales and Scotland respectively, where the usual area under this crop in these counties is, however, relatively small, its cultivation has been maintained, but the total increase in them altogether amounts to only 1,300 acres.

"In three divisions of the Kingdom the proportionate falling off from the average of the preceeding year is, for England, 72 per cent.; Wales, 4·3 per cent.; and Scotland, 19·7 per cent. The disfavour into which wheat growing has come with farmers in Great Britain is especially evident in the agricultural returns, in which, although the acreage has fluctuated, yet commencing with 1871, its gradual contraction, in alternate years, is very noticeable.

"The area under barley in 1885 was 2,257,000 acres. This is an increase of about 88,000 acres, or 4·1 per cent. as compared with 1884; but it is to be observed that the present year's acreage is 34,000 acres, or 1·5 per cent. less than the acreage of 1883, and there are fewer acres by 165,000 than the average of the previous 10 years.

"Oats were sown on 2,940,000 acres, or 0·9 per cent. in excess of 1884. With the exception of the year 1883, however, it is a larger breadth than has been turned under this crop in any other year since these statistics have been collected. The substitution of barley, and to a smaller extent of oats for wheat, is, frequently, ascribed to the more remunerative prices obtainable for both these cereals.

"The acreage under rye shows an increase, compared with 1884, of 3,800, acres entirely in England. It is an unimportant crop, however, in this country. Beans have decreased by 12,000 acres, while peas correspond closely with the area so occupied last year. It is to be feared though that, owing to the dry season, the crop will this year have been picked from a smaller acreage.

"Altogether the total area under corn crops, in 1885, is thus brought up to 8,392,000 acres, or 92,700 acres short of that in 1884, a decrease of 1·1 per cent., the average area of the preceding 10 years having been 8,967,000 acres, or 575,000 more."

The following is an extract from the same report on the subject of wheat growing in India:—

"In respect to our possessions in India, a memorandum on the Indian wheat crop of the season of 1884-85, issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India, has been received, stating that the area under wheat and the outturn during the year 1884-85 could be estimated with some approach to accuracy in the Provinces of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Berars, which taken together, comprise, in ordinary years, three-quarters of the total area of wheat cultivation in India. In the remaining one-fourth, which is contained in Bengal and in the Native States of the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, Mysore, Kalsmeir, and Baroda, the figures are less trustworthy, owing to the absence of any organized agency for testing area or outturn.

"The normal area under wheat during the last few years in India is believed, according to the latest estimates to be about 26,000,000 acres, of which the average outturn is estimated roughly at 7,135 tons or 33,296,666 quarters of 480 lbs.

"The total area cultivated in the year under review, which was exceptionally favourable for wheat, is estimated to have been approximately 2,620,223 acres, with a yield of about 7,713,096 tons or 35,994,448 quarters. The following figures show the respective actual area and outturn of the Provinces above mentioned in 1884-85 and the area of average years.

"In the Punjab the area sown was 7,381,400 acres, the estimated normal area under wheat being 7,000,000 acres. The yield of 1885 is put at 2,857,099 tons or 13,333,000 quarters, this estimated outturn being calculated from that of the average of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the last named Provinces the area of the present year was ascertained to be 5,298,026 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 2,100,000 tons, or 9,800,000 quarters. The average area so occupied appears to be 5,600,000 acres.

"In the Central Provinces there were, in 1885, 3,700,000 acres under wheat, or 300,000 acres less than the normal area. The produce of the present year's acreage is estimated at 817,857 tons, or 3,816,000 quarters. In Bombay the area is 2,670,000 acres, or 1,070,000 acres in excess of the average area grown. The estimated yield, calculated upon that of the average of the Central Provinces, is given as 590,183 tons, or 2,754,000 quarters.

"The Berars have an area of 819,057 acres, with an estimated outturn for this year of 135,770 tons, or 633,000 quarters. The normal area occupied by wheat is estimated at 700,000 acres.

"The latest estimates as to the area and outturn for Bengal and the Native States show that the aggregate estimated area under wheat in 1885 was 7,751,740 acres, and that the estimated yield amounts to 1,212,187 tons, or 5,656,000 quarters. The average total area on which this crop is sown being 7,208,000 acres.

"With regard to the prospects of the several Provinces, the reports in April added little to the information given in the previous months, from which the con-



clusion may be drawn that the wheat harvest has on the whole yielded a fair average outturn. There was, however, reason to fear that injury had recently been caused to the wheat on the threshing floors of the Punjab, where the wheat harvest is later than elsewhere, by the abnormal rain which had fallen in May.

"It is added that the statistics before the Government of India tend to prove that the agricultural population so far from having, as is sometimes asserted, suffered from any diminution caused in the food supply by the export of wheat, have, on the contrary, derived considerable benefit in the higher price which they have received for wheat, in the place of which they would, to some extent, have had to grow cheaper grains or non-edible crops. It has been proved in Oudh, for instance, that the ordinary amount of cheaper grains required by the people has still been kept in the Province, but that the value of the grain exports has been nearly doubled by the development of the wheat trade. In the north-western Provinces it is reported that nearly a million acres have been brought under cultivation within the last five years, but that the area under other food crops has not only not diminished but has actually increased. The reports from the central Provinces show a similar state of things. The Punjab, in which Province alone wheat is the staple food of the agricultural population, may also be said to owe its chief prosperity to the export of its surplus wheat."

I beg to give some further quotations from the Board of Trade returns, showing other agricultural imports:—

Articles.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Bacon.....	United States....	2,431,395	1,917,243	2,452,076	6,173,753	4,353,797	4,472,262
	Other countries.	648,767	838,661	716,374	2,004,370	2,430,648	1,955,710
	Total .....	3,080,162	2,755,904	3,168,450	8,178,123	6,784,445	6,427,972
Beef, salted.....	United States....	279,115	203,682	233,031	610,137	403,552	442,739
	Other countries..	7,603	7,298	7,566	18,110	14,879	15,443
	Total .....	286,808	210,980	240,597	628,247	418,431	458,182
Beef, fresh.....	United States....	726,856	809,558	852,210	2,047,973	2,202,032	2,217,196
	Other countries.	73,880	66,706	49,979	202,044	170,393	125,628
	Total .....	800,746	876,264	902,189	2,250,017	2,372,425	2,342,824
Hams .....	United States....	561,137	574,447	782,551	1,693,834	1,695,280	1,984,471
	Other countries .	40,888	78,579	94,348	129,518	236,211	251,922
	Total .....	602,025	653,026	876,899	1,823,352	1,931,491	2,236,393
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh	United States....	633	2,006	2,811	1,361	4,083	5,198
	Other countries.	35,826	17,512	27,352	110,594	53,990	80,572
	Total .....	36,459	19,518	30,163	111,955	63,073	85,770
Meat, unenumerated, preserved otherwise than by salting.....	Australasia.....	226,059	127,561	198,279	537,616	309,197	473,364
	United States ...	308,303	259,632	261,257	831,678	714,115	690,652
	Other countries .	74,073	61,851	87,191	382,290	368,995	370,261
Total .....	609,335	449,044	526,727	1,751,584	1,391,307	1,534,177	

Article.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Mutton, fresh.....		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
	Holland .....	83,414	116,182	80,785	262,442	372,346	240,259
	Australasia.....	104,714	303,203	336,495	294,376	820,263	833,990
	Other countries..	49,490	82,989	154,366	142,884	215,901	409,201
	Total.....	237,618	502,374	571,646	699,702	1,408,510	1,483,450
Pork, salted (not hams).....							
	United States....	247,056	179,772	221,967	490,465	307,479	332,255
	Other countries..	81,712	98,571	89,944	144,815	159,522	170,661
	Total.....	328,768	278,343	311,911	635,280	467,001	502,916
Pork, fresh.....							
	United States....	131	192	889	277	369	1,545
	Other countries..	47,215	58,587	69,084	124,094	152,002	181,912
	Total.....	47,346	58,779	69,973	124,371	152,371	183,457
Butter and butter-ine.....							
	Denmark .....	353,575	335,067	377,596	2,151,604	2,008,451	2,118,380
	Germany .....	134,551	146,400	145,948	794,764	864,084	798,035
	Holland.....	986,994	1,112,212	1,080,334	4,199,769	4,952,165	4,454,896
	France.....	593,297	509,716	450,949	2,831,809	2,895,184	2,578,872
	United States... ..	120,059	100,151	78,245	560,076	447,811	316,002
	Other countries..	234,225	269,021	267,493	1,217,397	1,328,598	1,294,898
	Total.....	2,332,701	2,472,567	2,400,565	11,755,419	12,526,293	11,560,883
Cheese.....							
	Holland.....	292,145	318,966	335,973	823,474	891,852	833,490
	France.....	22,297	27,093	29,817	73,623	90,169	96,221
	Canada.....	480,343	589,460	606,002	1,269,184	1,496,699	1,229,570
	United States....	990,550	975,362	844,361	2,694,252	2,477,991	1,863,958
	Other countries..	11,745	15,159	16,897	31,969	41,293	41,959
Total.....	1,797,080	1,926,070	1,833,050	4,882,502	4,997,894	4,065,198	
Eggs.....		Great hundreds.	Great hundreds.	Great hundreds.			
	Germany .....	2,251,950	2,266,287	2,279,646	669,350	682,906	671,867
	Belgium.....	1,861,828	2,093,091	2,082,724	609,084	710,479	706,225
	France.....	3,079,793	3,265,174	3,338,823	1,242,800	1,303,520	1,341,717
	Other countries	633,103	651,001	650,113	207,162	212,022	209,276
	Total.....	7,826,674	8,275,553	8,851,306	2,728,396	2,908,927	2,929,085
Apples, raw.....		Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels.			
	.....	2,251,925	2,690,602	2,398,408	553,488	790,292	721,374
Lard.....		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.			
	United States....	749,704	633,794	789,093	1,990,910	1,379,695	1,430,143
	Other countries..	102,446	64,603	80,749	253,046	152,594	173,747
	Total.....	852,150	698,397	869,842	2,243,956	1,532,289	1,603,890
Poultry and game, alive or dead.....							
	Belgium .....				332,015	384,830	384,728
	France .....				164,839	172,958	165,382
	Other countries..				94,513	111,816	105,128
Total.....				591,367	669,604	655,238	

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The copying and comparing of manuscripts at the British Museum and the Public Record Office for the Archives of the Dominion has been carried on very satisfactorily during the year, and I am glad to be able to say that a greater number of volumes have been completed and forwarded to Ottawa than in any previous year, without an increased expenditure. This service shall continue to have my most careful attention.

In conclusion, I beg to place on record my appreciation of the zeal displayed by the officers of your Government in the United Kingdom, in the performance of the duties intrusted to them, and to express my obligations to the various steamship companies for the courtesy and co-operation which I have invariably received at their hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

*High Commissioner.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with my annual report, being the tenth since my appointment at this agency.

The numbers and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool during the last two years are as follows :—

	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	100,262	86,843		13,419
Scotch.....	1,614	1,710	96	
Irish.....	14,301	12,629		1,672
Foreigners.....	43,466	40,429		3,037
Not described.....	4,863	2,860		2,003
	<u>164,506</u>	<u>144,471</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>20,131</u>
				96
Net decrease.....				<u>20,035</u>

Of the emigrants who sailed direct to Canada, 13,071 were carried by the Allan Line, 3,112 by the Dominion Line, and 1,491 by the Beaver Line; 3,528 were cabin and 14,146 steerage passengers, as compared with 4,588 cabin and 24,757 steerage last year.

As will be seen, there has been a large decrease in emigration. The continued universal depression in trade is almost the sole cause of this, although the Riel Rebellion no doubt materially affected emigration, not only to Manitoba and the North-West, but to the other Provinces of Canada, and the effect of this will be felt for some time to come, and will necessitate extra expenditure and extra activity on the part of your agents.

I know it is supposed by many that in periods of depression emigration should be greatest. This, however, is quite contrary to fact, as regards both England and the continent. Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, in a speech in reference to emigration, delivered on the 8th January, in the German Reichstag, thus expressed his views upon the subject:—

“I fully agree with Mr. Von Dirichlet as to the figures he has quoted, showing the number of emigrants in the various years, but I am of quite an opposite opinion as to the causes which bring about an increase or a decrease in emigration. Mr. Von Dirichlet thinks that the increase in the number of emigrants in the years 1880 and 1881 is a direct consequence of the pressure exercised on the general welfare of our country by the introduction of protective duties in 1878. That is, at least, briefly what I understand from the speech which Mr. Von Dirichlet made during my absence. In reply, I would say that the number of emigrants is a very exact measurement of the welfare of our country. As soon as business and trade revive the number of emigrants increases. The increase of emigration in 1880 and 1881 is a proof that the protective duties made themselves felt in our industries, but there was, in those years, a good many more people, who had sufficient money to pay their ocean fares and to buy land in America than there had been in former years. That is the cause which influences emigration. In the years of depression (*anæmie*), which were brought about through our free trade system, the number of emigrants decreased steadily, simply because the people could not find the money to pay their passages out and to buy land on the other side. However, in the years

1871 and 1872, when every one considered himself rich, on account of the millions that had been paid to us by France, plenty of people were at once ready to emigrate. I fully agree that sometimes the wish to escape serving in the army, or the desire to avoid the pressure of high ground taxes and parish rates, partly influence emigration; but on the whole, an increase in the number of emigrants is always an irrefutable proof of the improvement in the wealth and resources of a country. Those gentlemen who do not know that fact, are not sufficiently well acquainted with the subject they are discussing. Every one who is well acquainted with emigration matters, and every one who lives in the provinces and considers matters with a mind not influenced by the intention to blame the Government, will agree with me that only people who are possessed of some means think of emigrating, and only the better class of labourers—those who earn sufficient money to put something away. The farm labourers always try to find employment on those estates where they earn good wages, saying: 'That is the place for us. There we shall soon save sufficient money to enable us to buy our own farms in America.' Though some laws which have been passed, and more especially through the most foolish abolition of the right to inherit the rents of estates, it has been made extremely difficult for farmers to become independent. Besides this, the taxation of the land makes it very difficult for the farmer to make a profit out of his land; and he, seeing that he has not to fight against similar difficulties in America, emigrates. However, only the better class of the working people emigrate, only those who earn good wages, only those who live economically and put some little money away; the others are the 'paupers,' who are rejected by the United States, and who, on their arrival in America, are sent back to Germany. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is the miserably poor people who emigrate."

There may be differences of opinion as to the soundness of these arguments, but the idea which runs through the speech, that people emigrate in prosperous times, is, without doubt, correct.

The following tables, giving the number of those who have emigrated from the various European ports during the past year, will show the decrease from the different countries as compared with the numbers for the previous year:—

	1884.	1885.
Swedish ports.....	21,113	18,732
Norwegian ports.....	16,146	15,727
Danish ports.....	8,235	6,213
Bremen.....	103,051	83,973
Hamburg.....	87,938	65,360
Antwerp.....	28,576	25,659
Havre.....	21,634	17,143
Amsterdam and Rotterdam.....	10,547	6,530
	<u>297,240</u>	<u>239,337</u>

The past year is generally admitted to have been the most disastrous ever known in the annals of British agriculture, and this continued and extreme depression in the agricultural districts, where wages in some parts have been reduced 20 to 30 per cent., is the cause of the small exodus of agricultural labourers.

The loss in wages prevents their saving sufficient money to defray the cost of their passages, and their friends being in a similar position, they are also unable to satisfactorily dispose of their household effects. The tenant farmers are in a somewhat similar position, but with the judicious and effective propaganda which is being made by your Department, it can be safely anticipated that upon the return of prosperity Canada will receive a greatly increased number of the emigrants from this country, and a very considerable proportion of those from the continental districts, which have been so vigorously and, all things considered, even successfully canvassed, during the past two or three years.

The competition by other countries, although not so keen as heretofore, has been very active. As many means have been suggested of assisting emigrants to the Dominion and placing them upon land, it may not be amiss to quote the terms under which several thousands of emigrants have been transported to Chili. Whether or not it would be advisable to adopt some similar method, in order to form further nuclei of foreign settlers in the North-West.

"1. An advance of 130 francs is made to each adult to pay for the passage from Bordeaux to Chili. The ocean fare being 250 francs each emigrant has to pay only 120 francs—60 francs for each child between 8 and 12 years old, and 30 francs for each child between 3 and 8 years old. Children under 3 years are carried free.

"2. Each settler receives a free grant of 40 hectaren (100 acres) of land.

"3. Passengers are forwarded free from the port of debarkation in Chili to the colonies.

"4. In case of illness they have the attendance of a doctor, and medicine, free.

"5. One franc per day is paid to each adult from the day of embarkation to the day of settling in the colonies.

"6. A monthly payment of 75 francs for one year is given to each family from the day of settling in the colonies.

"7. Each settler receives a pair of oxen, 300 pieces of wood with which to build a house, and 46 kilos of nails and seeds. Application must be made to the agent of the Government of Chili for a form, on which the above advantages are guaranteed, and on which applicants bind themselves to the following conditions:

"8. To stay with their families for at least five years on the land given to them and to cultivate the land.

"9. To repay to the Government within eight years, counting from the third year of settlement, all advances which have been made in money and in kind, no interest being charged.

"10. To keep everything which has been given to them for their own use, and not to lend them or sell them until they have been fully paid for.

"11. Settlers to lose all rights on free grants of land if they prove unfit for agricultural work."

As usual, the steamers leaving this port have been visited and fully supplied with pamphlets in the English and the various continental languages.

I may mention that a number of emigrants of a very superior class have gone forward to British Columbia, and the demand for information in reference to that Province by capitalists and others has been very active, not only from Great Britain, but from the continent, the Strait's Settlements, Egypt, New Zealand, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. Several parties have already left the Australian Colonies for this Province.

I have before alluded to the inadvisability of giving details as to the means taken by your Department to promote continental emigration. Everything is done under Sir Charles Tupper's immediate direction, and the intricate details of this subject are in the possession of your Department. It is, as I frequently explained, advisable to encourage intending emigrants from the continent to apply to the steamship agents for information respecting Canada, and this is done as widely as possible. Still, at the present moment there are upwards of 3,000 addresses in various parts of Germany and Austria in my books, of persons who are still in communication with me in reference to the removal of themselves and their friends to the Dominion. The correspondence from the continent has kept fully up to that of last year, and the continental emigrants booked from Europe to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West will be found, so far as I can ascertain, to be at least 25 per cent. of the total emigration from both England and the continent to those parts, and the prospects for the ensuing season are most encouraging. The nuclei of foreigners, so much wanted, have now been formed in Manitoba and the North West. They are: New Sweden, Dr. Meyer's Swiss colony; New Elsass and New Tonleha, the German Roumanian colony. It is now possible to direct continental emigrants to points where they can find fellow-countrymen, and can settle alongside those speaking their own language.

With regard to the work done, it may be sufficient to say that several hundred thousand pamphlets have been judiciously and economically distributed, in such a manner that there are few villages from the Crimea to the North Cape of Norway where the advantages which the Dominion offers to agriculturists with some capital, and others, are not known. These pamphlets I have prepared under Sir Charles Tupper's direction; and after many years experience, and with the assistance of the leading emigration agents on the continent, I have been able to produce pamphlets in the various languages which are in great demand, and are of such a character that there is every probability of their being kept by the recipients. They have all been written and translated at this office, and printed and distributed under my personal supervision.

There would not have been the least difficulty in distributing ten times the number, had I been authorized to have them printed. The whole of the emigrants' boarding houses on the continent, and the steamship agents at the sea-ports, have been well supplied, so that any steamer having emigrants from any port to the United States has carried a good number of the pamphlets in the possession of emigrants going to various parts of the American Union.

As I have attached a few leaves of phrases by the aid of which the emigrants can acquire the rudiments of English, they are well taken care of, the effect being that the various settlements of foreign emigrants in the United States are now well informed of the advantages which Manitoba and the other Provinces of the Dominion present to the continental settler. The immediate result of this is shown by the emigration which has already taken place from various parts of the Union, principally of Germans and Scandinavians, to lands in Manitoba and the North-West; and judging from enquiries which I am receiving here from the United States, and those which are being received by your Department and your agents in Canada, I feel sure that next year will witness a great expansion of the emigration referred to. Many continental emigrants go to the United States to join friends, who are located in the older settled districts of the Union. Upon arrival they find that their means will not permit of their purchasing the high-priced lands in those districts, and they consequently move to the West and North-West. In this manner the western States, and, no doubt, Manitoba, will receive quite as many people as by direct immigration. The benefit of such a propaganda cannot be discerned the same year that it is made, and I am daily in receipt of letters from parties, who state that it is their intention to go forward in twelve or eighteen months time, the reason assigned for the delay being that they cannot dispose of their effects, or that they are held by contracts which will not expire for that time.

After an immense amount of work, the making of propaganda on the continent, which is attended with so many difficulties, has been placed on a proper basis; and although there has been a rebellion in the North-West, and powerful influences have been exercised to prevent continental emigration to the Dominion this year, the result of the past season's work must be considered highly satisfactory.

I had the honour to receive Departmental instructions that I should, as far as possible, furnish information on matters passing under my notice, having relations to questions of trade, or extension or opening of any branches of trade between Canada and Europe.

This I have for many years endeavoured to do, and so far as Great Britain is concerned, I may state that the utility of this office in this respect has greatly increased during the past twelve months, not only in Liverpool, the chief port of departure for emigrants in Great Britain, but it is conveniently situated in the centre of a large manufacturing, mining and agricultural district, and the immediate neighbourhood is densely populated. This population requires a vast amount of agricultural, as well as manufactured material, which can be successfully imported from the Dominion of Canada. Lord Derby, ex Secretary for the Colonies, in a speech made in reference to the International Exhibition, which is to be held in Liverpool next year (1886), stated that within a radius of fifty miles, including the city of Liverpool, there were quite as many inhabitants as in London and within a radius of

fifty miles of that great city. Now that this office has become well known, merchants, manufacturers and others in this most populous district, having business relations with Canada, have taken advantage of the files of newspapers, blue books and other official documents, to a very large extent, and the utility of such an office in this most important port and district becomes annually more apparent.

Again, a large proportion of the emigrants destined for America pass through Liverpool, and a great number of these call at this agency for information, assistance and advice. It would, indeed, be difficult to describe the various duties of this office. It may suffice to say that enquiries are made respecting the resources of Canada, every branch, the marine and other laws—in short, every question relating to the Dominion is asked which could be addressed to a consular agent. This renders it necessary for your agent to keep himself thoroughly *au fait* with the rapid transition of trade, and with the latest legislation in regard to every part of the Dominion. I have to thank Sir Charles Tupper for having furnished me with information respecting the changes in the fiscal laws, with Privy Council Orders relating to branches of trade, and for his great assistance in other matters.

I am glad to say that an increased number of Canadians visiting Liverpool on various kinds of business, including farmers to purchase pedigree stock, have utilized this agency, and I have, in many instances, been asked to render them valuable assistance.

As usual, I arranged a most attractive stand at Preston, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a compliment to the Dominion by paying a lengthened visit to the stand, and was very much pleased with the exhibit made. He warmly eulogized Sir Charles Tupper for the manner in which Canadian interests were represented.

The Preston *Guardian*, of 18th, July in referring to the stand, said: "This has proved one of the most attractive resorts of the show. The stand (No. 271) is in the name of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, who, through his officers, shows specimens of grain, roots and general agricultural produce of Manitoba and other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The exhibits comprise about fifty-two varieties of grain in the ear, specimens of minerals, including a very fine sample of phosphate of lime, an article which has lately found employment for a great number of people in the Dominion, and of which some 70,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of artificial manures last year. Specimens of timber of a very fine quality are shown, and also a variety of other articles. The object of the exhibition is to make the resources of the Dominion better known, a movement in which the Prince evinces a great interest. His Royal Highness, to whom the exhibits were explained by Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, expressed his satisfaction at the exhibition, and was, at his own request, supplied with copies of the pamphlets issued by the Canadian Government in seventeen different languages. His Royal Highness said he was pleased that the Canadian Government were putting forth such efforts to make known the nature of their country throughout Europe, and was gratified to learn that those efforts were being attended with success. He also made enquiries as to the German settlers in the North-West, conversing with Mr. Dyke in German, and was pleased to hear of the progress made with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is expected to be opened shortly. His Royal Highness also asked for information as to the success of the Scotch crofters and the emigrants from the east end of London. Among the pamphlets given to the Prince was an interesting work on the cattle quarantine system of Canada, just now of great interest, on the opening page of which it is stated that 'Canada is destined to become one of the most important cattle raising countries in the world' The grazing lands are ample and rich, fodder is comparatively cheap, labour is low, and the means of carriage are unsurpassed for comfort, speed and moderate rates. The export of cattle and sheep to Great Britain has made remarkable advances. Since 1874, when the first shipment of 455 head was made, the increase of business has been very rapid and marked, the quality of the stock has improved most materially, and the prices realized have met the best expectations of the dealers in the traffic."



The *Live Stock Journal*, of 31st July, one of the leading agricultural papers in Europe, also states: "At the Royal Agricultural Society Show, at Preston, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a well-merited compliment to Sir Charles Tupper for the manner in which Canadian interests were represented there at an exceedingly attractive and interesting stand. Since he assumed the direction of affairs in Europe as High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper has immensely improved the position of the Dominion, its trade and finances, in England and on the continent; and the way in which Canadian interests are being furthered by advertisements, both direct and indirect, has attracted the attention of all who have a knowledge of such matters, thus proving the wisdom of appointing a representative of such high capacity to this most important position. In Canada itself they have a Minister of Agriculture, who exercises no inconsiderable influence over the welfare of the country. How long are we in England to wait for the creation of a similar department, with all the many benefits which it has bestowed and is still conferring on Canada and other countries?"

Referring to the exhibitions, it is to be regretted that owing to the large amount of money which has to be expended at the forthcoming exhibition in London, it was found impossible to make a creditable display at the International Exhibition of Navigation, Travelling, Commerce and Manufacture, to be held in Liverpool in 1886. That undoubted trade always follows in the wake of such exhibitions has been proved, and undoubtedly the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London, at which Canada will be represented under the immediate direction of Sir Charles Tupper, will prove of incalculable benefit to the Dominion, as will, no doubt, that held at Antwerp.

I regret to say that owing principally to the serious depression and the consequent diminished demand for meat, the live stock trade from the Dominion has not been so successful, as regards prices realized, as in previous years. It has been stated that Great Britain requires 1,500,000,000 lbs. of meat each year beyond that which she herself produces, and France 650,000,000 lbs., or together 2,150,000,000 lbs. more than they produce. Belgium is also a large importer of meat. More than a decade ago 25 per cent. of the population of Belgium were fed on imported food, and according to the last census the importations of cattle exceeded the exportations by 6·24 lbs. per head of the population, whilst the total imports of cattle, sheep and pigs in excess of exports were 1·84 lbs. per head, and the importations are annually increasing. With the annually increasing population of this country, and the return of prosperity, there must be a good market for the meat raised in the Dominion, providing it is of the very best quality, and able to command top prices. Some returns I have received give the number of animals imported into France last year as 65,095 oxen, 6,394 bulls, 52,250 cows, 7,818 heifers, 51,201 calves, 2,106,356 sheep, 4,458 goats and 133,911 pigs. Italy and Algeria furnish the bulk of the cattle, but of the sheep 620,285 came from Algeria, 603,274 from Germany, 562,107 from Austria and 188,708 from Italy. It is also interesting to note that out of the 180,000 head of cattle imported 24,000 were cows, for dairy purposes, and 20,000 bulls, heifers, &c., for breeding. Great care was taken to exclude any animals suffering from disease. Three head of cattle and 260 sheep were sent back to Germany, 10 head of cattle, and 16 sheep to Italy, and 50 sheep to Algeria, because they were found to be unsound; while 1,243 sheep suffering from scab were placed under embargo, when landed at Havre from the United States.

The total weight of meat consumed last year in Paris was 3,143,566 cwt., this being equivalent to 152 lbs. per head of the population, or 7 lbs. less than in 1833, and 16 lbs. less than in 1882. There were 14,432 horses, 63 mules and 315 donkeys killed and sold for food during the year.

The depression existing in France, and more especially in Paris and other continental cities, has assisted to lower the prices in the British markets. The trade has had my increased diligence and attention, both as regards the importation of stock from the Dominion to this country and the export of pedigree stock from England to the Dominion.

Mr. Moore, the Privy Council Inspector, who was formerly here, has been removed to Newcastle, and in his place Mr. May, M.R.C.V.S., has been specially appointed to inspect Canadian live stock. I have to thank that gentleman for the great kindness and courtesy extended to me and to all Canadian importers on all occasions. Despite the extraordinary depreciation in values of live stock which has characterized 1885 in this country, it is gratifying to note that the Canadian exports of horned cattle to Liverpool have maintained the vigour which has marked the trade from its inception, and the figures show that Dominion exporters have been able, not only to hold their own against foreign competition, but actually to increase appreciably the volume of business, while the imports from all other countries have decreased.

The returns just published for the whole of the United Kingdom of the imports of horned cattle give the following comparisons:—

	1884.	1885.		Head.
Canada.....	61,083	68,556	Increase	7,473
Denmark.....	96,262	67,730	Decrease	28,532
Germany.....	17,310	14,273	do	3,037
Spain.....	17,482	12,757	do	4,725
United States ..	139,703	137,833	do	1,870
All other countries.....	52,313	33,467	do	18,846

The imports to Liverpool from Canada for the whole year were 27,225 cattle and 19,073 sheep, the transit of which are distributed as under:—

	Steamers.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Dominion Line.....	7	13,153	6,075
Beaver do .....	5	9,375	11,241
Allan do .....	5	1,978	888
Oxenholme Company .....	1	1,820	536
Milanese.....	1	420	.....
Batavia.....	1	479	.....
	<u>20</u>	<u>27,225</u>	<u>19,073</u>

From figures supplied me by a gentleman connected with the trade, I learn that the average mortality on the above during the whole year was only 0.54 per cent. for cattle and under  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for sheep. Compared with the Irish cross-channel trade this return is most creditable, and shows clearly how admirably adapted for the traffic are the steamers engaged in the business, and with what diligence your inspectors supervise the comfortable shipment of cattle.

The animals landed were in every instance free from disease, a magnificent result, demonstrating effectively the value of the salutary regulations enforced prior to shipment. Had it not been for the successful efforts of your Department to prevent the introduction of cattle disease, and the consequent scheduling of Canada, and the slaughter of all cattle on arrival, the prices obtained would have been much lower than those realized.

Notwithstanding the depreciation in Canada, they do not yet stand at the figure quoted when first meat was introduced from Canada to England, twelve years ago, viz., 3 cents per pound for selected hind quarters of beef, while the increased value of herds and flocks, by the improvement in breeding, could scarcely be calculated, irrespective of the improved style of farming and consequent increased productive capacity of the land. As noted in previous years, the grazers and feeders of cattle in the north are very favourably impressed with the value of Dominion cattle for wintering or stall-feeding, and the success attending their labours, both at the market and at shows, is very gratifying. In England feeders have not been so enterprising in this direction, the exceptionally depressing influences affecting agriculture

for the last two or three years no doubt interfering seriously with any speculative or experimental movement.

Special reference to the store trade has been made by Prof. Fream in his report upon Canadian agriculture (undertaken at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, published by authority of that body, and certainly one of the most valuable reports on the Dominion ever published), and considerable attention has been given to the subject in consequence.

Further development, however, in this direction, need not be expected for some time; and until the fat cattle trade assumes a healthier tone throughout the kingdom it would, in my opinion, be imprudent to encourage exports beyond the existing limits. In any case, I would much rather see the cattle come in a finished condition, the Canadian farmer getting the full benefit, than see the store cattle trade expanded.

The prices of sheep have not ruled so low since 1869, and although there was a great fall in the price in 1884 there is a still further reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. to be noted, and it is stated that many of the northern sheep raisers have been almost ruined. A table prepared shows that from 1883 to 1885 the mean price of three parts and a-half bred lambs fell  $46\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., half bred ewes  $44\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., Leicesters and three parts bred  $38\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and Gemmers  $41\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The importation of dead meat from Australasia continues. The Board of Trade returns show the total imports during the year to be 336,495 cwt. I learn that many of these meat companies are in a state of bankruptcy. At a meeting of the Australian Frozen Meat Export Company, in Victoria, in September, it was stated that the company had overdrawn their bank account to the extent £11,500, upon which interest at the rate of 8 per cent. was being paid. A large sum was owing to the Orient Steamship Company, and that line had agreed to carry the meat for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, instead of 3 cents, as before. Owing to the losses in the London market on the mutton shipped (it is calculated that their mutton cannot be placed in the London market under  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5d. per lb.), it was resolved to try and induce sheep owners to ship the mutton on their own account, the company to confine its operations to freezing; and the chairman urged that in view of the still falling price of wool the stock-owners of Australia should combine to send a thoroughly qualified representative to China and Japan, to endeavour to open markets there. I understand that the experience of the company referred to is pretty well that of every other company in the Australasian trade. The following are the official returns of the mutton landed at British ports from Australasia:—

	Cwt.	Value.
1882.....	37,283	£ 94,940
1883.....	104,714	294,376
1884.....	303,203	820,263
1885.....	336,495	833,990

From the Argentine Republic and other ports of South America the shipments of mutton have increased during the past year from 82,989 cwt., valued at £215,901, to 154,366 cwt., valued at £409,201. Thus, whilst Australasian exportations have for the moment apparently reached their limit, having only increased about 10 per cent., the more easily-reached countries of South America have increased their exports during the past year by about 85 per cent. It should be pointed out that the finest frozen mutton which is received in England comes from New Zealand. The average weight is about 70 lbs., and it is nearly all wether mutton, whilst that from the River Platte, which is also wether mutton, only averages 48 lbs., and is still of very inferior quality. However, the type of sheep can be very readily improved, and in the event of the South American sheep-raisers improving their flocks, it is scarcely likely that the Australasians will be able to compete with them in the future. The trade prejudice to this frozen mutton has apparently, to some extent, been overcome, but not to private tastes. It is admitted that freezing deteriorates the value of mutton quite 2d per pound, and that it is unlikely that frozen

mutton will ever compete with prime English and Scotch mutton, or with Canadian, if of good quality. There remains, then, the obvious necessity of Canadian farmers continuing to improve the breed of their flocks.

I have in my previous reports, especially in that for 1883, referred to the importance of the horse trade between Canada and the mother country. I regret that with the exception of a few horses which have been conveyed to London *via* New York from western Ontario, this trade during the past year has been neglected. The demand for really first-class carriage horses in this country was probably never so keen as at the present moment. Indeed, the dealers say that they really cannot find the class of horse which they formerly procured for their best customers. Efforts, in which I have assisted, have been made to induce the Imperial authorities to purchase their cavalry horses in the Dominion, but nothing has yet been arranged, although I am somewhat hopeful as to the ultimate result of the efforts being made.

The attention of several prominent army officers has again been directed to the Dominion of Canada—noticeably that of Colonel Russell, who wrote an article on "War Horses" in the "Nineteenth Century, Magazine." He stated that there was no reasonable doubt that England would have to purchase over 25,000 horses in a few months after an outbreak of war, and that there were at the very outside only 70,000 horses suitable for military purposes in the British isles. Notwithstanding the depression in trade, the number of horses imported into Great Britain are annually increasing. During 1885 there were 13,023, as compared with 12,923 in 1884, 9,627 in 1883, and 8,760 in 1882. The latest returns show that for about 17,500 British cavalry soldiers there are only some 10,300 horses.

In India, also, there are large numbers of cavalry unmounted. For 480 men in the 1st Dragoon Guards, there are but 400 horses; in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 470 men and but 360 horses; Carabineers, 530 men and 380 horses; 7th Dragoon Guards, 500 men and 380 horses; 8th Hussars, 520 men and 370 horses; 12th Lancers, 530 men and 400 horses; 14th Hussars, 540 men and 390 horses; 17th Lancers, 520 men and 350 horses. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great Imperial highway to the east, has been opened, it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers and horse-raisers in the North-West will find a market for their surplus stock. Certainly the voyage from Vancouver to the East would not be nearly so dangerous as from Australia, crossing the equator, whence a number of horses are now being shipped. Perhaps with a view of supplying the Imperial army it may be deemed advisable to offer prizes at the provincial shows and in the North West for horses suitable for carriage, cavalry and artillery purposes, for export.

The agricultural returns show an important extension in rotation grasses in the United Kingdom. Permanent pasture, for the first time since 1870, has diminished in area by 51,000 acres. The area reported in 1885 under all kinds of crops, save fallow and grasses, exclusive of heath and mountain land, and of woods and plantations, amounts to 32,544,000 acres, as compared with 32,465,000 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of about 79,000 acres. Cattle and sheep have again increased considerably in number. Milking cows and heifers show an increase of 139,334, or 5·8 per cent. over 1884. Other cattle, two years old and above, are more by 110,317, or 4·4 per cent., and young cattle have increased from 1,834,906 to 1,862,782, or 5·7 per cent., making the total number of cattle 6,597,964 or 5·2 per cent. more than last year.

Sheep and lambs have both increased. The numbers are, together, 26,534,000, or 466,000 more than in 1884.

I regret that the manufacture of condensed milk, to which I have referred in previous reports, has not received the attention it deserves. Still, it is very gratifying to note that a condensed milk of Canadian manufacture received a medal at the recent International Exhibition held at Antwerp.

The shipments of poultry from the Dominion to England have not been on so extensive a scale as heretofore. This is to be regretted. The export trade from Canada to the United States is very large, and will, no doubt, rapidly expand, and under proper management a profitable business might be conducted with this country. Turkeys at Christmas, in Liverpool, realized readily from 30 cts. to 40 cts. per lb., un-

dressed and unplucked. Poultry and game to the value of £655,238 sterling were imported into England during the twelve months, and although poultry is an article of common diet in the Dominion, it can only be enjoyed by the well-to-do classes in the British isles.

In an address at the West York banquet this month, you alluded to the fact that the export of eggs from the Dominion had increased by 9,000,000 dozens since 1870, the exportation to the United States alone now amounting from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 dozens annually.

In my report five years ago I referred to the egg trade with this country. As I then pointed out, sufficient care had not been taken in packing and transmitting Canadian eggs to the British market. The following table shows that the demand for eggs in this country is on the increase :

	Great hundreds.*	Values.
1880.....	6,228,437	£2,241,310 sterling.
1881.....	6,306,645	2,322,607 “
1882.....	6,757,234	2,381,882 “
1883.....	7,826,674	2,728,396 “
1884.....	8,275,553	2,908,927 “
1885... ..	8,351,306	2,929,085 “

The value of cheese imported from Canada is returned at £1,229,570 sterling, so that the value of eggs imported into England last year was upwards of \$3,000,000 more than the value of the cheese imported from Canada. Such a valuable and increasing trade is worthy of the attention of dealers in Canada.

The few shipments of Canadian eggs which reached this country in good order were said to be of extraordinary size and quality, and were used for mixing or “grading up” the smaller kinds of continental eggs.

This trade being of such importance to both the Dominion and Great Britain, the fact that since the last attempts were made communication between the two countries has been improved, and at the same time freights vastly reduced, leads me to hope that efforts may again be made to obtain a share of the enormous amount of money paid by England to foreigners for eggs.

The following information respecting the trade will, I trust, be of interest. France provides especially the south, London, Bristol, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Birmingham, &c. Eggs from the east of France are remarkable for their size and excellence, and are shipped from Boulogne, Honfleur and other towns, whilst eggs from the west of France are inferior in size, and are sent from St. Malo, Cherbourg, &c. They are sent in Belgian packing, that is, in long round boxes, containing 720 or 1,440 eggs. Ireland sends her eggs mostly to towns in the west, particularly to Liverpool and Glasgow, and in smaller quantities to Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and other towns in the Midlands. They are packed in huge boxes, containing about 10,000 eggs, and the boxes are returned to the sender. From Italy and Austrian Poland great quantities are sent to England. Galicia in particular supplies the northern, eastern and south-eastern parts of England. Danish eggs have almost ceased to come. Russia annually exports upwards of 100,000,000 eggs. Italian eggs are, next to Irish and prime French ones, the best imported into England. They are large, the packing is very good and they are forwarded *via* the St. Gothard and Mount Cenis tunnels to French and Belgian ports. The Italian egg business is rapidly increasing. South Austrian eggs are distinguished by excellent packing and careful management. They are sent in railway trucks, containing 56 boxes, and have special rates and quick despatch to the London market. Spanish eggs are sent exclusively to the south of England in Belgian packing of 1,440 eggs. The same may be said of Portugal. Of all methods of packing the Belgian is apparently the best. It is said that the consumers of these imported eggs are almost entirely the working classes. The

\* Counting 120 to the hundred.

egg trade rests in a great many different hands, but if eggs of good quality and size were exported from the Dominion, and as great care taken as with those sent from Italy and Austria, a good and profitable trade might be done.

I am glad to note that Canadian cheese is rapidly taking first rank in the British markets, although the prices, in common with those of other commodities, have been depressed. Still the imports from the Dominion during the year have increased by upwards of 15,000 cwt., whilst the imports from the United States are shown to be 131,001 cwt., less than 1884. Now that the superiority of Canadian cheese has been so thoroughly demonstrated, I would again urge the advantage to be derived by having the word "Canada" placed upon packages of all kinds. The Americans have been very particular in this respect. If, as I suggest, the words "Dominion of Canada" and "Ontario" and "Quebec" (not the abbreviations "Ont." and "Que.," which are not generally understood) were placed upon all packages, a magnificent advertisement would be made for the Dominion in every part of the world to which they were shipped. Hitherto, all such shipments have been termed "American." Within late years there has been an enormous increase in the amount of fancy cheeses sent to this country. Gorgonzola is stated to have quadrupled during the last three years, and bids fair to seriously affect, if not in a large measure to displace Stilton. Unfortunately, there are no special returns published, but I am making active enquiries from private sources on the subject. It is a question for consideration whether Canadian cheese makers should not direct their attention to the manufacture of these fancy cheeses, not only for export to Europe, but to create a home demand and to supply the United States market.

The newly formed Swiss colony in the North-West is making efforts to start the manufacture of cheese on the Gruyère or Swiss system, and I hope that next year will show satisfactory results from the new venture.

It is to be regretted that Canadian butter does not hold the place it should do in the markets of the world, and I understand exports have decreased from 12,000,000 pounds, in 1870 to 8,000,000 pounds in 1885. Professor Arnold, the leading authority on the subject in the United States, says that Canada loses \$5,000,000 annually from her imperfect system of butter making and packing. As this matter is, however receiving the earnest attention of your Department and of the leading dairy-men in the Dominion, it is to be hoped that Canadian butter will soon be raised to as high a standard of excellence as that attained by Canadian cheese. The forwarding companies should also give their special attention to this important article of export, as I learn from the leading butter merchants here who have suffered severe losses on importations of Canadian butter that consignments of apparently good quality, when shipped, have been hopelessly ruined in transit. Individual shippers have complained over and over again of the defective arrangements, and it is the general opinion of the trade that it is a matter which the Government should take under its own supervision.

The total value of butter exclusive of butterine imported into the United Kingdom during the past twelve months, was £8,506,204 sterling, and it is worthy of note, that there is a decrease from every country but Denmark, the imports from that country having increased from 335,067 cwt. in 1884, to 377,596 cwt. in 1885, and the values from £2,008,451 to £2,118,380 sterling, or about half a million dollars. The market reports at the end of December state that the finest qualities of Danish butter in kegs have been in good demand at from 126s. to 134s. per cwt. (while on the 20th October it was sold in Liverpool at 147s. per cwt.) and the finest Normandy butter in baskets at from 122s. to 130s. In American and Canadian the only demand was for choice creamery at 104s. to 110s, other qualities being neglected, medium, 80s. to 94s. common, 50s. to 70s.—thus showing that a good article always finds a good market. While the finest Danish is quoted at 126s. to 134s. per cwt. or 25½ to 28 cents per lb., the report of the Toronto market, as given in the *Monetary Times* of 18th December state, that "receipts of medium and inferior butter have been large, and as there has been no demand for shipment heard, stocks have been accumulating and deteriorating much to the discomfort of dealers. Really

choice, that is to say selections, have however gone off as fast as offered, at 15 to 16 cents, and occasionally 17 cents, which is 10 to 11 cents per lb. less than the best Danish realizes in the English market.

In my report for 1879 (page 136) I alluded to the trade which was being developed in tinned butter from Denmark to hot countries such as the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, Rangoon, China, Java, Spain and the East and West Indies. Within the last ten years this trade has doubled, and its extension is practically without limit. Owing to the extreme reticence of the Danish importers, and indeed the authorities, I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information as to the nature and extent of this important branch of trade. In reference to it the *British Trade Journal* says: "The great increase in the export of tinned butter of the better quality, during the last few years, has been most marked. This expansion must be attributed to the great perfection attained in tinning, it being now possible for a resident in South Africa, India, the Brazils, or other distant countries, to obtain the luxury of an absolutely pure and perfectly fresh butter at prices no higher than those charged in the London market for the best country-made. One of the brands of Danish butter, which, within the last few years, has taken a prominent place with importers, is that put up by Mr. P. F. Esbensen, of Copenhagen. This brand is now being regularly shipped to all parts of the world, and its uniformity in quality, the style of packing, together with its good keeping properties, having given it a first place in the market. The Cape is an important consuming market of butter, and we are informed that recent statistics of the trade with that colony showed that of the whole importations of butter from America, Ireland, New Zealand and other countries, nearly one-third was Esbensen's Danish tinned, shipped by their agents, Messrs. Richard, Harrison & Co., of Redcross Street, Liverpool."

Esbensen's butter commands the highest price in the market, and I cannot do better than quote the following from to-days wholesale market report:—

Esbensen's salted quality:—

		Per lb.	
The cow brand.....	28 lbs. (6 tins in each case)	14	} Less 2 p. c.
do .....	14 lbs. (12 do	14½	
do .....	7 lbs. (20 do	15	
Prime quality:—			
The cow brand.....	4 lbs. (40 do	16	
do .....	2 lbs. (60 do	16½	
do .....	1 lbs. (100 do	17½	
do .....	½ lbs. (100 do	20½	
Choicest quality:—			
The cow brand.....	28 lbs. (6 do	15½	} do
do .....	14 lbs. (12 do	16	
do .....	7 lbs. (20 do	16½	
do .....	5 lbs. (30 do	17	
do .....	4 lbs. (40 do	17½	
Selected choicest:—			
The cow brand.....	2 lbs. (60 do	18	} do
do .....	1 lbs. (100 do	19½	
do .....	½ lbs. (100 do	22	

The smallest tins are the most suitable for hot climates, for although the butter will keep for an almost indefinite time whilst the case is closed, decomposition, of course, commences as with all butter, upon exposure to the air. So carefully is the trade managed that most of the tins are not soldered, but are closed by pressure, and in Liverpool, during the summer, the butter is only removed from the ships or railway depot either early in the morning, before the heat of the day begins, or at night.

As an indication of the great trade conducted in tinned butter, I may mention that the Brazils, which is the most important market, take \$350,000 to \$400,000 worth every year. This is almost entirely supplied by the French, and is shipped from Havre.

The West Indies take \$20,000 worth annually *vid* England alone and one firm has shipped Danish butter to various ports to the value of £110,000 sterling this year. New Zealand has already commenced to supply another good market, the Cape of Good Hope. From the "Cape of Good Hope Commercial Report of Prices Current," 7th October, 1885, I learn that Esbensen's 2-lb. and 1-lb. tins commanded 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb.; Esbensen's choicest 5-lb. and 4-lb. tins 1s. 9d. per lb.; whilst Messrs. Dinant & Alcard's Normandy butter 4-lb. and 2-lb. tins reached 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; Swedish ice-preserved butters in 1-lb. tins, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; 2-lb. tins, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Irish 4-lb. and 2-lb. tins, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Italian 2-lb. tins, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; American tins, 9d. per lb.; Australian tins, 11½d. to 1s.; New Zealand tins, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. There were in this report fourteen brands of tinned butter quoted.

The French tinned butter does not rank as high as the Danish, but it is well prepared, and what is also of importance, is made up in artistic and attractive packages. I believe a fine quality of salt is used. A prominent dealer, who has tried the Kamouraska and other best brands of Canadian butter, informed me that it was in this matter of salt that Canada would be at the greatest disadvantage. He said Canadians could not be too extravagant as regards salt and referring to the increased duty imposed on English salt remarked that a duty might as well be put on bottles in those countries where they grow wine.

I would again urge Canadian dairymen to turn their attention to this important trade. The details of manufacture, although intricate, can be readily obtained. With a view of showing the class of goods required, I shall, with your sanction, send to the Department tins or cases of the various qualities, which can be examined by members of Parliament and expert dairymen, who will get a good idea of the requirements of the trade.

It would be necessary to give the same attention and care to the packing, handling and transport as is given by the Danish exporters, the packages being kept as cool, and what is also as important, as clean as possible. With these precautions, and with the introduction of the factory system and enforced inspection, an enormous and highly profitable trade might be done from the Dominion, where the influences are very similar to those in Denmark.

Messrs. Osborne, of New York, have been engaged in the tinned butter business about seven years, and ship from thirty to fifty tons annually to Glasgow, but the quality is stated to be relatively poor, and now fetches about 1s. per pound for farmer's and 1s. 1d. for creamery. It is usually sold for ships' use. There are also a few other firms in the United States of less importance, but their goods do not reach this market.

The Irish butter trade, like the Canadian, is feeling the competition from Denmark and other continental countries very severely, a curious fact being that last year Danish butter, to the value of \$100,000, was shipped to Dublin. The Rev. Canon Bagot has worked very hard to introduce the factory system in Ireland, and thus secure a uniform colour and quality. For a number of years some Cork butter merchants, Messrs. Shanahan, Clear, Connolly, Lunnons, Clarey and others, have been packing butter, but with indifferent results, except as regards Mr. Shanahan, whose success may be attributed to the fact that his son spent a considerable time in Denmark studying the Danish system of canning. From what I can glean, one of the chief secrets of success is that the butter should be tinned, to insure its keeping in good condition, on the evening of the day in which it is churned; or better still, immediately on leaving the churn, before decomposition in the slightest degree can have taken place. Apparently, the non-success of the American and many of the Irish firms engaged in this trade is, that instead of doing this they have re-packed comparatively old, though doubtless good, butter.

Undoubtedly, the enormous quantities of butterine imported into the United Kingdom, returned for the year as 847,263 cwt., valued at £3,054,679 sterling, and which is placed before the public in a very attractive manner, had a great deal to do with the fall in price of inferior Canadian and other butters. The British Dairy



Farmers' Association, having in view the fact that much evil is done to British dairying interests by the introduction of this butterine, have suggested that a Bill be introduced, during the next Session of Parliament, dealing with the matter in a very stringent manner, and more especially with those persons who are imposing this butterine, or "bosh" butter upon the British public as the genuine article.

I have had a large number of enquiries from British and continental manufacturers in reference to Canadian phosphates and asbestos, for which there is an annually increasing demand. Phosphates being a new but important interest in Canada, and being destined to become one of the leading industries in the Dominion, I have obtained some special information on the subject from Mr. George G. Blackwell, of 28, Chapel Street, Liverpool, one of the leading merchants of England and indeed of Europe, in these particular classes of minerals.

The shipments of phosphate during the past year from Canadian mines have been of an improved quality, whilst the quantity up to October is fully 3,000 tons in excess of any previous year. The grade in percentage has been well maintained even above the average, due chiefly to the greater care taken in dressing and cleaning before the ore has been milled. Previous to last year the percentage of ore ran about 80 per cent. to 82 per cent. while some parcels received this year have come up to 85 or 8 per cent. of tribassic phosphate of lime. There is no reason why the regular output of Canadian phosphate, or, at any rate, a large proportion of it, should not run to 85 per cent. It might be shipped continuously as sure as that, if proper care were taken in the dressing and separation of foreign matter. The Canadian phosphate has during the past few years been in great favour amongst manufacturers, and if they can continue, and it is thought they can, to maintain the grade shipped during the past season, there is no reason why it should not take the lead of favour for prime phosphate. Although the volume of business done during the past year has been on the increase, and above the average, prices have receded, and they close fully 2d. per degree lower than they began the year, the present ruling rate being 1s., for 75 per cent., with one-fifth of a penny rise. This price has been ruling during the past three months, and it may be anticipated that if any change does take place it must be an advance.

With regard to ocean freights, the average for phosphate shipments from Montreal to London over the present season has been 5s. 6d., having varied from 3s. to 7s. per ton. To Hamburg 12s. 6d. has been the ruling rate.

The quantities imported during the past three years are as follows:—

	Tons.
1883.....	16,531
1884.....	15,716
1885 (to October) .....	20,986

This year showing a very great improvement, because up to the end of December it is calculated that something like 23,000 tons will be the year's importation.

I append a comparative table of analyses of the various phosphates produced, and the following are a few remarks on their merits for the manufacture of super-phosphate.

I may mention that the shipment of superphosphates to America this season has reached a total of 52,000 tons.

Apatite, or phosphate of lime, is the purest form of phosphate of calcium which is at the manufacturers disposal. It is a definite chemical compound consisting of either  $3(\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8)\text{CaH}_2$ , known as fluor-apatite, or of  $3(\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8)\text{CaCl}_2$ , known as chor-apatite, or else of these two united in indefinite proportion. The pure crystals of fluor-apatite will contain 42.25 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate. These are the highest proportions of phosphoric acid with which the manufacturer has to deal.

The composition of Norwegian apatite given in the table is from a single analysis by Voelcher, and represents the average of a cargo from Krageroe. The Norwegian apatite is a chor-apatite, found in primitive rocks, and is consequently, when in bulk, more or less contaminated with siliceous matter. In picked specimens Voelcher

found 90 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate. Norwegian apatite is little used in this country.

The composition of Canadian apatite is the mean of five analyses by Voelcher, and represents cargoes of good quality. Apatite containing only 65 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate is occasionally imported. Canadian apatite contains fluoride, and sometimes carbonate of calcium. Its chief impurity is siliceous matter. Considerable quantities of this phosphate are imported.

Spanish phosphorite is really a fluor-apatite, more or less contaminated with quartz, and occasionally with limestone. Estremadura and the neighboring districts of Portugal produce it in large quantities. The principal deposits have been known for many years, but have only recently been largely worked. The analysis of the superior sample is by Voelcher. The composition given for the ordinary quality is the mean of twelve analyses by Voelcher, and four by Niedershadt. Cargoes occasionally contain less than 56 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate, if considerable quantity is imported.

Bordeaux phosphate is the name by which the phosphate raised in the Departments of Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne is known to English merchants. This phosphate does not resemble the apatites. It is of various aspects and qualities. The composition of the superior phosphate given in the table shows it to contain a high percentage of phosphoric acid, with a somewhat considerable quantity of oxide of iron and alumina, and some carbonate of calcium, but little fluorine is present. The higher qualities are now more rarely imported, and cargoes yielding less than 60 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate are not uncommon. These low-quality phosphates contain much iron and aluminum, and are not suited for the manufacture of superphosphate. The analyses given are by Voelcher. Bordeaux phosphate is of quite recent introduction. A large quantity has been imported.

Nassau phosphate, better known in England as German phosphate, is found in the Valley of the Lahn, in Nassau. It was discovered in 1864, and a few years later was imported in large quantities. It varies from 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate. The best qualities form an excellent phosphate, but the amount of ferric oxide rapidly increases as the quality diminishes, thus while five cargoes yielding 61 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate contained 5.88 per cent. of ferric oxide, and 4.02 per cent. of alumina, the average of seven other cargoes received about the same time yielded only 5.6 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate with 7.17 per cent. of ferric oxide and 4.07 per cent. of alumina. The low qualities of Nassau phosphate are unfit for the manufacture of superphosphate. They are somewhat used in Germany, without treatment by sulphuric acid, being made into a compost with farm yard dung, turf, leaf, mould, &c., and applied in this state to the land. Of the higher qualities but little is raised, and the total imports to England have much diminished. Nassau phosphate is remarkable for containing a distinct amount of iodine. When treated with sulphuric acid on a large scale violet vapours are frequently produced. The analyses in the table are by Warrington. The determinations marked with an asterisk in the composition of the second class phosphate are by Dietrich and König.

Phosphatic nodules and fossils of various kinds, known as coprolites, are found in many parts of England and the continent. They occur in various geological strata. Only those deposits are worked which are of sufficient size, and are tolerably rich in phosphoric acid.

Cambridge coprolite is, of all English coprolites, the best suited for the manufacture of superphosphate, being both richer in phosphoric acid and containing, at the same time, a smaller amount of objectionable impurities than is found in other deposits. The coprolites are raised from the upper green sand of Cambridgeshire and Buckinghamshire. They are of a grey or greenish tint. The large coprolites are of a better quality than the small ones. In Cambridge coprolites, the iron does not exist as ferric oxide, or only so to a small extent, but is present as pyrites and ferrous silicate, forms which are far less prejudicial to the manufacture than ferric oxide. Cambridge coprolite contains much more carbonate of calcium than other coprolites. All coprolites contain fluorine. The composition given in the table is the mean of

eleven analyses by Hughes, three by Welcher and one by Richter. These coprolites have, for many years, formed the staple material of the English manufactures.

Suffolk coprolites.—These are raised in Suffolk and some adjoining counties, and are of tertiary origin. Suffolk coprolites were the coprolites first employed in the manufacture of superphosphate, and for about fifteen years were the principal material used. They are of a reddish brown color, and are poorer in phosphoric acid and richer in iron than the Cambridge coprolites; the iron, also, is to a considerable extent present in the ferric state. They are not suitable for the preparation of a high class superphosphate, but are now employed for mixing with other materials. The composition given is the mean of four analyses by Hughes, two by Voelcher and one by Warrington.

Potton coprolite is raised in Bedfordshire. It occurs in the lower green sand formation. These coprolites are of a red color, and are superior to the Suffolk in quality. The best and largest coprolites contain as much phosphoric acid as good Cambridge coprolite, with considerably less lime and much more ferric oxide. The smaller coprolites are very inferior, containing about 48 per cent. of tricalcic phosphate, with a large amount of iron. The composition given in the table represents coprolite of good quality. It is the average of five analyses by Warrington, one by Voelcher and one by Richter.

Boulogne coprolite has been used lately for mixing with materials of higher quality. It is of a grey colour, and occurs in the upper green sand. In composition it is very similar to the coprolite found on the English coast near Folkestone. Boulogne coprolite is poor in phosphoric acid, but its principal impurity being siliceous matter, it yields better results to the manufacturer than richer phosphates contaminated with ferric oxide. The composition given is the mean of eight analyses by Hughes and five by Voelcher. South Carolina phosphate, also known as Charleston phosphate, differs in external character from coprolite, though of a similar composition. It occurs in rough masses, largely perforated by boring mollusca and associated with fossil bones and teeth. The river phosphate is of a dark grey color, the land phosphate of a pale brown. Carolina phosphate is apparently a converted eocene marl. It was known to geologists, but its commercial value was not recognized till 1867. Since then immense quantities have been raised and exported to England. The cavities in the phosphate are naturally filled with sand and clay, and it requires careful washing. When this washing is imperfectly done the phosphate is of lower quality. The river phosphate is obtained by dredging in the Bull, Soosaw and Stone Rivers, and is the kind chiefly imported into England. River phosphate is much harder than the land phosphate, but is of superior quality for the purpose of manufacturing superphosphate. In the river phosphate the iron exists partly as pyrites; thus out of the 2.23 per cent. of iron reckoned as ferric oxide given in the tables, 1.04 per cent. existed as pyrites. In the land phosphate the iron is apparently in the ferric state. River phosphate is now dried by hot-air flues before exportation, and is then known as calcined phosphate. Carolina phosphate is very uniform in composition. Though containing, generally, rather less phosphoric acid than good Cambridge coprolite, the river phosphate is distinctly superior to coprolite as a material for superphosphate, the lower amount of carbonate of calcium present allowing a smaller proportion of sulphuric acid to be used, and the phosphate being of a nature more easily attacked by acid. The land phosphate is of less value, and yields a lower percentage of soluble phosphate. The analyses of river phosphate are by Warrington, those of the calcined by Hughes, and those of the land phosphate are the average of seven of Voelcher, and four by Warrington. The determinations of magnesia, potash, soda, chlorine and fluorine in river phosphate are from a single analysis by Fresenius. The determinations of carbonic acid in all these phosphates are chiefly from analyses by Cripps.

Sombrero phosphate is one of the numerous phosphates which are obtained from the Coral Islands of the Caribbean Sea. These phosphates are frequently called rock guanos; their origin is, however, in several cases very obscure. Sombrero phosphate is of high quality, containing, sometimes however, a good deal of alumina, the later

importations containing much carbonate of calcium. The phosphate is rapidly approaching exhaustion. The analyses given are by Voelcher.

Navassa phosphate is another of the West Indian phosphates. It has a well marked isosolitic structure, and is a bright red color. This phosphate contains phosphoric acid equal to from 60 *per cent.* to 70 *per cent.* of tricalcic phosphate, a moderate amount of carbonate of calcium, a rather considerable quantity of iron, and a large amount of alumina. The latter is its distinguishing feature, and prevents its successful employment for high class superphosphates. Like the other phosphates of its class, it contains no fluorine. Large quantities of this phosphate have been imported into England. The composition given is the mean of four analyses by Voelcher and one each by Breckchineider, Gilbert, Ulex, and Warrington.

The chief of the other Carribean Islands yielding phosphate, are Maracaibo or Monk's Island, from which a phosphate of very high quality, formerly employed in the manufacture of Lawson's phospho-guano, was obtained, but which is now apparently exhausted; St. Martin's Island yielding at the present time an excellent phosphate but apt to be contaminated with a large proportion of carbonate of calcium; Curacao Island, also producing an excellent phosphate; Araba Island, yielding a variable quality, and sometimes containing much iron and aluminium; Pedro Keys Islands, and others of less importance.

Mejillones guano is obtained from the coast of Bolivia. It is a phosphate of high quality, very free from impurities hurtful to the manufacture of superphosphate. It is at present largely used in the preparation of "biphosphated guano." The analyses are by Voelcher. Besides the ingredients mentioned in the table the phosphate contained an average of .89 per cent. of nitrogen.

Baker, Jarvis, Howland, Malden and Starbuck Islands belong to the Pacific Ocean group. Most of the phosphatic guanos have been largely used in Germany for the preparation of high-class superphosphates. The two former islands are now almost exhausted. The composition of their guanos has been noticed already under the head of guano.

The Howland phosphate is still used for the manufacture of phospho-guano. The analyses of Malden guano are by Fittbogens, Krockner and Von Grote. This guano contained .43 per cent. of nitrogen.

The composition of the principal phosphates employed in the manufacture of manure have now been given, and it will be seen that they contain, besides tricalcic phosphate, a variety of other ingredients. The reaction of sulphuric acid with pure tricalcic phosphate has been considered, and there is now to be noticed the reactions which are determined by the presence of the other ingredients of mineral phosphates. It is evident, in the first place, that all carbonate fluoride and chloride of calcium present will be attacked by the sulphuric acid used, that sulphate of calcium will be produced and carbonic, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acid expelled in the form of gas. This action is much aided by the high temperature which the mass reaches after the addition of sulphuric acid. It of course follows that when any of these calcium salts are present a larger amount of sulphuric acid must be used to render the phosphate soluble than is required by the amount of phosphate of calcium present, and that the resulting manure will contain an excessive quantity of gypsum over that yielded by pure tricalcic phosphate. This dilution of the product with gypsum naturally reduces the percentage of soluble phosphate present, whilst the increased amount of sulphuric acid consumed, by no means conduces to economy of manufacture. On the other hand, the evolution of gas insures a light, porous texture in the manure, a point of very great importance, and the extra quantity of gypsum formed increases the dryness of the product. The presence of a small quantity of carbonate in a phosphate is, on the whole, certainly advantageous to the manufacturer, but excessive quantities are plainly injurious. Fluorides and chlorides, especially the former, are sources of great annoyance, from the irritating nature of the gases evolved.

At the foot of the table the proportion of lime to phosphoric acid in each of the natural phosphates has been given. This will generally give a fair idea of the pro-

portion of calcium salts other than phosphate present. In cases where the mineral contains sulphate of calcium the amount of sulphuric acid required will, however, be less than would follow from these figures. In pure tricalcic phosphate the proportion of phosphoric acid to lime is 100:18; in pure apatite the proportion is 100:31.

Magnesia and salts of the alkalies are usually present in quantities too small to possess much influence. They are most abundant in guanos. Ferric oxide and alumina are ingredients of the greatest moment to the superphosphate manufacturer. Phosphates containing iron and aluminium have generally a part of their phosphoric acid in union with these bases. This is plainly the case in some phosphates containing much iron and aluminium. Thus, in Sombrero and Navassa phosphates there is clearly less lime than is required to form tricalcic phosphate with the phosphoric acid present, and it must be concluded that either a part of the phosphate of calcium is more acid than tricalcic phosphate (which is improbable, as both minerals contain carbonate of calcium), or that a portion of the phosphoric acid is united to aluminium or iron. Phosphate of iron and aluminium are only soluble in the presence of much free acid, and are never found, save in very small quantity, in the aqueous solution of ordinary superphosphates. They are thus valueless for the production of soluble phosphate. The Redonda and Alta Vela phosphates are examples of minerals rich in phosphate of aluminium but quite useless to the maker of superphosphate. Superphosphate supplies to the soil large quantities of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and lime, and in the case of a mixed manure, also some nitrogen. In analyses of superphosphate the phosphoric acid is given in two forms—as soluble and insoluble phosphate. The soluble phosphate, as already seen, consists of monocalcic phosphate, with some free phosphoric acid. When applied to the land the soluble phosphate is dissolved by rain and distributed more or less throughout the surrounding soil. When thus brought in contact with fertile soil the soluble phosphate is more or less speedily precipitated. This precipitation is brought about either by the carbonate of calcium of the soil or by the hydrated ferric oxide and alumina present. In the first case a more or less insoluble phosphate of calcium, and in the second case, a basic phosphate of iron or aluminium, is produced. In all soils containing ferric oxide and alumina it would appear that even when the first precipitation is brought about by calcium carbonate, yet by slow degrees the greater part of the phosphoric acid is transferred to iron and aluminium, as basic phosphate of iron and aluminium are certainly forms of phosphoric acid which can only be slowly appropriated by plants. It is evident that the main effect of soluble phosphate must be yielded within a short time of its application. The insoluble phosphate of superphosphate was formerly supposed to consist simply of the original phosphate of the material which had escaped the action of the acid. The insoluble phosphates consist partly, and in some superphosphates largely, of "reduced phosphates," which are phosphates of iron and aluminium. The insoluble phosphates of superphosphates may be classed as calcium phosphates, less basic than tricalcic phosphate unacted on bone, precipitated phosphate of iron and aluminium, and unacted—on mineral phosphate. The manurial value of these various kinds of insoluble phosphates will doubtless stand in the order in which they are named. It has been argued by some chemists that the manurial value of reduced phosphates must be equal to that of soluble phosphate, because soluble phosphate becomes itself reduced after contact with soil. It must be remembered, however, that soluble phosphate is first dissolved and distributed through a considerable bulk of soil before reduction takes place. This facility of distribution is the main cause of the great value of soluble manures, and is entirely wanting in the case of ready-formed reduced phosphates. If only for this reason, reduced phosphate must have a far heavier manurial value than soluble phosphate. Although the insoluble phosphate of superphosphate plainly consists of phosphate of different value, chemical analysis is unfortunately unable to distinguish satisfactorily between them or to ascertain the quantity of each.

Besides soluble and insoluble phosphate, superphosphate contains a large amount of gypsum. The proportion of gypsum is of course greater where the phos-

phates have originally contained an excess of calcium, either as carbonate or fluoride. As this gypsum is in a very fine state of division, it forms an important constituent of the manure, and for some soils and crops adds considerably to its value.

The nitrogenous matter of turnip manure and other mixed superphosphates may also have very different manurial values. If the nitrogen exists in the form of ammonia or nitric acid it will be in the highest degree available for the plant's use, if present as the animal matter of bone or blood, it will also be entirely but more slowly available as manure. If the nitrogen occur as woollen fibre (shoddy), it will, if the fibre exists entire, be more slowly available than the nitrogen of bone. Shoddy is, however, very completely disintegrated when mixed with sulphuric acid and a phosphate, and subjected to the heat of a manure pit. Shoddy also readily dissolves in hot chamber acid, and has sometimes been used in this state in the preparation of turnip manures. The changes which woollen fibre suffers by solution in sulphuric acid or by contact with acid in the manure pit are little understood, and it is impossible to say what may be the manurial value of the nitrogenous substances produced. According to Braconnot, the action of sulphuric acid on wool gives rise to a variety of nitrogenous products. By chemical analysis of a manure the quantity of ready-formed ammonia and nitric acid can easily be ascertained.

Gypsum is a manure supplying lime and sulphuric acid to the soil. The waste gypsum of tartaric acid works and of candle factories is commonly employed in the composition of manures. Native gypsum generally contains a small quantity of carbonate of calcium. As porous soils are continually losing sulphate of calcium by drainage, gypsum is, on such soils, a generally useful manure, though of limited effect. Crops, such as clover and turnips, which contain much sulphur, are those most benefited by its application.

It has already been seen that super phosphate contains a large amount of gypsum. Where, therefore, superphosphate is used, applications of gypsum are unnecessary.

It will, no doubt, be interesting to give the total imports of phosphate into this country for 1884 ;

	Tons.
From Belgium.....	16,707
France.....	4,071
Portugal.....	30,713
British North America.....	15,716
United States.....	116,650
British West India Islands.....	11,857
Spanish West India Islands.....	788
Dutch West India Islands.....	21,594
Other countries.....	1,129
Total.....	219,225

I have again to thank my colleagues in Great Britain and in the Dominion for their kind assistance, and to report that the cordial relations which have always existed between the representatives of the steamship companies and myself have been continued. I am also greatly indebted to the members of the British and the continental press for their co-operation and favours.

Trusting that my endeavours will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

*Canadian Government Agent.*

To the Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture.

TABLE of Percentage Composition of Phosphates employed in the Manufacture of Superphosphate.

Number of Analyses.	Norwegian Apatite.		Canadian Apatite.		Spanish Phosphorite.		Bordeaux Phosphate.		Nassau Phosphate.		Cambridge Coprolite.		Suffolk Coprolite.	
	Superior.	Ordinary.	Superior.	Ordinary.	Superior.	Ordinary.	Superior.	Ordinary.	Superior.	Good.	Superior.	Good.	Superior.	Good.
Water, loss on ignition.....	1	16	5	7	3	7	1	5	15	7				
Phosphoric acid.....	.90	1.00	.91	1.00	3.59	6.75	4.88	6.75	1.83	2.98	4.04*	4.04*	4.04*	4.04*
Lime.....	35.69	28.67	33.27	28.67	83.38	30.02	34.85	30.02	32.50	27.99	26.62	26.62	25.29	25.29
Magnesia.....	48.39	40.60	45.56	40.60	47.16	37.89	46.92	37.89	48.18	39.39	43.30	43.30	39.24	39.24
Potash.....	.74	1.48*	Trace.	1.48*	Trace.	Trace.	.10*	Trace.	Trace.	.18*	.95*	.95*	0.84*	0.84*
Soda.....	.36	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.15*	.58*	.58*	0.51*	0.51*
Ferric oxide.....	1.29	.63*	Trace.	.63*	2.59	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.18*	.64*	.64*	0.87*	0.87*
Alumina.....	1.53	.50*	Trace.	.50*	.89	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	{ 2.91	5.88	2.18*	2.18*	4.74*	4.74*
Carbonic acid.....	None.	4.76*	None.	4.76*	4.10	None.	None.	None.	{ 1.26	4.02	2.05*	2.05*	3.72*	3.72*
Sulphuric acid.....	.29	.90*	Trace.	.90*	.57	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	{ 1.91*	2.07*	6.82	6.82	5.27*	5.27*
Chlorine.....	1.62	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.91*	.91*	1.13*	1.13*
Fluorine.....	Trace.	.67*	Trace.	.67*	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Siliceous matter.....	11.62	20.92	10.38	20.92	3.71	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.46	4.83*	8.19	8.19	10.98	10.98
Phosphoric acid reckoned as tricalcic phosphate.....	77.90	62.59	72.62	62.59	72.87	75.97	75.97	75.97	70.95	61.10	68.11	68.11	55.20	55.20
Carbonate of calcium.....	None.	10.62*	None.	10.62*	9.31	8.89	8.89	8.89	4.34*	4.70*	15.50	15.50	11.97	11.97
Lime for 100 phos. acid.....	130.	142	137.	142	141	135	135	126	148	141	163	163	165	165

\*Lime for 100 phos. acid.....

Number of Analyses.	Potton Coprolite.		Boulogne Coprolite.		South Carolina Phosphate.			Sombrero Phosphate.		Navassa Phosphate.		Mejillones Guano.		Malden Guano.		
		River.	River Calced.	Land.	Earlier Cargoes.	Later Cargoes.										
	7	13	48	11	5	4	8	3	3							
Water.....	3.36*	1.14*														
Loss on ignition.....	34.92	2.80*														
Phosphoric acid.....	33.64	20.39	26.33	24.53	34.78	32.18	32.01	32.55	33.61	5.03	6.93	7.61	6.70	8.14	4.38	
Lime.....	15*	32.50	40.55	37.95	37.97	45.76	36.94	36.94	43.22	64*	64*	3.08*	3.08*	1.47*	1.47*	
Magnesia.....		.08*		.60*	.46					.56*	.56*	3.35*	3.35*	.18*	.18*	
Potash.....		.69*								.38*	.38*	3.55*	3.55*	1.32*	1.32*	
Soda.....		2.23		3.86*	3.11					4.37*	4.37*	.52	.52	.98*	.98*	
Ferric oxide.....	5.75	4.02		3.38*	5.83					8.94*	8.94*	.86	.86	5.48	5.48	
Alumina.....	3.50*	4.31*		3.87*	1.46					2.45*	2.45*	4.44	4.44	.75	.75	
Carbonic acid.....		4.44	5.17*	1.84*	.45					.20*	.20*	1.57	1.57	.95	.95	
Sulphuric acid.....		1.03*			.35					.16*	.16*					
c. Chlorine.....		0.2*														
Si. Fluorine.....		3.24*														
Si. Siliceous matter.....	15.30	13.48	12.74	14.75	1.54	.96	3.22	1.65	1.65							
Phosphoric acid, reckoned as tricalcic phosphate	54.39	54.55	57.47	53.51	75.93	70.25	69.88	71.06	73.37							
Carbonate of calcium.....		10.10	11.74	8.79*	3.31	14.89	5.57*	1.84	12.45							
Lime for 100 phos. acid.....	135.	261.	254.	155.	109.	142.	114.	114.	129.							



## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1884 and 1885.

Destination.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States .....	129,487	122,400	.....	7,087
Quebec .....	23,236	14,588	.....	8,650
Halifax .....	6,109	3,088	.....	3,021
Australia .....	491	169	.....	322
China .....	215	105	.....	110
East Indies .....	1,806	1,641	.....	165
West Indies .....	191	46	.....	145
West Coast of Africa .....	741	744	3	.....
South America .....	2,215	1,692	.....	523
South Africa .....	10	.....	.....	10
Rangoon .....	5	.....	.....	5
	164,506	144,471	3	20,036
				3
Net decrease .....				20,035

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	
1885. <i>Allan Line.</i>								
Jan. 1	Sardinian			9	15	9	15	24
do 8	Sarmatian			3	25	3	25	28
do 15	Parisian			11	56	11	56	67
do 22	Polynesian			12	35	12	35	47
do 29	Circassian			15	39	15	39	54
Feb. 6	Caspian			5	36	5	36	41
do 12	Sardinian			14	56	14	56	70
do 19	Peruvian			5	53	5	53	58
do 26	Sarmatian			24	72	24	72	96
Mar. 5	Polynesian			11	74	11	74	85
do 12	Parisian			74	109	74	109	183
do 19	Caspian			20	141	20	141	161
do 26	Circassian			39	281	39	281	320
April 2	Peruvian			17	211	17	211	228
do 9	Sardinian			47	103	47	103	150
do 14	Nova Scotian			37	23	37	23	60
do 16	Sarmatian	44	602			44	602	646
do 23	Polynesian	69	643			69	643	712
do 28	Caspian			33	49	33	49	82
do 30	Circassian	30	435			30	435	465
May 7	Parisian	100	565			100	565	665
do 14	Hanoverian	27	453			27	453	480
do 16	Buenos Ayrean			37	18	37	18	55
do 21	Sardinian	75	369			75	369	464
do 26	Nova Scotian			42	49	42	49	91
do 30	Sarmatian	45	450			45	450	495
June 4	Polynesian	46	362			46	362	408
do 9	Caspian			27	49	27	49	76
do 11	Parisian	65	248			65	248	313
do 18	Circassian	33	214			33	214	247
do 23	Hanoverian			25	39	25	39	64
do 26	Sardinian	43	196			43	196	239
July 2	Sarmatian	50	288			50	288	338
do 7	Nova Scotian			36	81	36	81	117
do 9	Parisian	93	246			93	246	339
do 16	Peruvian	47	318			47	318	365
do 21	Caspian			35	12	35	12	47
do 23	Circassian	51	249			51	249	300
do 30	Sardinian	72	227			72	227	299
Aug. 4	Hanoverian			39	37	39	37	76
do 6	Sarmatian	56	189			56	189	245
do 13	Parisian	177	302			177	302	479
do 18	Nova Scotian			46	61	46	61	107
do 20	Polynesian	102	182			102	182	284
do 27	Circassian	81	200			81	200	281
Sept. 1	Caspian			52	22	52	22	74
do 3	Sardinian	100	208			100	208	308
	Carried forward							

APPENDIX B.—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool from Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885—Continued.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	
	Brought forward .....							
1885.	<i>Allan Line—Continued.</i>							
Sept. 10	Sarmatian .....	83	202			83	202	285
do 15	Peruvian .....			33	24	33	24	57
do 17	Parisian .....	123	201			123	201	324
do 24	Polynesian .....	27	130			27	130	157
do 29	Nova Scotian .....			36	31	36	31	67
Oct. 1	Circassian .....	16	123			16	123	139
do 8	Sardinian .....	43	138			43	138	181
do 13	Siberian .....			18	19	18	19	37
do 15	Caspian .....	13	86			13	86	99
do 22	Parisian .....	71	113			71	113	184
do 27	Peruvian .....			16	29	16	29	45
do 31	Polynesian .....	25	98			25	98	123
Nov. 5	Circassian .....			38	62	38	62	100
do 10	Nova Scotian .....			14	16	14	16	30
do 19	Sardinian .....			18	63	18	63	81
do 24	Siberian .....			8	19	8	19	27
Dec. 3	Sarmatian .....	12	54			12	54	66
do 8	Peruvian .....			8	17	8	17	25
do 10	Parisian .....			27	50	27	50	77
do 17	Polynesian .....			7	42	7	42	49
do 22	Carthaginian .....			6	21	6	21	27
do 31	Sardinian .....			20	38	20	38	58
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>13,071</b>
1885.	<i>Dominion Line.</i>							
Jan. 8	Montreal .....				4		4	4
do 22	Brooklyn .....				1		1	1
Feb. 5	Toronto .....				4		4	4
do 19	Montreal .....			1	9	1	9	10
Mar. 5	Brooklyn .....				5		5	5
do 14	Ontario .....			3	26	3	26	29
do 19	Toronto .....				6		6	6
April 2	Montreal .....				3		3	3
do 10	Dominion .....				7		7	7
do 10	Brooklyn .....	15	368			15	368	383
do 23	Sarnia .....	21	253			21	253	274
do 30	Toronto .....	5	117			5	117	122
May 7	Texas .....		125				125	125
do 14	Montreal .....	10	75			10	75	85
do 21	Dominion .....	8	249			8	249	257
do 28	Quebec .....		24				24	24
June 4	Brooklyn .....	14	89			14	89	103
do 10	Sarnia .....	30	81			30	81	111
do 18	Toronto .....	12	107			12	107	119
do 25	Montreal .....	10	73			10	73	83
July 2	Mississippi .....		48				48	48
do 9	Dominion .....	8	80			8	80	88
do 16	Quebec .....		39				39	39
do 23	Oregon .....	51	26			51	26	77
do 30	Sarnia .....	40	47			40	47	87
Aug. 6	Montreal .....	11	27			11	27	38
do 13	Toronto .....	12	42			12	42	54
do 20	Brooklyn .....	26	60			26	60	86
	Carried forward.....							

APPENDIX B.—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1885—*Concluded.*

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	Cabin.	Ste'rage	
	Brought forward .....							
1885.	<i>Dominion Line—Continued.</i>							
Aug. 27	Oregon .....	62	71			62	71	133
Sept. 3	Sarnia .....	32	36			32	36	68
do 10	Montreal .....	8	30			8	30	38
do 17	Toronto .....	24	38			24	38	62
do 24	Brooklyn .....	9	47			9	47	56
Oct. 1	Oregon .....	29	22			29	22	51
do 8	Sarnia .....	28	43			28	43	71
do 16	Montreal .....	3	46			3	46	49
do 22	Toronto .....	4	237			4	237	241
do 29	Brooklyn .....	4	30			4	30	34
Nov. 12	Oregon .....			4	11	4	11	15
do 26	Sarnia .....				5		5	5
Dec. 24	Oregon .....			1	16	1	16	17
	Total .....	476	2,530	9	97	485	2,627	3,112
1885.	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
April 16	Lake Nepigon .....	2	42			2	42	44
do 23	Lake Huron .....	10	207			10	207	217
do 30	Lake Winnipeg .....	1	26			1	26	27
May 7	Lake Superior .....	33	48			33	48	81
do 14	Lake Champlain .....		48				46	46
do 21	Lake Manitoba .....	11	47			11	47	58
June 4	Lake Nepigon .....	3	45			3	45	48
do 11	Lake Huron .....	11	35			11	35	46
do 18	Lake Winnipeg .....	7	175			7	175	182
do 25	Lake Champlain .....	2	69			2	69	71
July 2	Lake Superior .....	12	48			12	48	60
do 10	Lake Nepigon .....		39				39	39
do 16	Lake Huron .....	5	47			5	47	52
do 23	Lake Winnipeg .....	2	46			2	46	48
do 30	Lake Champlain .....	1	41			1	41	42
Aug. 6	Lake Superior .....	17	22			17	22	39
do 13	Lake Nepigon .....	1	21			1	21	22
do 20	Lake Huron .....	23	45			23	45	68
Sept. 1	Lake Winnipeg .....	12	15			12	15	27
do 8	Lake Champlain .....	1	23			1	23	24
do 15	Lake Superior .....	51	30			51	30	81
do 22	Lake Nepigon .....	2	13			2	13	15
do 20	Lake Huron .....	16	12			16	12	28
Oct. 6	Lake Winnipeg .....	2	23			2	23	25
do 21	Lake Superior .....	21	45			21	45	66
Nov. 3	Lake Huron .....	14	21			14	21	35
	Total .....	260	1,231			260	1,231	1,491

## SUMMARY.

Allan Line .....	1,807	8,057	976	2,231	2,883	10,388	13,071
Dominion Line .....	476	2,530	9	97	485	2,627	3,112
Beaver Line .....	260	1,231			260	1,231	1,491
Total .....	2,543	11,818	985	2,328	3,528	14,146	17,674

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THOMAS GRAHAME, AGENT FOR SCOTLAND.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,  
40, ST. ENOCH SQUARE,  
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the year 1885.

As in former years, I have taken all opportunities during the winter months for circulating all the information in my power regarding our various Provinces, by means of the printed literature sent to me, as well as by communication orally, and by letters to people in all parts of Scotland particularly. I, as usual, attended a large number of shows, fairs, hirings, &c., as well as meeting by arrangement many who wanted information, in various parts of the country, and in every way made people better acquainted with the state of affairs in Canada. I have also addressed a number of meetings in various parts to which I was invited, bearing upon Canadian interests.

I frequently met with several of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, sent out some years ago, and still keep them supplied with any new matter regarding any of the various Provinces which I think may be interesting, and of use to them. Most of these gentlemen take a warm interest in Canada, several of them having been instrumental in sending out large quantities of valuable stock to various districts in our country.

I have, all through the season, had large numbers calling at this office for information, most of them having more or less capital, and, as a rule, people that would be suitable as settlers in our country. Very many enquiries have been made regarding the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the character of the lands through which the line runs.

Under instructions from the High Commissioner, I attended the Royal Show at Preston, which was under his supervision, and in conjunction with Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool, as usual, took charge of the Canadian exhibit, and assisted in bringing forward Canadian interests in as prominent a manner as possible. The weather being fine, on the whole, there was a very large attendance of visitors. The exhibit was very much admired, and it was full of people of all classes, taking a keen interest in the various articles in the stand, from morning till night, especially on the last two days. There were great numbers of people connected with agriculture with whom I had conversations, some who had already made up their minds to go out, and others who were considering the matter. A very large quantity of literature (pamphlets, &c.) was distributed, and was eagerly sought after. As usual, a large number of Canadians were at the show, many on the lookout for pure-bred stock, and our office was made use of as a general place of meeting for those interested in Canadian affairs. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having expressed a desire to call upon me again, and see our exhibit, as in former years, of which he had pleasant recollections, arrangements were made for his visit on Friday, when he was received by Mr. Dyke and myself. I had, the day before, met with His Royal Highness at the annual meeting of the society. I showed him over a portion of the exhibit, with which he expressed himself highly pleased, and said that he hoped some day to visit Canada again. He was pleased to accept of a couple of the specimens of the woods of our country which I gave him, one being of walnut, which he much admired, the other maple. A number of the nobility who accompanied him were also very much interested in the various specimens, several of them having gone through various parts of our country.

I also attended the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, and saw to the distribution there of a large quantity of pamphlets, leaflets, &c. I met with a large number of farmers wanting information regarding our various Provinces, and had long conversations with many of them. I also, as usual, saw a large number of

Canadians, almost all being over for the purchase of pure bred stock, the north country Shorthorns as well as the Polled Angus cattle being favourites in various parts of our country. Clydesdale horses also are much in demand especially in Ontario. There were many on the lookout for purchases of suitable animals of that breed, the exhibition in this class being a very good one indeed.

I have been very much pleased to see that so much interest has been taken in Canada in the Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in London next year. I feel certain that the High Commissioner's trip to Canada in furtherance of this, has borne capital fruit, and that the result will be an exhibit that will in every way be creditable to our country, and it is of great moment that this should be so, as people of all classes will be flocking to it from all parts of the United Kingdom. It is expected that there will be cheap excursion trips to it which will be an especial boon to those of limited means who might wish to go, and who live at such a distance as Scotland. As things are at present in this country with all kinds of industries in such a depressed state, there should be an additional incentive to making our display as extensive and perfect as possible, so that in the case of those who meditate going abroad, we should have our fair share of those who would prove satisfactory settlers in a country such as ours.

As regards the question of Crofter emigration, now that the elections are over and that the position of this class in this country is calmly taken into consideration, I feel sure that the result of any action which may be thought advisable will be such that a very considerable emigration will require to take place in the immediate future. There can be no doubt these people are far too thickly located in many districts, and with the example before them of so many of their countrymen who went out a few years ago under the auspices of Lady Cathcart, doing so well and making such capital settlers, I think we may fairly anticipate a very considerable accession from the Western Islands, particularly to the Highland settlements in the North-West. I have already had large numbers of enquiries for next season from many districts in the Highlands.

I have as usual received a supply of maps and pamphlets, the former being particularly acceptable to many enquirers, as well as eight volumes of the Surveys of the North-West Territories, which are of great value as indicating the character of the lands in the districts surveyed. I have also received a large quantity of printed matter in the shape of Blue Books, Sessional Papers and Agricultural Reports from various Provinces, which have proved of great service to me. I would venture, however, again to request that any printed matter intended for distribution during the winter months, should be in the hands of your agents at as early a date as possible, so that those thinking of going out in the early spring may have the opportunity of giving full consideration to the latest intelligence.

As regards our competitors for emigration, the United States and Australasia, as in the past are the chief, although emigration has been light to all parts of the world.

I have on all occasions, when available, acted in conjunction with the steamship companies in forwarding the interests of Canada in immigration matters as well as in other respects, and my relations with them are satisfactory in every way. I have through them had large quantities of our literature distributed, and have kept them constantly supplied, seeing that the ships with immigrants are attended to in that respect.

I continue to have a large number of inquiries regarding British Columbia, and now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is open up to the Pacific Coast, I expect that there will be a greatly increased number of people going to settle in that distant Province.

A great deal of interest is taken in and about Glasgow as to the chances of practical results flowing from the opening up of the Hudson Bay route, and the report this season has given great encouragement to those who have looked favourably upon this being utilized as an outlet for the productions of our North-West. From the fact that by utilizing the water-way from Winnipeg to whatever port in Hudson

Bay may be thought most advisable, the cost of the railway part of the distance would be very much decreased, will have an inspiring effect upon the project, and if the last estimate of time during which navigation is likely, to be open is correct, it is thought that it is only a question of time and money for the establishment of that line of route to this country as an accomplished fact.

A fair number of animals for breeding purposes have gone out to Canada from the Clyde this season. The Polled in cattle, and the Clydesdale in horses, are still in the greatest demand, and there can be no doubt that very great good is obtained in the quality of the stock produced in Canada from the importation of such animals. From everything in the way of farming interests being so dull in this country of late, these animals have been purchased at very much reduced rates to what was the case formerly, and therefore I think that now there is an excellent opportunity for our breeders and farmers to improve their stock by purchasing more largely of such animals than in the past. Sheep, especially of the best description, have been selling very cheaply, and in almost all our provinces there is very great room for improvement in the breeding of that kind of stock.

In all there were sent out from the Clyde to Canada this season :

Horses.....	629
Cattle.....	275
Sheep.....	61
Dogs.....	17

As usual a large number of Canadians have been over during the year and calling upon me, and in all cases I have given them any information in my power regarding the objects of their visit. Many were over for stock, some on business of a mercantile or professional nature, and others for pleasure. In all cases, however, this office was made a place of call for them and for reading the papers, &c., and as time goes on it is better known in that respect and as a result I have the more visitors.

I have had many enquiries regarding the tariff rates on various articles, and have also had numerous callers who wished for information regarding the investment of capital in our various Provinces, the interest upon such investments being so much better there than in this country. As usual also I am aware of considerable quantities of capital going with people emigrating through their Bank arrangements.

Many of the Public Institutions of this country have been interesting themselves regarding the position of the Bankruptcy Laws of Canada, among others the Merchants House and Chamber of Commerce of this city. I have given them all the information at my command on this subject.

As regards the satisfactory manner in which the Highland settlers in the North-West are getting on, I need only refer to one letter among many similar which I have seen on this subject. It is from Donald Black, Wapella, N. W. T., to the Marquis of Lorne, dated 16th February and published in the "Scotsman" of 13th March, 1885, and is to the following effect:—

"WAPELLA, N. W. T., 16th February, 1885.

"His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

"DEAR SIR,—Wishing to see both a winter and summer here before forming an opinion of the country I have put off writing until now.

"We had a very pleasant voyage to Quebec. The railway company had emigrant sleeping cars ready for us at Quebec, so that we were quite comfortable during our long ride to Owen Sound. We there took the fine Canadian Pacific steamer "Algoma" for Port Arthur. You were quite right in saying that we should find this part of the journey very pleasant; we enjoyed the two days on the lake very much. At Port Arthur we were again supplied with sleepers, which took us through to Moosomin. On our arrival at Moosomin we were met by Mr. Scarth, of the Canadian North-West Land Company, who very kindly supplied us with tents, stoves, and pro-

visions. After seeing our families comfortably settled, we started to hunt up our land. Our first day's drive was with the Canadian North-West Land Company's inspector. Mr. Bedford said he would show us "clear prairie" the first day. This was splendid land, but too bleak to suit us. The next day Mr. Bedford sent us out with the Government land guide to the north of this place; but there we found too much timber; finally we settled here, twelve miles west of Moosomin, close to the railway. My Section is 36, Township 14, Range 33; it is good rolling land, very prettily located, and has several small bluffs of small timber on it. My pre-emption is best suited for stock, and my homestead for grain growing. Donald Macdougall has land two miles from me, he is also well pleased with his location.

"After taking up my land, and buying oxen and implements, I commenced to break or plough for next year's crop. Although we arrived here late, I have 15 acres broken and backsett, ready for next year's crop; a sod house, 15x20, and sod stable built; also enough logs hauled and hewn ready for house, 16x20, which I expect to finish during the coming spring. I have also sufficient fuel stored to last me until next winter. Next year I hope to burn coal, as the Canadian Pacific Railway are opening a mine two miles from here; they have found coal nearly on the surface.

"I think this is a good stock as well as grain country, as I had no difficulty in cutting plenty of hay to last me all winter, and my oxen (a grand yoke) and cow are doing splendidly.

"We have found the winter very cold, but not unpleasant, as there has been no rain or wind, and I have worked outdoors nearly every day.

"The Canadian North-West Land Company very kindly loaned all the Crofters seed grain, to be returned from next year's crop. I hauled mine home last week.

"So far, I like this country very much; of course, one has to work, but there is a good prospect before him.

"I think parties should reach here much earlier than we did, not later than 1st May. They could then raise a crop of potatoes and oats the first year. They should also have £100 on reaching their land, as when their passage money is taken out of the £100, it leaves too little to buy cattle, implements and provisions for eighteen months. There is no work to be had here during the winter, and I find that it takes considerable to keep us until the first crop is harvested.

"I might mention that I have also dug a well and found good water at fifteen feet.

"Wishing the Princess and yourself all happiness and prosperity,

"I remain your humble servant,

"DONALD BLACK."

As to the prospects for emigration next season, I think, on the whole, they are decidedly favourable. In the first place, judging from the past, I think we will have a much larger number of people with means going out, more particularly to the North-West. As a reason for this I may mention that a young man with means, whom I had met, went out a couple of years ago to the neighbourhood of Regina and took up a location. He was so pleased with the country that several friends, all with means, joined him, and this last season his father, Major Eckford, went out with others, and they all are thoroughly satisfied with their locations and like the country very much. Major Eckford expressed himself to me as highly gratified with what he saw on his trip. In many instances also, more as time goes on, people will be going out to join their friends or relatives settled in all parts of our country. A great inducement to many is the fact of the Canadian Pacific Railway being now opened up. From the fact of the branch lines now being largely constructed for it, as well as its own completion, a vast quantity of rich and fertile lands will be opened up, and allow of settlers taking up their locations within easy distance of a railway station. British Columbia will now be very much better known, and from the fact of its possessing such great and varied resources, population will, in my



opinion, pour in there very rapidly. The business relations between that Province and Japan and China will be much fostered by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as without doubt there will be extensive trade developed in the future between these countries and Vancouver; a large portion of it of course in transit to and from Great Britain, that being the shortest line of route as between these eastern countries and this. The opening up of the coal district by the new line of railway to the Galt mines is also a matter of importance in the comfort of the settlement of a new country such as the North-West, and there can be no doubt now of there being such an abundance of that mineral as to satisfy all the wants of settlers.

In this country, at the present time, farmers are in a very bad way, notwithstanding reduction of rents in very many instances. The competition is so great in all agricultural products from all parts of the world, and the cost of transport of such articles is so little, that the prices of these commodities have come down very much indeed of late, so that many of them cannot see their way to do any good here, and must in large numbers find their way to some new country. In fact, there is a very considerable superabundance of the agricultural classes generally throughout this country, one reason being that there is not anything like the same extent of an outlet for these people in obtaining employment in the large cities and manufacturing districts as formerly, from trade being in such a bad state in all parts of it.

I have had many applications from people accustomed to sedentary pursuits and from mechanics, &c., but have in all such cases done everything in my power to dissuade them from going to any of our various Provinces. On the whole, I think we may fairly look forward to a very considerable increase on the emigration of this season, as, for reasons hereafter stated, there were exceptional causes for the comparatively small number who went out last season. All the indications in regard to the crops from our various Provinces are fairly satisfactory, and I think, on that account, there will be, as usual, a good demand for agricultural labour next season.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1885 and the previous year:—

1884.....	4,014
1885.....	2,963

It will be observed that the decrease this season as compared with last is very considerable. There are a variety of reasons which have had weight in bringing this about, but, as is well known, the chief was the rebellion in the North-West last spring. That outbreak occurred at a most unfortunate time, just when people were making their preparations for going out, and, naturally, under the circumstances, the great bulk of those who intended going out thought it well to put off for another season. Exaggerated accounts of the state of affairs were prevalent at the time, and those who compete with us, as well as many who have no great love for Canada and the colonies generally, took good care to have the worst view of the case presented in this country. At the time it was thought, even by many who look very favourably upon our North-West, that it would throw that country back a number of years. They had not reckoned, however, upon the rapidity with which the whole insurrection would be quelled. Great credit is due to all concerned for this, not only to those in authority, but to those volunteer citizens who so energetically and decisively did their duty. Now that the end of it has come, I think nobody will anticipate that there is any fear of a repetition of the unfortunate events of last spring, and, consequently, I have little doubt that all will be forgotten in a short time, and the North-West will be opened up nearly as quickly as if such an incident had never occurred. The fact of rumours to the detriment of the Canadian Pacific Railway being in circulation early last spring had also a deterrent effect upon emigration. Trade also in Canada, as well as all over the world, was rather depressed, but it is to be hoped by next season that matters will have got into their usual healthy state in that respect. The want of competition from the Clyde, as in former years, has caused a large number of emigrants to go *via* Liverpool, as usual from Scotland, and more particularly is this the case as regards the better class of emigrants, as they

frequently can make more satisfactory arrangements sailing by that port. Another reason for such large numbers going *via* Liverpool from Scotland is that during the winter there is seldom a steamer to a Canadian port from Glasgow, whereas from Liverpool they go constantly. In these ways many people who are really Scotch emigrants are classed as from England, not Scotland. There are, besides, considerable numbers who first go to United States ports, intending thereafter to go to Canada, and these are all classed as emigrants to the United States.

I am sorry to say that the Board of Trade has declined to afford me the information which I have previously obtained from them regarding the statistics of the nationalities of the emigrants from the Clyde during 1885, on the ground of pressure of departmental work.

I herewith also give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde during 1884 and this year:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	6	21,921	11,205	75
1885.....	...	24,387	6,186	...

These figures show that neither horses nor pigs have been imported, but a very considerable increase in cattle and a decrease in sheep. In regard to the latter, prices here have been so low that it was quite unprofitable to import them. The percentage of losses on the various steamships have again been very small, not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on cattle and about 1 per cent on sheep.

In regard to what is commonly called the cattle trade, but which more appropriately should be termed the trade in stock between Canada and this country, as a much more widespread interest has been taken in it throughout Scotland of late, I think it advisable to go more fully into this subject than I have hitherto done. The initiation of the business is a matter which now excites a good deal of curiosity. Having been connected with the breeding of stock in Canada many years ago, and my father having been one of the first importers of pure bred stock to Canada, as these animals always came over to Quebec in a satisfactory and healthy state, the idea naturally suggested itself to my mind, as well as to that of many others: If animals can be taken to Canada so safely (and satisfactorily) why should they not be sent from Canada to Britain in the same way? In crossing the Atlantic, which I did frequently at that time, I have often had conversations with the captains of the ships in which I have crossed, on this subject, and they all quite concurred with me as to the practicability of such a business being carried out. As time went on, and larger and more commodious vessels were constructed, this idea was brought more prominently before those engaged in the shipping trade, as about that time, say 12 years ago, Canadian cattle of all kinds could be purchased very cheaply, and beef as well as store cattle in this country was very dear. The question of course then came up of what the cost of transport would be. At first it was very heavy, but as time has gone on this has been reduced to a reasonable sum per head. The first experiments in carrying live stock for beef across the Atlantic were made by some of the steamers engaged in the trade between the two countries, for their own use, and this having proved successful, led by degrees to the trade being extended to what it now is. The first importation from Canada of any moment, so far as I can ascertain definitely, to the Clyde, was in July, 1875, by Messrs. John Bell & Sons, who received per Allan steamship "Waldensian," on the 21st day of that month, 53 head of cattle from Montreal, all of which were landed alive. Lots of from 60 to 80 followed in succeeding steamers. Messrs. Bell & Sons think they had importations before this date in 1874, but are not able to trace them, from their books not being available for that time. As will be seen from the Messrs Swans' letter, later on in this Report, the first shipment of States' cattle to this port, was in June, 1873, the consignment being to Messrs. John Bell & Sons. Since then, from year to year, there has been a constant increase of importations. In the city of Toronto, a great deal of interest was taken in the trade from the first, and many among the earlier shipments were sent from that city. In this country it

has come to be one of the most important descriptions of business connected with Glasgow, and not only for the animals sent over in such a condition as to be fit for killing at once, but also for store stock. For the latter purpose they are very much liked in the north and east of Scotland especially, and large numbers of them go to the feeding districts in these parts. I need only instance in regard to the dimensions the trade is assuming a few extracts from the Vital, Social and Economic Statistics of the city of Glasgow, 1881-85, a work which gives a great deal of valuable information of a statistical character. It says, in reference to the importation of cattle from Canada: "The magistrates, as local authority under the 'Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878,' were not slow to discern the importance of the trade, which it is their duty to regulate. By progressive stages they have provided suitable accommodation on both sides the harbour for its development; on the north side for the landing, laviage, sale and slaughtering of United States cattle, and the distribution of the carcasses, and on the south side for the reception of Canadian cattle, which are not subject to immediate slaughter, but, as live animals, may be moved into the country. Many of them being in condition for killing are taken at once to abattoirs in the city or country, while a considerable portion go into country districts for feeding purposes." Also, "as regards the Canadian branch of the trade, the local authority, in October of the same year, 1879, made suitable provision for the reception of such foreign cattle as were not subject to slaughter on debarkation. The ground called 'Salter's Croft,' on the south side of the river, near Plantation, was leased from the Clyde trustees, and a commodious landing place erected thereon; but it also has already become inadequate. The local authority, believing in the indefinite expansion of the trade, have recently leased three acres of the lands of Shieldhall from the Clyde trustees, and commenced the erection of buildings thereon capable of stalling two thousand head of cattle. On their completion this branch of the trade will be wholly conducted at Shieldhall." And, lastly, "The Canadian stock for the most part pass through the market of Montreal, and are brought to the Clyde by the Allan, the Donaldson and the Anchor lines. So carefully are the animals stalled and tended on the voyage that, as a general rule, they disembark at the harbour of Glasgow in as good condition as cattle shipped from Ireland." I may state, in addition, that a new wharf was required to be erected at the landing place to meet the requirements of the increased quantity of stock arriving. In regard to the quality of the stock imported this season, although, as a rule, better than last, there is still great room for improvement, and it cannot be too frequently reiterated that the farmers of Canada, in order to keep their places in the markets in quality of animals, as compared with other stock, must keep on improving and introducing male animals of pure blood among their flocks and herds.

The immunity from disease which has existed in the past as regards Canadian stock, I am happy to say continues; not a single instance of any kind of disease having occurred in all the shipment of stock which have arrived in the Clyde by all the various lines of steamships this season. This is a very great advantage which Canadians possess, and every precaution should continue to be taken, so that by no chance shall we be deprived of the immense benefit derived therefrom.

Although the rates of freight have been much reduced of late years, there has been a very great deal of competition in the trade in Canada, the result being that, in many instances, I fear the shippers have lost considerable sums of money, by giving too much for the animals in Canada, as well as the consignees, from bank advances to nearly the full value of the cargoes. Those who have been most successful being the men who have taken care to get the best quality of stock available, animals of that description always commanding a good sale, when others are a drug in the markets. This of course will rectify itself in time, as the trade comes to be in a more settled state. The improvement in the arrangements for the carriage of stock in the various steamships, has been very great of late, and, in consequence, the percentage of losses has been very trifling, compared with former years.

In regard to the future of the trade when we take into consideration the almost illimitable timbered and prairie lands yet unsettled in our country, and also the immense extent of room for improvement on the great bulk of the lands which are settled upon, I think we may look forward to an enormous extension of this business, thus giving employment to large numbers of people both in Canada and Britain. In fact the trade may be looked upon as little past its infancy, yet a great deal having been done simply in the way of experiment. The development of the system of railways throughout Canada has also done much towards the fostering and extension of this trade.

Store stock has been selling at prices ranging from 32s. to 35s. per cwt., live weight. This is too much at the present time for buyers here to make a profit, but at these prices a profitable trade will, without doubt, be carried on in the future, if business improves in this country.

I am in hopes that in time something of a similar character will be accomplished in the trade in fish from the various Maritime Provinces to this country.

I herewith insert a letter from Messrs John Swan & Son, of 37 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, one of the largest firms in connection with the stock business, giving their views of the position of the trade, and its progress since its initiation :

“ 37 LAURISTON PLACE,

EDINBURGH, 16th December, 1885.

“ DEAR SIR,—Referring to your request that we might give you some information regarding the Canadian cattle trade, according to our books this trade began from America in June, 1873, with a shipment of States' cattle by Messrs. John Bell & Sons. The first notice that we see of Canadian cattle is in our report of 24 July, 1875, in which 53 cattle appear to have come from Montreal, and made then from £23 to £30 apiece. Since the opening of this trade it has steadily developed, not only in imports of live stock, but the system of importing meat was also inaugurated, more especially from the States. More recently foreign supplies have been largely increased by the importations of frozen meat from Australia, New Zealand, and the River Plate, so that altogether the live supplies from abroad scarcely afford an adequate idea of the actual supplies of meat which come to this country. In 1880, there were shipped from Canada 211 cargoes of live stock, comprising 48,103 cattle, 78,074 sheep, and 671 swine. Of these there were lost 813 cattle, 1,647 sheep and 5 pigs. In 1881, there were 173 cargoes of live stock from Canada, made up of 42,389 cattle, 66,478 sheep, and 31 pigs. Of these there were thrown overboard 618 cattle and 3,098 sheep. In 1882 there were 143 cargoes, consisting of 32,371 cattle and 68,873 sheep, of which 182 cattle and 1,039 sheep were thrown overboard. You will observe that pigs show a marked falling off, as experience proved that this class of stock could not be safely carried, and now there is scarcely such a thing known as any live pigs coming to Great Britain from Canada. From Canada, in 1883, there were 192 cargoes, formed of 53,177 cattle, and 94,286 sheep, of which 175 cattle and 2,261 sheep were thrown overboard; 185 cargoes of stock arrived in 1884, 61,092 cattle, 61,382 sheep, and 75 pigs, and of these numbers 658 cattle and 1,770 sheep were flung overboard. You will, therefore, also perceive that the percentage of loss has been steadily decreasing. The proportional percentage of the number of cattle imported by Great Britain during the five years, from 1872 to 1876, was as follows:—France, 2·4; Germany, 33·7; Spain and Portugal, 25·6; Netherlands and Belgium, 16·7; Scandinavia, 20·9; United States, 0·1; Canada, 0·6; whilst from 1877 to 1881 they were:—France, 0·1; Germany, 12·0; Spain and Portugal, 17·0; Netherlands and Belgium, 3·7; Scandinavia, 17·2; United States, 37·3; and Canada 12·7. Of course, as you will see from the above statement, the importations since 1881 from Canada have very materially increased as compared with those prior to that date. From Australia the imports of frozen mutton were:—In 1880, 400 carcasses; 1881, 17,275 carcasses; 1882, 57,256; 1883, 63,733; and in 1884, 111,745. In 1882, from New Zealand, there were brought 8,839 carcasses; in 1883, 120,893; and, in 1884, 412,349. There were 108,823 carcasses from the River Plate

in 1884, as against 17,165 in 1883; and as showing the rapid growth of this meat business, commencing as at 1881, when the Australian and New Zealand shipments commenced, there were 27,439 tons of American or Canadian meat imported into England and 565 tons of Australian and New Zealand, in 1882, there were 16,635 tons of American and 1,727 tons of Australian and New Zealand; in 1883, 26,799 tons of American and 4,671 tons Australian and New Zealand; and in 1884, 27,071 tons American and 11,128 tons Australian and New Zealand. On reading the reports of such markets as London, and the state of trade there generally, one can hardly wonder that farmers in this country complain about their business being an unprofitable one, as, with the continued influx, from all quarters, of both live stock and meat, flour, and every other description of produce, it is impossible with any degree of certainty to form an adequate idea as to how the markets may rule or what influences come into operation to keep down the price of home produce here. Farming in this country was never at so low an ebb as it is at present, both for landlords and tenants. In many districts of Great Britain land would not pay cultivation without rent, and the outlook is truly a very dismal one. Store cattle continue to be too dear, as compared with the price of fat, while wool, tallow and other produce have never been so low for many years as they at present are. Indeed, the price of tallow is almost nominal—not more than 20s. per cwt. With regard to the Canadian cattle trade, it, too, has not been a profitable one for the shippers this season, more especially those who speculated largely at the commencement of the year without any prospect whatever of their ventures being likely to succeed. Freights have ranged from £2 to £3 5s. but there have been many occasions when, with freight at £6, shippers had more profit than they have had during this last season at the reduced rate. We are glad to note a marked improvement in the grade of Canadian cattle within the last few years, and this has been the means of inducing feeders in this country to take a very much larger number of cattle from that country than has been the case heretofore, and we are also glad to say that our farmers, in selling them out fat, are better paid by their Canadian investments than by their home stock. In our show at St. Boswell's this week, in competition with home stock, the Canadian cattle bought from us during spring took the first prize as the best four animals, the first prize for the best pair, the first prize for the best single bullock, and second prize for the best bullock of any; whilst at our Edinburgh show, yesterday, a Canadian cow purchased from us twelve months ago took the first prize in the fat cow class, weighing 18½ cwt., live, and sold for £37 10s. Altogether, therefore, we consider that there is a wide field for the sale of well-bred Canadian cattle here, and that too much use cannot be made of well-graded bulls in order to attain this result. As a rule, Canadian sheep are a mixed lot, and are either chiefly ewes or tups. Butchers here complain of them as being too fat. They have too much of the Leicester cross in them. There is much greater risk of deterioration in sheep than cattle, as, if tups and ewes are penned indiscriminately, the stronger sheep get to the front, to the detriment of the weaker, and in every shipment we receive, a large proportion is very much wasted. We think that though the accommodation provided on board for cattle is now as nearly as possible perfect, there is much scope for improvement in that provided for sheep. Our markets are not very bright at present, but we anticipate higher prices in the spring, though of course Canadian cattle cannot directly participate in this. Turnips this year are a very poor crop in many districts in Scotland, while straw has seldom been so deficient. The season from Canada has just closed with a shipment of nearly 600 cattle from Halifax. We do not think this is a business that will be found to pay, as the long railway journey through Canada to Halifax, in severely cold weather, causes the live stock to deteriorate very much in transit.

"We have much pleasure in sending you the foregoing *résumé*, and shall be glad if it is of any value to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa. Our Mr. Thomas promised Mr. Lowe, when he had the pleasure of meeting him there, that he would transmit such particulars through you."

"We remain, Yours truly,

"JOHN SWAN & SONS."

It will be seen from the above that Messrs. Swan have gone very fully into the questions bearing upon the trade, and I have no doubt what they have written will prove valuable to your Department, not only from the very full statistics which are given, but for the other valuable information which it contains.

I have obtained from the Clyde Trust Custom House, and otherwise, the following statistics regarding the articles of general import from British North America, and the tonnage of vessels for the past year.

For the year ending 30 June, 1885:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	14,385
do steam do .....	104,678
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>119,063</b>

As against the year ending June 30, 1884:—

Sailing vessels.....	23,906
Steam do .....	106,205
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>130,111</b>

For the last half year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	12,422
Steam do .....	85,204
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>97,626</b>

The following are the various articles imported during the year 1885, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years:—

Flour, cwt.....	208,120
Wheat do .....	694,875
Indian corn do .....	150,178
Peas do .....	245,419
Oatmeal do .....	72,046
Oats do .....	120,226
Hams and bacon, boxes.....	5,358
Cheese do .....	123,354
Butter, packages.....	22,571
Fish brls .....	1,404
Canned meat, boxes.....	8,535
Spools, bags.....	1,339
Asbestos do .....	2,034
Potash, brls .....	139
Apples do .....	29,808
Extract do .....	120
Skins cu:ed.....	58,175
Lobster, cases.....	3,255
Phosphate, tons.....	482
Tallow and lard, hhds.....	5,220
Oil, casks.....	3,654
Timber, pieces.....	2,312,566
Broom handles, packages.....	230
Boots and shoes, do .....	74
Nails do .....	1,222
Furniture do .....	95
Agricultural implements, packages.....	1,774
Bungs, brls.....	158
Organs, cases .....	12
Zinc, packages.....	382

Dyewood, bags.....	59
Bran, sacks.....	500
Hay seed, bags.....	200

Besides other articles, of which there were only a few of each, too numerous to be specified.

From the information I have obtained, in a variety of ways, in regard to the state of trade generally, I have found that the imports from Canada, as will be seen above, are of a somewhat similar character to those of last season; prices for almost everything being low. The arrivals of cheese have been very large, it being an admitted fact now that Canadian cheese has been of the finest quality of late, being considered superior to anything produced in the United States. Butter has been received in large quantities and of excellent quality. Lard, hams and bacon have also been coming more freely of late to this market.

In regard to the apple trade I may say I have obtained a good deal of information, in a variety of ways, and particularly from the firm of Simons & Jacobs, who deal largely in fruit all over the world, and who have a very extensive trade in apples with Canada. They report the fruit of a very superior description this season, being of a more reliable character as to soundness on arrival here, than what they got from any other quarter. All their consignments from Canada have therefore sold readily; the prices have been very low as a rule. The great precaution which has to be taken is in careful handling, and having the fruit perfectly dry when packed.

It is a notable fact that there have been several shipments of wheat from Manitoba, and as the quality of this grain has been very satisfactory, and is taking well, there can be little doubt there will be great developments in this trade when the quality becomes better known, and the facilities for its carriage have increased.

The trade in timber has been quiet. Every description of business being so dull here that there has been no great or special demand for our productions in that branch.

An industry in Canada which is attracting a good deal of attention in this country is the phosphate trade. The supply shipped heretofore has not amounted to a great deal in quantity, but so far not much would seem to have been done in the way of the development of the mineral, though a number of mines have been opened up, and investigations of a very satisfactory character made in many others. In the Ottawa district more particularly have these developments been made, and the indications would seem certainly to be of a mineral of very high quality, in many cases yielding considerably over 80 units—one analysis going as high as 86. There can be no doubt of the great fertilizing power of this mineral when used as a manure, and I have had conversations with numbers of people connected with agricultural pursuits who think it, for many purposes, the best that can be used. It is getting to be in great demand in several of the continental countries, particularly Germany and Belgium, and the prices for it in the markets have been very fair this season. In this country also there has been a very considerable demand, in fact larger than could be supplied. Prices have been about on a par with last year. I know of a number of people with capital in and about Glasgow who are taking a great interest in this trade, they having invested a very considerable amount of capital in the Ottawa district, and if the results of the investigations they are making turn out as satisfactorily as is anticipated from the reports which they have received, I have no doubt that much larger sums will be invested, and there will be in consequence a largely extended trade in this article as between Canada and this and continental countries. In such an eventuality there will be a greatly increased demand for labour in the districts where this mineral exists, and of course the expenditure of very considerable amounts of capital in connection therewith. It would seem that work at the mines, now opened up, is conducted on much more scientific principles than formerly, and that greater depths have been reached than has ever been attempted before. A very great deal would seem to depend upon the management on the ground, those mines which are producing the best results

having the most steady going and reliable local managers. In several cases those having control of the mines already opened up intend to go in for much larger developments next season in the way of drifting, and, so far as can be judged, with every prospect of substantial success. In the Lièvre district, particularly, the indications are, in almost all cases, excellent, and it is fully anticipated that there will be a large extension of work there next year.

There have been a considerable number of articles imported, in small quantities, hitherto, or new ones altogether, which should in time develop into fruitful sources of business. In this respect I would refer more particularly to trees for planting, manufactured articles, such as organs, lawn mowers, axes, &c., and zinc, dyewood, and hay seed.

As regards exports from the Clyde to Canada, they would appear to be much the same as in former years. The pig iron and manufactured iron shipments have been somewhat in excess of last year. In fire-clay pipes there has been a considerable increase in the quantity shipped, but a noticeable falling off in the shipments of iron tubes. Very little coal has been exported from the Clyde for Canada for some time. There have been no shipments of sugar from the Clyde, in 1885. The exporters of this article, to whatever limited extent it is now exported, find they can purchase more cheaply in the English markets, such shipments being made from London or Liverpool. Box and bale goods and other varieties, such as are exported to Canada, have been sent out to a similar extent to last year. But for the strong competition among the various steamship companies in Liverpool, and consequently low freights from there, an increase in the case of nearly all the articles sent from the Clyde would no doubt have taken place this year. The New York lines, especially in the case of western goods, have received considerable quantities of freight, which, of course, do not appear as Canadian exports.

As in the past, I continue to have the hearty co-operation of all the agents of the Government, both in this country and in Canada, in the correspondence and communications which I have had with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

*Canadian Government Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

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29 VICTORIA PLACE, GREAT VICTORIA STREET,  
BELFAST, 18th December, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1885. As in former years I distributed by hand in the fairs and markets, large numbers of pamphlets, &c., independent of those I distributed by post. I embraced every opening for letters to the press in connection with Canadian matters. I find that the new Guide Book published this year is of great interest to the public. The map on the front page and the illustrations make it attractive and when read it proves indeed *multum in parvo*. The inquirers at this office were not as numerous as some years ago, but I spent more time among the farmers. In the County Down, where the most enterprising and best farmers of Ireland are, I spent some months, and, I think, made myself popular



with the farming classes. Having had experience in farming in this country, I could enter into their calculations as to their prospects for the future. From my observations of the depression in agriculture, I found material for a letter to the "Daily Express," (Dublin) in which I pointed out that landlords, if they acted wisely, would, this year, meet their tenants as creditors meet arranging debtors, and called their attention to an article in the same paper nearly twenty-eight years ago. The "Express" had a leader, full column, on the subject, fully endorsing my views, and over one hundred copies of the paper were circulated gratuitously in one neighbourhood. This in the leading Conservative, the landlord paper in Ireland, attracted much attention and caused many farmers to come to me to talk over matters, when I showed them beyond dispute, by the hard logic of figures, that in this country they could not succeed, as foreign competition from countries of immense territory would completely handicap them. In former reports I mentioned that stock raising was the most profitable course for the Irish farmers. This was disputed by some newspapers that recommended increased tillage. I spoke as one of experience, the editors spoke inspired by opposition to emigration. This year there has been a great depression in the price of cattle and the universal expression of opinion is: "As long as cattle were a good price the farmer could get along, but now the last plank is going from them,"—this in newspapers that last year said there should be more tillage. In talking of the depression in prices of dairy produce, a paper that last year cried out for more tillage says now: "And if dairying does not pay, what shall we say of tillage? In order to grow tillage crops well, plenty of manure must be used. This must either be purchased and carted to the farm, or it must be produced on the farm itself by house fed cattle. The former can only be done in the vicinity of large towns, and Ireland has been so depopulated that large towns are 'few and far between.' There is, however, besides the question of labour, the continual emigration that has denuded the country of all its best agricultural labourers, so that in many places efficient labourers are not to be obtained at any price. But then the price of grain is so very low that in any case it would not pay to grow it, except in smaller quantities for especial home purposes. Thus the depopulation of the country, instead of affording more employment to those who remain, discourages altogether the giving of employment, and tends to turn the land into a desert, producing little or nothing."

This extract is from a leading opponent of immigration, a newspaper that circulates largely among the farming class. It reads like a plagiarism of my address to the farmers of Ireland in 1879, another year of great depression, and which address brought upon me great abuse from those who are now using my arguments as nearly as possible *ipsissima verba*. The farmers all the time knew that I was right. The same paper, further on, says: "The wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland are still low, as compared with those in other countries, so that it is no wonder that they are anxious to emigrate to America where, if they have to work harder, and be exposed to more extremes of heat and cold, they are at least comparatively well paid. But small as these wages are, they can with difficulty be paid by the farmer under present circumstances."

Now I said the same in my report of last year. Emigration has made labour dear, not that alone, but the labourers of the present day are old men, whom I would not, some years ago, hire except as a charity. The men who could be got in those days for seven shillings a week could not now be had "at any price." A farmer who farms 120 acres was speaking to me last week about going to Manitoba. I said, when you cannot make money how must it be with the small farmers? He replied, "better, where the small farmer can do all with his own family, labour is too dear for such men as I; so long as cattle gave a good price I could do well enough." Now for the stock raising side of the position. In a fair in Dundrum, County Down, the majority of the cattle were brought home. I asked one man what price he could get for a nice little springer cow? He told me £5. "Why," I said, "this time twelve months she would be worth £10." "I bought her, sir, just this time twelve months, and she was, after calving, sold for £9 10s." A friend of mine told me the first of last

month that he would be glad to get the price he paid last May for his stock. In the great fair for cattle, Ballinasloe, prices for bullocks depreciated  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from prices in 1880; average heifers about 23 per cent. Besides a good number could not be sold at all; out of 12,640 only 3,182 were sold. In the year 1880 sheep sold in this fair at, for wethers, £2 10s to £3, and ewes £2 15s to 58s. This year the very best wethers brought 56s, inferior 40s. I said in former reports that the small farmers could not succeed except as nurses of stock for the grazers, that it was out of calculation for any profit from tillage, and gave the same reasons as are given now by my then opponents. As the conclusion is admitted, we should seek for the remedy. Of course I reply "emigration." My opponents who said "No" last year, say this year "That the labourers cannot be blamed for emigrating to where they will be better paid,"—a strong admission. The labourers know this and will go, and the sons and daughters of the small farmers have an ambition that they were strangers to some years ago. They hear of acquaintances who have done well abroad, and they get photographs of fashionably dressed ladies who, when in this country were considered well off if they had one decent dress, and they will not remain to work on a patch of a farm.

The farmers who, like the one whom I had the conversation with, who have large farms, now that cattle raising will not pay, and labourers are not to be had "at any price", will not, cannot, stay in this country—they have enterprise enough to leave before their capital is all spent. I have been in communication with several of this class. One a justice of the peace in the County Fermanagh intends to take a small colony with him.

Competition in manufactured work, in door latches, &c. is causing depression of trade among our artisans. An acquaintance, a builder, showed me in some houses he is building in Newcastle, County Down, windows, doors, door latches, &c., all, he said, from Canada, and better and cheaper than he could have them made here. An article I was surprised to find extensively imported is Canadian starch, and I was told that it was a first rate article—very strong. Canadian apples and Canadian butter hold their position. Great efforts are being made by starting butter manufactories, to win back the good name for Irish butter, and it should be impressed upon the farmers' wives in Canada that they cannot be too particular in the handling of the butter, as in the English market it has to compete with butter from Belgium and Holland put up in nice clean small packages of a few pounds each.

From the data I have given I think the only logical conclusion is that there will be a large emigration in 1886 of a most desirable class. It will be my earnest endeavour to secure as large a share as possible for Canada. The emigrants of this year were much superior to the average class.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY,

*Canadian Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,  
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, DUBLIN, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that during the past season I have done all in my power to promote the interest of Canada in this country, in accordance with my

instructions from the Department; and I have to thank the Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., the High Commissioner in London, for his counsel and assistance in the discharge of my duty.

During the year I have attended several meetings in relation to Canadian emigration, and, as a member of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, I had the privilege, at many of the meetings, of addressing the members on the political and social status of the Dominion, the volume and extent of its trade and commerce, the nature and condition of its industries and the magnitude of its agricultural and mineral resources, which are subjects of the greatest interest just now, when a vast majority of the people of Ireland desire to have the making of their laws like the people of Canada, so that, like them, they might live and thrive.

Although the newspaper press in Ireland, Conservative or National, is by no means friendly to emigration, still, their editors have very kindly published many letters I received from successful emigrants, and gave me space to reply to several of their correspondents whose statements reflected on Canada.

During the season I have been constantly visited by intending emigrants seeking advice and information, and I have had a large correspondence in relation to Canadian emigration, with people, rich and poor, all over the country, from India, Australia and the United States. I had several letters from persons there who desire to settle in the Dominion, and I have lately sent to India, through the parcel post, a good supply of maps and pamphlets.

Through the agency of numerous friends in all parts of Ireland, I have been able to distribute many thousand copies of the Dominion Guide Book, prepared by the Department, and the special pamphlets and reports relating to both of the Provinces, and I am satisfied, that through the post offices, there is not a district of this country in which maps, books and pamphlets, relating to Canada, have not been freely circulated.

At the annual spring show, which is held under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society for the promotion of Agriculture in Ireland, I had a most useful display of Canadian products sent to me, from time to time, at the instance of the High Commissioner, which were much admired by visitors and favourably noticed in the newspaper press. I had an ample supply of maps and pamphlets distributed to advantage, and I had an opportunity of meeting leading agriculturists from all parts of the Kingdom, many of whom are much interested in Canadian affairs. As the expense was merely nominal, I had another display at the great horse show in the autumn, which, by the way, was one of the best. Over a thousand horses were entered, and I believe no country could furnish finer or more serviceable animals. However, I am satisfied that good Canadian horses would show here to advantage, and command a fair price. At any rate, for several years, "Timekeeper," a Toronto horse, driven in single harness, although aged, has carried off first prize. The breeder and pedigree are unknown, but he is now owned by Surgeon Henry Gray Croly, of Merrion Square.

At the opening of the season, I received notice from the High Commissioner that there was no demand for mechanics and general labourers in Canada. Therefore, although there has been a falling off in the number, we have had a superior class of emigrants from Ireland, comprising female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, and farmers, with capital, to settle on land.

At the urgent request of several intending emigrants, I visited the west of Ireland, in the spring, to advise and assist them; and at Lissadell, Sligo, I delivered a lecture, at which Sir Henry Gore Booth, Bart., presided. Sixty or seventy persons went from the district to Manitoba or the North-West Territory, including the Rev. Thomas Cosgrove and family, and I have lately received the following letter from the reverend gentleman, in which he gives his experience and estimate of the country:—

"EDEN WHITEWOOD, N. W. T., 14th November, 1885.

"DEAR MR. CONNOLLY,—I fear you will consider me ungrateful for not writing before this to thank you for the trouble you took and the judicious arrangements you

made which carried us through successfully to this place. We had an agreeable passage in the "Sardinian," Allan Line. The captain and all his staff of officers were everything that could be wished, and I was much attracted by the steward, who was the right man in the right place on every occasion.

"The railway arrangements in Canada are very superior, the trains appear to me to travel much smoother than our home trains, at an average speed of about twenty-five miles an hour, and the guards are most anxious to make every one comfortable. On the whole, the distance run, and the precision of everything without one hitch, were a credit to any country.

"After our long journey by sea and land, we arrived at Barrows Station three minutes after time. My brother met us at the train, and received us with real Irish heart; he kept us for six weeks until our house was ready, so we had none of the trouble of strangers coming to a new country.

"Our house, in cottage form, is really cheerful and comfortable, with nine good rooms. Drawing and dining rooms open with an arch between, where we have our simple service on Sunday, to ask a blessing on our land. We got no crops in this year, but have about twenty acres ready for crop in spring, and have got a pretty good stock of cattle, &c.

"The boys, with whom you are pretty well acquainted, are working manfully, as if they had been here all their lives, and my brother's two wise steady boys, are a great help to them.

"I bought this quarter section on which we have built, it is so well planted and nicely situated two miles from the railway station, six from Whitewood, and ten minutes walk from my brother's house, who seems to be getting on well. We have just 800 acres altogether, and we have every prospect of a prosperous and happy home. The land is all one could wish, but the prairie fires are sometimes very destructive, and require to be carefully guarded against.

"I fear you are not getting more satisfactory in Ireland. Many who can come out here now, ought to come and make a home of independence. Here people with experience and some means, would be in a much better position in a few years than they have any prospect of at home.

"The weather, since we came, has been most lovely, summer up to the last week, and now, though a sharp frost, 11 degrees last night, you have no summer day as bright as we have here to day. I expect Mr. Jones out in spring. He says you send him the papers, and he has asked us to look out some land for him.

"I think I have told you all our news, we have not much here, but we have peace, liberty and independence. Mrs. Cosgrove and all of us are much stronger since we came, and all write in kindest remembrance.

"Your sincere friend,

THOMAS COSGROVE.

During the year, I received many interesting letters from other settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, and I am pleased to report that settlers I sent to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are doing well.

Now that the law has been vindicated, and peace and order prevailing in the North-West, I have every reason to believe, from the enquiries made here, that there will be a pretty large emigration from Ireland to Canada during the forthcoming season. For the land question is still practically unsettled; the condition of the people has not much improved, for although the crops have been pretty good, the prices have been low, and as the nature and extent of the crops and the shipment of cattle may be interesting to agriculturists in Canada, I append the following statements from the Returns of the Registrar-General, just published:—

The entire area of Ireland, including bog, waste, water, woods and plantations, is 20,328,753 acres, and the total area under crops, in 1885, comprise 71,017 acres under wheat, 1,328,869 acres under oats, 179,133 acres of barley, 344 acres of bere, 8,399 acres of rye, 797,292 acres of potatoes, 296,984 acres of turnips, 37,179 acres of

mangel wurzel and beet root, 108,147 acres under flax, 2,034,768 acres under hay, and about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million acres under grass, which is exclusive of the crops.

The acreage under crops in 1885 compared with 1884 shows, in cereal crops, an increase in wheat of 3,127 acres, in barley of 12,072 acres, and in rye of 1,250 acres; but in oats there is a decrease of 19,575 acres. In green crops potatoes decreased by 1,660 acres, turnips by 7,047 acres, while mangel wurzel increased by 2,962 acres. In other crops flax increased by 18,922 acres and hay by 72,281 acres. Compared with the average acreage for the ten years, 1875-1884, there is a decrease in all the principal crops except hay which increased by 96,962 acres.

Wheat shows a decrease of 63,733 acres, oats of 82,252 acres, and barley of 35,321 acres. Potatoes decreased by 49,034 acres, turnips by 18,946 acres, mangel wurzel by 6,054 acres, and flax by 11,920 acres.

All the crops, except bere, show an increased average rate of produce per acre in 1885 compared with 1884. The yield of wheat increased by 0·8 cwt., barley by 0·1 cwt., oats by 0·2 cwt., and rye by 1·6 cwt., potatoes by 0·2 ton, turnips by 0·4 ton, mangel wurzel by 0·7 ton, flax by 2·3 stones, and hay by 0·1 ton, while bere decreased by 0·3 cwt. The rate for 1885 compared with the average rate for the ten years, 1875-1884 shows an increase in all crops except bere, turnips and hay, which exhibit of 2·0 cwt., 0·6 ton, and 0·1 ton respectively. Wheat increased by 1·1 cwt., barley by 0·3 cwt., and rye by 0·9 cwt. Potatoes show an increase of 0·7 ton, mangel of 0·2 ton, and flax 0·9 stone.

The produce in 1885, as compared with 1884, shows in cereal crops an increase in wheat of 105,544 cwts., in oats of 24,229 cwts., in barley of 203,148 cwts., and in rye of 27,306 cwts. Potatoes show an increase of 135,386 tons, turnips, 43,859 tons, and mangel wurzel of 60,253 tons. There is also an increase of 4,916 tons in flax, and of 333,320 tons in hay.

The produce in 1885, as compared with the average produce of the ten years 1875-1884, shows in cereal crops a decrease in wheat of 826,606 cwts., in oats of 993,741 cwts., in barley of 499,103 cwts., in bere of 3,383, and an increase in rye of 5,450 cwts. In other crops in 1885, as compared with the average, there is an increase, 378 tons in potatoes, and of 174,107 tons in hay, while there is a decrease of 397,681 tons in turnips, of 71,679 tons in mangel wurzel, and of 1,576 tons in flax.

The estimated value of the harvest in Ireland for 1885 is £31,773,933, an increase of £1,694,223 over the estimate value of the crops in 1884, but although we have twice a larger area under grass than there is under crops the value of the live stock and dairy produce shipped will be scarcely more than half the value of the crops. Therefore it is clear there can be no improvement with the prices for cattle ruling as follows:—

In 1881 prime milch cattle ranged from £13 10s. to £25; in 1882 prices increased from £16 to £25 10s.; in 1883 the figures were £14 to £25; in 1884 they stood at similar figures; while in 1885 they had fallen to £11 from £20; for midding to best two-year old cattle £9 to £15 in 1881; £10 to £15 10s. in 1882; £11 to £18 in 1883; £8 to £10 5s in 1884; and £7 to £13 in 1885. One year old brought £5 10s. to £10 in 1881; £5 to £11 in 1882; £5 to £12 12s. in 1883; £5 to £10 in 1884, and £4 to £8 10s. last year. The price of lambs showed considerable fluctuations in the period mentioned, being 20s. to 48s. in 1881; 30s. to 52s. in 1882; 24s. to 52s. in 1883; 20s. to 48s. in 1884, and 18s. to 50s. in 1885; while across the channel during the year rates were frequently much lower.

After all, the great annual gathering in October at Ballinasloe is the real testing point of the value of stock; for the year in Ireland (1882) was the largest and most successful fair for ten years, so far as sales were concerned, though it did not equal those of 1874 and 1876, so far as general prices were concerned for beef and mutton. As between 1874 and 1885 the difference in prices are striking. In the former year the average value of first-class oxen was £24 10s.; of second-class, £17 10s.; and of third class, £10. Last October these prices had receded to £15 for first-class, to £12 for second, and to £10 10s. for third, while fourth-class, which were worth £15 in 1880, fell to £8 in 1885. The fluctuations in heifers were somewhat similar—first-

class in 1880 being £22 10s., and in 1885 £14 10s. First-class wethers fell in 1885 to £2 16s, as against £3 12s. 6d in 1882, and the best ewes brought no more in October last than £1 18s. to £2 2s., as against £3 10s. to £4 4s. in 1877.

Going back to the latter year we find that the live stock shipments from the eighteen Irish exporting ports at that time to Great Britain amounted to 1,891,133 head, cattle being 649,873, sheep 641,159, pigs 585,427, and horses 19,785. In that year prices both at home and across the channel were high, first quality beef being up to 7d. and 8d. per lb. on foot, and sheep at somewhat a higher figure; and the estimated value of that year's export was set down at £18,911,330, the whole of which presumably came back to Ireland. This was arrived at by valuing stock all round at £10 per head, which seemed a perfectly fair way of going about it when the prices of primely-finished cattle and high-class horses were taken into account. Since that year, however, the annual exports of live stock from Ireland have been steadily decreasing. In 1878 they fell off to 1,865,482, a decline of 25,561 head cattle numbering 729,221, an increase on the preceding year; sheep, 642,999, also an increase, but a falling off being recorded in pigs and horses, with the result that the total year's value did not much exceed £17,000,000. In 1879 there was a total of 1,743,821 animals exported, of an estimated value of £17,500,000, while for 1880 the quantities had fallen to numbers producing some £16,000,000, and in 1881 the estimated value of the cattle trade did not exceed £13,000,000. But I think it will not much exceed £10,000,000 in 1885. As in the shipment of live stock from the several Irish ports for the past year, a falling off has taken place in both cattle and pigs, but an increase in sheep and horses. The following are the figures: Cattle, 638,823; sheep, 639,161; swine, 397,972; horses, 29,032.

The principal feature of the Irish cattle trade across the channel during the past twelve months has been the low range of prices prevailing, more especially during the latter part of the year. The imports into England of frozen mutton from New Zealand, Australia, and the River Plate, have been large and constant, while the imports of American and Canadian meat and live stock into Liverpool, which showed some falling off, in 1884, have again increased. As to the prospect of the coming year's trade it is difficult to form any opinion; still with the hopes of better trade in England we may fairly look forward to somewhat better and more remunerative returns. Although Great Britain buys 12,000,000 pounds of butter every year from the foreign market, the report of the Cork butter market is but a re-echo of the depression in value of all agricultural products. Prices were far below those which ruled in 1884, and owing to the fraudulent practice of selling butterine under the guise of butter, no butter save of a superior class could be said to pay the cost of production, still scarcely a fourth of the butter, now produced, is of first quality. On the 3rd of December, a few casks of superfine brought 143s per 112 lbs.; fine mild, 117s; cured butter, first quality, 119s.

Owing to the decline in the value of butter, of a medium quality, the board of the Cork butter market has commissioned an inspector to visit the principal centres of the trade in England, and ascertain what improvement in the manufacture, package, and preparation for sale can be made in the interests of the Irish dairy farmer. No doubt some Canadians, engaged in the butter trade, will visit the Indian and Colonial Exhibition this season; and I think, while in England, they could make a similar investigation in the interest of Canadian dairy farming. It is astonishing how much, and what a great variety of Canadian products are sold in Ireland. In every large provision store you will find Canadian cheese, hams, bacon, canned fish, apples, &c. The cheese is now selling at 50s. per cwt.; the quality is improving, and the sale increasing every year. The apples come in rather late in the season, still they are fine and sound, and sell well, at from 18s. to 30s. per barrel. Canadian agricultural implements, which are light, strong, and well finished, are sold in all the hardware stores; and there is a fair market for Canadian grain and seeds.

Our chief supply of timber is Canadian, but there have been few buildings put up during the year, the trade was dull, and cheap labour and freights make the Baltic countries keen competitors.

I have no doubt, if the condition of this country improves, many Canadian products will find a profitable market. At any rate, everything, Canadian has an excellent reputation in Ireland just now.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

*Canadian Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF BRISTOL EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The number of emigrants which have passed directly through this office during the year shows a decrease of about 5 per cent. on previous years; but whilst regretting this decrease, I have the satisfaction to know that all who have gone to Canada through my labours have been of a very superior class, and certain to write back to their friends in England favourable accounts of Canada.

The Great Western Line and the Dominion Line have done but little business this year, the larger and faster Liverpool steamers securing nearly the whole of the passengers from this agency. The numbers carried by the Great Western Line were 4 saloon and 33 steerage.

In consequence of the great depression in nearly every branch of business which has been prevalent in England throughout the whole year, an immense number of mechanics, artisans, clerks, salesmen, &c., have been unable to find employment, and every day there have been numbers of these classes calling at these offices eagerly seeking information as to the advantages Canada offers to such persons. In dealing with these, I did my utmost to dissuade them from going to Canada in hopes of finding employment in their special trades, unless going direct to situations which had been previously obtained for them by their friends in Canada.

The classes before whom I have laboured to place the advantages which Canada offers as a field for settlement, have been, first, capitalists and then tenant farmers, agricultural labourers and domestic servants; of all others I have strenuously exerted myself to show that at present Canada is not the place for them, believing that in the end my labours will be more profitable to Canada by being firm in dissuading the unsuitable emigrant, and in refusing others, so that more time may be given to endeavour to secure for the Dominion the choicest only of the emigrating population from the western and south-western counties of England.

I regret to state that I fear a large number of useful settlers have been lost to Canada, owing to the extraordinary low rates to the United States, and the dollar inland rate to Chicago, St. Louis and other cities in the Union. The enticing bills of "4,000 miles for £3 4s. 2d.," which the New York lines distributed profusely throughout every town and hamlet in Cornwall, Somersetshire and the neighbouring counties, did much to turn public attention from Canada to the United States, when the ordinary rate to Quebec alone was £3; but some consolation is derived from the knowledge that these low rates, though they have drawn to the States many really good and desirable emigrants, have, at the same time, drawn many very undesirable ones, whom are bound to become a burden on the community, and of whom it is only reasonable to infer, a fair proportion would have made for Canada had not the

higher inland rates prevented them. So that it is best, perhaps, after all, for Canada to have lost a few good settlers than to have secured them and at the same time double or treble their number of a worthless class, doomed in the immediate future to become a tax upon the Dominion.

This year the number of letters received and answered has been in excess of former years; 50,000 pamphlets, maps, &c., have been posted and otherwise distributed throughout Gloucestershire, South Wales, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Wilts and Cornwall. Amongst the mining localities, I have distributed 5,000 pamphlets, treating specially of the mineral resources of British Columbia, and have worked hard to make its capabilities well known in all the leading mining circles, feeling certain that now the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, I shall be able to induce a considerable number of men of means to give their serious attention to the investment of capital in the opening up of the mineral resources of this splendid Province.

Although the distribution of pamphlets is of prime importance, and must be continually and judiciously kept up in order that Canada may be well to the front, yet I think the useful results of my work in this direction would be much assisted if I could obtain a more liberal supply of really good maps, for presentation to the leading hotels and inns throughout the rural districts. Pamphlets are read, closed and thrown aside, but a good map hangs for years, constantly telling its tale. From time to time, I have received many maps from Mr. Dyke, of the Liverpool office, and from the Canadian Pacific Railway office in London, but have been unable to put them to so good a use as I would wish, owing to their being in the detached sheet condition, which makes them very unsuitable for presentation to large business houses, though of course excellent for private reference. Money spent in advertising, cannot I think be better expended than in producing good reliable roller such a quality as to ensure ready acceptance and conspicuous hanging. The first cost may appear heavy, but I think, on reflection, the extra expense will be found wise and even economical. Should the Department feel with me the importance of increasing its issue of good maps, I would beg to suggest that those intended for the rural districts, should contain a few appropriate remarks, respecting the agriculture of Canada, its dairy work and cattle industry; and those intended for the commercial centres, with the idea of promoting trade between Canada and the Mother Country, should contain information specially relating to those industries which it is thought advantageous for the agents in Great Britain to strive to increase and develop. The pamphlets I send through the post, by means of the county directories, go to the tenant farmers, seldom getting into the hands of the agricultural labourer, and in order to reach this latter class, I have this year adopted the expedient of sending out packages of pamphlets, &c., into the country, from the neighbouring towns, by the weekly carrier, with instructions to leave them at the roadside and village inns, for gratuitous distribution. By this means, I hope next year to secure for Canada a large number of really thorough agricultural labourers, born and bred to the soil, and of the right stuff to increase the prosperity of the Dominion.

The five public libraries in Bristol I have supplied regularly weekly with the Canadian Gazette, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal papers, and other Canadian literature.

The reports received from all parties sent out by me have been very gratifying and useful, all speaking very favorably of the country, and very highly of the kindness and care they received at the hands of your agent at Quebec and from all other officials met on their way through to their destination.

In June last Mr. R. Pearce, who represents a large and influential class of business men, and who has been in intimate connection with the farmers of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire for the past twenty years, visited Canada accompanied by my son, with a view of personally ascertaining what really were the capabilities of the Dominion, the inducements it affords for the profitable investment of capital, and what were the advantages it offered to the agriculturist. As Mr. Pearce was known to have taken his trip entirely independent of the Government his testimony is



that of a disinterested person, and has great weight with all classes. This gentleman was highly pleased with his trip, and states that he found everything fully up to what had been represented. He also begs me to express his warmest thanks to all the officials he met for their extreme kindness to him and for the cheerful manner in which they worked to make his visit pleasant, useful, and instructive. Immediately upon his return he went down to the Cheddar valley, so renowned for its excellent dairies, and passed from farm to farm relating his experiences and freely answering all questions put to him. I anticipate much good from the visit of this gentleman, who is never tired discoursing on the wonders of Canada and the hospitality of the Canadian people.

The Canadian cattle trade with this port has been on the whole satisfactory, though the quality has been rather under that of previous years. In prosecuting this branch of trade, I must impress upon the exporters the necessity of sending only their best cattle, as inferior beasts which came in one consignment to this port were by many persons taken as fair specimens of Canadian stock, and did much to set afloat erroneous ideas of what Canada can produce. However, I am happy to say that in Bristol Christmas market two monster Canadian oxen, excellent specimens, were on view, and were universally acknowledged as good as could be found anywhere throughout the United Kingdom. At this market beef was in moderate supply, but most of it fell short of the higher qualities expected at Christmas times. There were a number of choice Devon cattle, which made from 78s. to 80s. sterling, per cwt., but this price was reached by comparatively few, the ordinary prime qualities making from 70s. to 72s. Irish and middling quality beasts were quoted at 63s. Taking out the Devons and a few good oxen the bulk were of a very medium quality indeed, and I am confident that if Canadian beasts of any average quality had been in the market very remunerative prices would have been secured. I shall at any time be only too happy to assist any exporters in ascertaining for them the best times for shipment and to forward the probable price at any particular season. Mutton was in moderate supply; nice wethers were priced at 7d. per lb., and ewes at 6d. Not many pigs came in, bacon was quoted at 7s. 6d. per score, middle pigs from 7s. 9d. to 8s., and at 9s. to 9s. 6d. 1,000 store cattle were offered. Trade was quiet and will not much improve before the spring. At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Christmas market, there was a full attendance of the leading butchers and dealers in the west of England. The supply of beasts was a very large one, and trade on the whole showed a marked improvement. Prime beef realized from 70s. to 75s. per cwt., whilst in a few exceptional instances higher prices were obtained. Some very fair quality was sold at from 65s. to 70s., but inferior was difficult to sell at even much lower figures. There were not many sheep on offer. Upwards of 100 choice steers, heifers, and cows were sold. A fine pole Scot steer fetched £47 10s. (this was the highest price realized in the market); a splendid steer which was purchased last Christmas at £38 10s., was now sold for £43 10s.; another fine animal was knocked down at £41. There was a good supply of pigs penned, in which a moderate trade was transacted.

The fish trade with this port may, I think with profit, be considerably increased, the only imports from Canada being dried fish from Newfoundland. Good fish always commands a ready sale and a good price. There is no fish imported into this port, or any of the neighbouring ports, as far as I can ascertain, that would stand any chance in competition with the lake trout and whitefish, and I see no reason why with proper care in salting and shipment a profitable industry may not be started in these commodities.

In order to supply information which may be of service to Canadian products I will give a brief account of the present condition of, and other facts relating to the several trades and industries throughout this agency. The trades or industries which are of special importance, and measured by the amount of capital invested, amount of labour employed, and amount of production, are, agricultural implements, railway waggons, alkali, brass, breweries, boots and shoes, bottles, cabinet works, carriages, clothing, chocolate, cocoa, corsets, cotton, collieries, engines, floorecloth, flour mills,

hats, iron (sheet and corrugated), lithography and printing, lead, paper and stationery, pottery, rope, sugar refining, stoneware, shipbuilding, tanning, tobacco and cigars; also imports of corn, hides, palm, petroleum and other oils, provisions, sugar, timber, &c. The manufactures of this district and the imports into this port are principally for home consumption. The direct export trade is comparatively small, being chiefly to the United States, British North America, East and West Indies and Australia, while considerable exports of manufactures are passed through London and Liverpool. During the past ten years the trade of this district has increased in volume; its gross value has increased, but not in the same ratio; its net profit has been less in proportion, arising from the great increase of wealth and accumulation of capital and consequent over-production; the amount of capital invested and quantity of labour employed has also increased. With regard to three particular trades, viz., the sugar refining, the mechanical engineering and building trades, they are very much depressed, and at present considerably below the average condition of the past ten years. The building trade has been bad the last five years, and the depression of the mechanical engineering trade began in 1873. A rather prevalent feeling here is that inasmuch as the commercial prosperity of the western counties depends upon the improved condition of agriculture, so it is highly important that measures should be enacted for increasing the cultivation of land by the removal of the encumbrances of primogeniture and entail, by a simple and easy transfer of land, by wise discretionary laws for its most perfect cultivation, and it is thought that by securing these measures much will have been done to bring about a return of brighter times. To the increased dock accommodation and the facilities for bringing large vessels into the port, must be attributed the increased volume of trade which has been lately observed in Bristol. At the mouth of the river Avon are now extensive and excellent docks in direct communication with all parts of England, so that the former danger of navigating the Avon need no longer be encountered. The return of capital during the last five years has been below the average of the preceding five years, and the rate of wages at present for both skilled and unskilled labour, in this district, is above the average of the last ten years.

The Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year will be visited by large numbers from this district, and it is with much pleasure and satisfaction I learn that Canada will make such a display as will astonish the whole world, settling once for all many vexed questions which have formerly acted to her prejudice, and firmly establishing herself as the premier colony.

In closing this report I must tender my heartiest thanks to your agents in Canada for the great care shown by them to all parties who have passed through my hands, and I must also express my great indebtedness to Mr. Colmer, Secretary to High Commissioner, for his kind and able assistance throughout the year, and for the prompt attention always paid to all matters I laid before him.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

*Canadian Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 56.

## REPORT OF THE DOMINION HONORARY ENTOMOLOGIST.

(MR. JAMES FLETCHER.)

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to hand you a report of Observations on Injurious Insects during the year 1885, with the methods of prevention and remedy, which I have suggested when they have been brought under my notice. I regret that many investigations, the completion of which I had anticipated during the past season, are still unfinished. This is owing to a sudden temporary impairment of my eyesight, on account of which my physicians forbade me for some months to read or write, to use the microscope, or to draw. The practical effect of this has been the unavoidable postponement until another season, of many interesting scientific studies which I had hoped to work out during the past summer, as well as the critical examination and delineation of insects collected. This trouble, I am thankful to say, is now passing away, and I look forward confidently to the coming summer, for further opportunities of showing that the office of the Entomologist of your Department is one of general utility to the country at large. My efforts, during the past year, have been necessarily confined to the answering of correspondence, which has now assumed very large proportions, of visiting and consulting farmers concerning the condition of their crops, and addressing agricultural and educational institutions, whenever opportunities occurred, with a view of showing the direct bearing of Economic Entomology upon Agriculture and the comparative ease with which many of the most formidable of our crop pests can be withstood, by those who will take the trouble to familiarise themselves with the mere elements of the science. A visit to British Columbia in the spring of the year, and to the Maritime Provinces, during the present winter, to attend the Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, gave me opportunities for becoming personally acquainted with many of the farmers of those Provinces, from whom I have received much useful information. These visits were particularly useful to me as allowing me to acquaint myself, by actual observation with the different climatal conditions, and methods of culture practised, in these far distant and fertile regions. In all cases I was received with the utmost kindness and attention upon making my mission known. The present report contains the results of my own observations and those of some of my correspondents, extracts from whose letters I have inserted when I thought that they illustrated the subjects referred to, or would be of interest to others engaged in the same pursuits. It is prepared not so much with the idea of giving it a scientific value, as with the hope that it may be found useful by those, for whose benefit it is specially prepared—the farmers, agriculturists, fruit-growers and horticulturists of the Dominion. Judging by the large number and the tenor of the letters I receive from this class of the community, asking for information concerning injurious insects, I am much pleased to note a growing appreciation amongst them, which is often expressed in their correspondence, of the value of the studies in which I am engaged. This recognition of the importance of Economic Entomology, as a necessary branch of agriculture, is becoming more wide-spread every day, as is evidenced by the amount of work which is being vigorously prosecuted, in this direction, by Governments, societies and private individuals in all parts of the world; and so manifest is the direct bearing of the results arrived at upon the success of all agricultural operations that even the most scientific Entomologists find it necessary to devote some of their time to assisting in the great cause of combating our too numerous insect enemies. On this continent large sums of money, and the energies of some of the most eminent

scientific men in the country, are devoted to these studies. In Canada there are several workers in the field, notably among the members of the Entomological Society of Ontario, the Ottawa Field-Naturalist's Club, the Toronto Natural History Society, and the Natural History Society of New Brunswick. In addition to these, valuable work is being done by individual students and specialists. Foremost amongst them is the Abt  Provancher, the accomplished editor of *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, a useful magazine published in the French language, through the columns of which I have been courteously allowed to address a letter to the French Canadian farmers of the Province of Quebec, asking them to co-operate with me, by reporting insect injuries promptly upon the appearance of the attack, and by testing remedies suggested. I am under a further obligation to the learned Abb  for referring to, and himself pointing out, the value of this work in later issues of his magazine.

From the geographical position of Canada and the United States, many of our interests and theirs are naturally identical. In nothing is this more patent than in the investigations which I have the honour to carry on under your instructions. Year after year fresh States of the great Republic, whose boundaries touch our own for more than 3,000 miles, are added to those who acknowledge the necessity of having a Government official who shall devote all his time to studying the habits of insects injurious to agriculture, and of the methods for controlling and preventing their depredations. The results of their studies are published regularly, and are easily accessible to all. The last addition to the list of States which employ Entomologists is Tennessee, which has lately appointed Prof. E. W. Doran, of Loudon (Tenn.) Academy, to this position.

The courtesy of Prof. Riley, and his able staff of Assistant Entomologists, at Washington, as well as of the gentlemen entrusted with this work in the several States which are advanced enough to employ Entomologists, cannot be exceeded. Any applications from Canadians for information have always received as prompt attention, as if they had come from residents within the Union. I am repeatedly apprised of this fact by my correspondents, and gladly take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging my indebtedness to these gentlemen for assistance frequently and cordially rendered, and would particularly refer to Prof. C. V. Riley, who has presented me with a collection containing typical specimens of 34 different species of western locusts, as well as many of his valuable reports. To Mr. J. B. Smith, of the United States National Museum, for identifying difficult species of lepidoptera and coleoptera; to Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, for advice in many matters relating to the investigation of injurious insects, and to Mr. J. J. Rivers, of the University of California, for reports and descriptions of the important experiments which are being carried on with regard to the Phylloxera in California.

To Prof. Saunders, of London, Ontario, I am deeply indebted for timely advice in some difficult questions, concerning which his long experience as an Entomologist, and extensive knowledge of chemistry, have rendered him an authoritative source of reference. Also to Mr. W. H. Harrington, of Ottawa, who kindly undertook to attend to my correspondence while I was absent in British Columbia. During my investigation in British Columbia, I received unlimited kindness and attention from the Rev. G. W. Taylor, Incumbent of Cedar Hill Parish, who, being an accomplished Naturalist, rendered me the greatest assistance in my entomological enquiries, and since my return to Ottawa has kept me well informed concerning the insects of Vancouver Island.

An important step in the right direction has been taken in England during the past twelve months, by the commencement of a publication of a series of reports on Insects Injurious to Hop, Corn and Fruit crops. This work, two parts of which have already appeared, has been placed in the hands of Mr. C. Whitehead, F.L.S., F.G.S., and certainly provides the farmers and horticulturists, for whose benefit it is intended, with short, intelligible accounts of the chief crop pests, and the most practical remedies. The reports are got up on the same plan as Miss Ormerod's most excellent annual reports, upon which it would be difficult to improve, and are illustrated by figures which have already appeared in Miss Ormerod's reports, and

are well known from their accuracy and life-like expressiveness. The author of these Reports has received a high compliment as to their worth in the request of the Belgian Minister to republish them in Belgium—a permission most properly granted by the Imperial Privy Council. In other colonies of the British Empire the Legislatures have found it necessary to take cognizance of the injuries annually committed by insects, and I have received, through Mr. D. W. Beadle, editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, a report of the Joint Codling-Moth Committee of New Zealand for 1885. This report is replete with useful information concerning the most injurious pests of fruit trees in the colony. By it we find that the two most destructive enemies of their apple crops are the same Codling-Moth and Oyster-shell Bark-louse which work such havoc in our orchards.

I am frequently reminded of, and have endeavoured to meet, the necessity for expressing my reports in simple language, avoiding the use of scientific terms, except when actually necessary for the sake of accuracy. Mr. Edwin Chase, of Port William, N. S., writes: "Remedies must be short, to the point, and plainly expressed. We shall then understand, remember and attend to them better."

And Mr. Robert Wilkie, now Master of the Dominion Grange, says: "Endless vigilance is required, on the part of the agriculturist and horticulturist, to meet the attack of insects. Most of the farmers know almost nothing of Entomology, and the scientific names, which are generally used in such writings, carry no meaning with them to the farmer. He knows the wheat-midge, the wire-worm, &c., when he meets their names in the language he is used to; but when he meets them under other names he neither recognises them nor does he know what he is reading about. He consequently takes no interest in the subject, and eventually drops it altogether."

Appended to this report are some papers of general interest, which I have concluded would add to its utility. The address to the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia is upon the general principles of Economic Entomology, and will, I trust, be considered to attain the end I had in view in preparing it.

From reasons to which I have already referred, the preparation of my own illustrations was impossible; but as figures add so materially to the intelligibility of any report, I have gladly availed myself of the generous permission granted by the Entomological Society of Ontario to make use of any of the figures in the possession of that Society.

Finally, I beg to thank my many correspondents for their assistance in the past, and to request a continuance of the favour for the future. I am convinced, that if my work is to be of use to the country, much of the information made use of and distributed through this means, must be derived from practical men, actually engaged in the cultivation of the soil. If suggested remedies are successful, the very best must be discovered and made as widely known as possible; if they fail, the reason must be discovered, and if they are useless, farmers must be warned against them, so that no time may be lost which might be better employed.

#### NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL INJURIOUS INSECTS OF THE YEAR 1885.

The season of 1885 has not been, I am happy to say, characterized by the appearance of any new species of injurious insects in undue numbers, nor have some of those mentioned in my last report as injuriously abundant, appeared again during the present year. The Army-worm, last year recorded as being so abundant in New Brunswick, was less so in 1885. The "Black Army-worm," injurious in the Ottawa district, was this year almost unrepresented, a few moths only, the perfect insects of this caterpillar, being collected at light on the evenings of 7th and 8th August. The Clover-seed Midge, possibly the most injurious insect of the year, has again committed serious depredations; but it is evident that farmers can, in a large measure, obviate this loss by pasturing their clover until the beginning or middle of June, instead of leaving it standing in the field till the end of the month. The Wheat-midge seems to have slightly attacked the wheat over a large area of

country, but nowhere with sufficient virulence to leave a marked effect upon the whole crop. Other cereals have not suffered to any large extent. Manitoba and the North-West Territories have been remarkably free from insect depredations; but from certain parts of the Territories have come rumours of the return of the "Hateful Locust." None of the specimens forwarded to me, however, for identification proved to be this species. When in British Columbia, reports were received that the Hessian fly and Wheat Isosoma were severely attacking the wheat crop in California and Oregon. I therefore kept a close watch for these insects, but could not succeed in discovering a single instance of their operations.

The destructive root maggots which injure so many garden vegetables have been very abundant in certain localities, as the Cabbage maggot, on Vancouver Island and in Ontario, the Onion maggot in the Ottawa District, where, however, I found it to be vigorously assailed by several enemies, and succeeded in breeding from larvae collected, two true parasites, a small hymenopterous fly, and a beetle of the genus *Aleochara*. The perfect insects, of this last beetle, were very numerous amongst the infected onions, but at that time, I did not suspect its beneficial mission. The Radish maggot was abundant in almost every locality whence I have received reports. A most interesting exception to this, however, was observed on the occasion of a visit I paid Mr. John Murray, at Spence's Bridge, in the interior of British Columbia. The climate here is very dry and all cultivation has to be effected by means of irrigation. The natural vegetation of the valley consists chiefly of Cactus, Sage-brush and other desert plants; naturally the insects which feed upon these, are not likely to relish the succulent vegetables which man cultivates for his own use—consequently, Mr. Murray, is able to cultivate in his garden, without taking any steps for the prevention of insect attacks, the most delicious vegetables. Although under present circumstances the valley of the Thompson, at Spence's Bridge, is dry to the extreme; as soon as water is applied, all vegetation springs up with the most profuse luxuriance. Mr. Murray has brought down water from the mountains at a heavy expense to water his garden, and has transformed a piece of dry sun-parched alkaline river bank into a garden of the greatest beauty, where radishes are produced over 12 inches in length by an inch and a-half in diameter at the top, without a sign of a maggot. Lettuce is equal to those grown with all the care of a Parisian market gardener. Cabbage, spinach, and all the other vegetables are grown to perfection, as well as small fruits of all kinds. The only injurious insect I could find was a small lepidopterous larva, which was attacking the Gooseberries, and the habits and appearance of which seem to be identical with the common Gooseberry Fruit-worm of the east (*Dakrma convolutella*.) In addition to these useful products, Mr. Murray's garden was at the time of my visit a blaze of beautiful flowers, and his greenhouse contained many rarities.

Cutworms of two or three species, not yet fully worked out, occurred in the most remarkable numbers I have ever witnessed in the garden of Mr. G. A. Knight, near Victoria, V.I., during the months of April, May and June last. Nearly all the specimens I brought back with me to Ottawa, in the larval and pupal states, (as well as the larvæ of a large rapacious Carabideous Beetle, which was found actively destroying them) were unfortunately killed by the excessive heat, from which they could not be protected, during the journey from Vancouver Island. However, as I secured several specimens in alcohol, I hope, with the aid of Mr. Knight, who is a most diligent worker and keen observer, to be able to complete the life-histories of some of these species during the coming summer.

Apple trees, from one end of Canada to the other; have, to a certain extent, suffered from the Codling moth and Oyster-shell Bark-louse. In the Maritime Provinces the Canker worms have for the last few years been the worst enemies of this staple product.

In Prince Edward Island the Fall Web-worm is the only insect, in addition to the three last named species concerning which serious complaints have been made.

In many parts of the Dominion the Plum Curculio is increasing in numbers, doubtless owing to negligence on the part of the fruit-growers to jar their trees.

Nevertheless I feel confident that trouble with this insect is virtually at an end. Nearly all experimenters concur in testifying that its ravages may be prevented by spraying Paris Green over the trees at the time the females are laying their eggs. This material has also been extensively and successfully used against the Codling Moth.

The attacks on forest trees during the season have not been of a remarkable character. The Larch Saw-fly has not spread to the extent I anticipated it would, and no new enemy of our forests has appeared in large numbers. I will now give a more detailed statement, under the headings of the chief classes of crops, of the observations of the year.

## C E R E A L S .

### WHEAT.

#### The Wheat Midge (*Diplosis tritici*).

The only grain crop which has suffered at all severely from insect causes, during the past season, is wheat, and this, although assailed by rain, fungous diseases and insects, has, upon the whole, produced a good average crop.

The Wheat Midge is of course, at the present time, the greatest enemy. Throughout the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and many parts of Ontario, a certain proportion of the wheat is attacked.

The following extracts, from different sources, illustrate this. In the Ontario Agricultural Returns for November, 1885, we find:—

"The Wire-worm has been at work on the wheat roots in a good many localities in Western Ontario, and a few yellow patches in the fields indicate the presence of the Hessian-fly; but the injury done by these pests, is, on the whole, insignificant. Some fields, too, which were sown very early, were attacked about the edges by Grasshoppers, and one correspondent expresses some alarm that this pest will return in force next summer."

"The Hessian-fly has made its appearance for the first time in this section of country."—P. CLARK, Culross, Bruce, Ont.

"Wheat sown alongside of grass fields, is considerably eaten up by Grasshoppers but only the outside ridge."—JAMES ALEXANDER, Ekfrid, Middlesex, Ont.

"Wheat suffered severely from rust, and to a certain extent, from Weevil."—G. HENRY, Bowmanville, Ont.

"Wheat suffers more or less every year from the Midge. On an average about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch of each head is destroyed."—WM. MILNE, Maxwell, Ont.

"The only crops which suffered to any appreciable degree, were wheat, from the Wheat-fly, turnips, from the Flea, and clover, from the clover-seed Midge."—H. DOUPE, Kirkton, Ont.

"The Wheat Midge, during the year 1884, destroyed the Egyptian and other varieties of fall wheat. It was noticed, however, that a variety of fall wheat called "Democrat," was not much injured, owing, it is thought, to the chaff, or covering, being thicker, consequently the insect could not penetrate it. The "Democrat" variety was not injured again this year, and gave an excellent yield, while other varieties were badly infested by the Midge."—JABEL ROBINSON, Middlemarch, Ont.

MR. T. B. ELLIS, of Pembroke, Ont., writes:—"The Weevil has been bad in past years, but was not hurtful this year. Farmers here sow earlier or later than the usual time, so as to avoid it. I prefer to sow early, so that the kernel may mature, to a certain extent, before the egg is developed."

Messrs. THOS. MCKAY & Co., of Ottawa, large buyers of Canadian grain from all quarters, have kindly furnished me with the following statement:—

"We find that the Fyfe or Scotch wheat has been injured by the fly or weevil, to some extent, in all cases. The White Russian and other soft varieties have been

so injured in some cases, but not generally. The liability to be attacked by the "fly" or "weevil" does not appear to be so much a question of variety, as it is of the time of sowing and ripening, for if the grain is far enough advanced before the fly appears, it is apparently able to withstand its ravages. The wheat crop this year, all over Ontario, has suffered from rust; in the section east of Kingston the damage was not so heavy as it was further west, and the quality is not much below the average."

In the Province of Quebec, although a slightly larger area was under wheat this year than last, the aggregate amount of this crop was not large. That grown, however, seems to have suffered less from the Midge than usual. The most favourable accounts come from about Montreal:—

"After extended enquiries from farmers and seedsmen here, I find that the Midge has not done any damage to the wheat in this locality; in fact I have been told by several competent parties that we have had no Midge here this year at all."—W. D. SHAW, Montreal, Que.

"Owing to improved methods of cultivation, the farmers in my county have reaped a much better harvest of wheat this year than for some years past. The Midge is still with us; but did not injure the crop much last season."—G. A. GIGAUT, (M. P.) St. Césaire, Que.

"We consider wheat an uncertain crop, and do not care to run the risk of putting in large quantities, as other crops generally pay us better. This year the Midge did not injure us much."—Hon. W. H. CHAFFERS, St. Césaire, Que.

In the Maritime Provinces the Wheat Midge seems to be gradually becoming less troublesome. Mr. T. W. Morrison writes from Folly Village N. S.: "The Midge, or as we call it down here, the Weevil, has been very bad for a few years, in fact so bad that the farmers gave up sowing wheat. Last year (1884) a few sowed small quantities and it did very well, being very little attacked by the Midge."

Mr. A. B. Black writes me from Amherst, N. S.: "In 1885 the 'Weevil' was not nearly as destructive as in former years."

From Manitoba the reports all show a most remarkable freedom from insect pests. Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, writes:—"We have little to complain of in the way of insects as far as I can ascertain this season. They committed few depredations in this Province. Cut-worms have not done as much damage as last year. Potato-bugs have shown up in one or two places; but not to an alarming extent."

"During the past year we have been singularly free from the attacks of insects, even Cut-worms were scarcer than usual."—COPLAND COWLARD, OSSOWO, Man.

"I am happy to say in this district we have had no injuries to crops by insects since 1881, when this part became settled".—A. G. McDUGALL, VUIDEN, Man.

"Last year we were troubled a good deal in our gardens by Cut-worms among our cabbages and by the Turnip-fly."—DONALD FRASER, LAKE LOUISE, EMERSON, Man.

The wheat crop in British Columbia, wherever that cereal has been cultivated, has been quite satisfactory, and there are no complaint of insect attacks. The fields about Victoria, V.I., looked well and samples examined showed no sign of insect ravages. At Kamloops, I was informed by Mr. James McIntosh, of Messrs. McIntosh & Waid, that he had never seen any "fly-struck" wheat in the country. Samples of grain which he gave me from that and the Spallumcheen district—which are the wheat districts of British Columbia—were perfectly free from any traces of attack.

#### The Rocky Mountain Locust (*Melanoplus spretus*, Uhler.)

In parts of the North-West there are rumors of injuries by the Rocky Mountain Locust (*Melanoplus spretus*, Uhler) and doubtless considerable injury has been wrought in certain restricted localities; but none of the specimens which have been submitted to me have been the true Rocky Mountain Locust, nevertheless, of course, part of the North-West lies within the region where that species breeds and it is advisable for every farmer to be on his guard, and at once report any unusual number of "Grass-



hoppers," and send specimens for identification. The insect most often confused with the destructive Rocky Mountain species is *M. femur-rubrum*, the most apparent difference between which and *M. spretus* is shown in the accompanying figures, *a* and *b*.

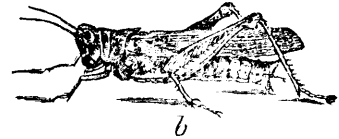
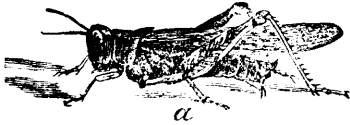


Fig. 1.—*Melanoplus spretus*, Uhler.

Fig. 2.—*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, Burma.

It will be observed that *M. spretus*, the Rocky Mountain or Hateful Locust, has much longer wings and by this means it is able to fly long distances, while the common Red-legged Locust is usually confined to the locality where it was born. For this latter species large broods of poultry are particularly useful in keeping down the numbers—and should form a part of the equipment of every prairie farm. In addition to these assistants, all insectivorous birds, as "Blackbirds" Meadow-larks and particularly the different species of Grouse should be jealously protected by the farmer. I have dissected Prairie-hens, the crops of which were almost filled with the remains of Locusts. "Grasshoppers" are complained of in some sections of Ontario and Quebec, as injurious to hay and oats, and were very numerous on Vancouver Island, in July, whence I received one or two notices of their attacking turnips as well as other crops generally.

#### Midge Remedies.

Under this head there is hardly anything that can be said of practical value. From the habits of the insect and the time of attack it is clear that applications to the wheat plant are impossible. However, as the greater proportion of the larvæ leave the ears and burrow into the soil a few inches to complete their transformations, something may be done in the way of surface dressing immediately after the crop is carried. Mr. C. Whitehead in his second report to the British Agricultural Department, says: "The sole practical means of prevention is to cultivate the wheat stubble, directly the wheat is carried, so as to bury the larvæ deep in the ground. A dressing of hot lime might be applied with good results, but in this case the land should be very lightly scarified with one of Coleman's lightest scarifiers, in order to bring the lime into close contact with the larvæ. After some days the land should be deeply ploughed to bury them and effectually prevent further transformation, at least to the imago form. Couch grass must be eradicated (this grass is, botanically, closely allied with the wheat plant and the Midge is known to go through its transformations in it as well as in wheat). Hedge-sides and outsides of fields should be carefully brushed. It should be remarked here that brushing hedge-sides and all outsides, grassy roads, water corners, and headlands, should be done systematically, twice if possible, once early before grasses go to seed and the insects hatch out, and again in the autumn when insects are hibernating upon grasses and hedge-side rubbish, either as perfect insects or in the egg state. And it is not of much use merely to brush, the rubbish should be burnt or carried away to be mixed."

It is further suggested that in years of bad attack all chaff or rubbish, after thrashing, should be burned, put in a mixen, or under cattle in yards.

Sometimes a large proportion of the larvæ remain in the ears until after the grain is carried, and when thrashed fall down with the chaff, dust and rubbish in sufficient numbers to make the ground quite red. Mr. Meech, of Meech's Lake, Chelsea, Que., informs me that, a few years ago, this was the case in the Ottawa district. These larvæ should, of course, have been most carefully swept up and destroyed.

In many parts of Canada it has been found necessary to give up putting in fall wheat altogether, and then by changing the time of planting in the spring, endeavour to get the wheat into ear at a time when the Midge is not abundant. The great number of different varieties of wheat, some early and some late, largely assist the farmer in this direction, but he must constantly watch for the time of appearance of the Midge in his own locality, and then sow or choose varieties of wheat which are not coming into ear just at this time. It is claimed by some farmers that when they get a so-called Midge-proof wheat that after a time the Midge changes its habits and appears earlier or later, as the case may be, to correspond with the season of the wheat coming into ear. With regard to this question I think it is more probable that the change takes place gradually in the wheat plant; and if, upon observation, this be found to be the case, the difficulty might be obviated by frequently procuring seed-wheat from a distance. From time to time we hear of certain varieties being proof against the attacks of the Midge, and there is no doubt a field here for investigation, the results of which are of enormous importance to the country at large. Wherever Democrat wheat has been grown, it is, in every case reported upon, stated to be free from attack. Mr. Casey, M.P., informs me that, even when grown in the same field with other varieties, it is exempt from attack when they are destroyed. There are also other varieties which have almost the same reputation. It is probable, however, that the same variety which will answer in one district will not be successful in another, and the most suitable for each must be decided by experience.

## OATS.

The oat crop is universally reported as having been of the first quality and complaints of insects attacking it are few. The most serious attack was brought under my notice by Mr. J. Scriver, M.P., Huntingdon, with regard to

The Red-Legged Locust—(*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, Burm) Fig. 2.

“Grasshoppers were numerous and very destructive in certain localities. In the month of August our pastures were swarming with them and they afterwards attacked the oats also. They did much injury by biting off the separate flowers just as they came out of the sheath, sometimes destroying the whole panicle. Their ravages were most severe in the Townships of Hemmingford and Havelock and particularly in the parish of Lacolle, where one farmer had to cut down his oats and use them for fodder.”

The curious habit of *M. femur-rubrum* attacking oats in the manner described has also been noticed by the Hon. W. H. Chaffers, at St. Césaire, Que., in Iowa, by Prof. Osborne, and, in Michigan, by Prof. Cook.

## BARLEY.

No attacks upon growing barley were brought under my notice, the only injury reported from insects was upon imported grain.

The Grain Weevil (*Calandra oryzae*, L).

In August, 1885, Mr. F. R. Latchford brought me a sample of imported pot-barley badly infested with the above-named beetle. This insect belongs to the *Curculionidae*, or Snout-beetles, and does considerable damage to stored grain, both in Europe and in this country. It has committed great havoc in California, New York, and Liverpool, England. It is not, luckily, a common insect in Canada, but might very easily become so from its great vitality. In August, 1884, I obtained from Mr. W. Scott, of Ottawa, a glass jar containing a sample of Egyptian wheat which he had imported from Liverpool. This grain was badly infested by these weevils, and I took twelve from the bottle and shut them up in a box for examination with some empty shells of wheat. The insects remained alive and active in the box all the winter until March, when I left the city for some

time. In view of the fact that they are so pertinacious of life, great care should be taken not to allow them to escape if discovered. If the wheat is not too badly destroyed, the insects may be killed by drying the grain with hot air, at a temperature of 130°. This will kill the insects; but will not injure the quality nor the germinating power of the grain.

The eggs of these beetles are laid upon the loose grains in the granary; when they hatch the small grubs bore into the grain and consume the interior, only emerging in the shape of the perfect beetle in the autumn, after the whole of the contents have been consumed.

#### PEASE.

The pea crop still remains as free from the attacks of the weevil as last year. The Black Army-Worm (*Agrotis fennica*), noticed last year as having been so destructive to this crop in the Ottawa District, did not, as was then anticipated, appear again this year in large numbers. Mildew seems to have materially affected the quality of the pea crop. The Hon. W. H. Chaffers says, "the weather which was very unfavourable for hay in the County of Rouville, appears also to have affected the pease, which crop was a general failure."

#### HAY AND CLOVER.

##### HAY.

The hay crop seems to have suffered considerably from various causes during the past year. A "Joint-worm" is complained of in the timothy from several localities in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. So far, I have been unable to obtain specimens and shall feel obliged to any one who, next year, will send me some for examination. It has been suggested that the injury is not from an insect at all; but from frosts in the beginning of June. On the other hand Mr. W. Brodie, of Toronto, tells me that he has actually found the larva of a species of fly (*Chlorops*) doing much harm in the four townships of Pickering, Whitby, Uxbridge and Reach of the County of Ontario. The description of the attack he noticed seems to agree with that of the so-called "Joint-worm." Mr. Brodie writes: The timothy was just ready for mowing, and, of course, quite green in colour; but in many fields the dead heads were so numerous as to give a ripened appearance to the crop. The heads were pale straw colour, dead and dry, and on a slight pull the culm parted at the upper joint, where the larvæ had fed. I was, unluckily, unable to work the matter up; but, from the few larvæ I succeeded in finding, I feel sure that the state of the crop was due to the attacks of a species of the genus named."

Mr. T. B. Ellis, writing from Pembroke, Ontario, says: "The timothy hay crop was a comparative failure, not the result of being winter-killed, nor owing to any lack of rain; but, though it grew well and promised well on the 1st June, it did not mature; but withered or faded when it should have ripened. I do not know the cause, which is unusual to farmers here." And again "The 'Joint-worm' has been bad here, at times destroying the timothy largely."

Mr. Peter White, M.P., of Pembroke, Ontario, also tells me that the "Joint-worm," (locally known as "Cut-worm") has attacked the wheat in this district in the same manner. From the fact that the withered stems, to the extent of perhaps  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 1 per cent., are scattered all through the fields, he feels confident that the injury is done by an insect. It is only during the last six or seven years that he has noticed the attack at Pembroke.

It is well known that in Europe a fly of the genus mentioned (*Chlorops tæniopus*, Curtis) commits great ravages in fields of oats and barley in a similar manner.

The attack which has been attributed to the "Joint-worm" was several times referred to in correspondence from Quebec, and was also observed in the vicinity of Dalhousie, N.B., on the farm of Mr. Charles Stewart, where both timothy and Kentucky blue-grass were affected. The hay in New Brunswick, in addition to the above, has also suffered again this year from the "Army-worm." News of the most severe attack comes from the County of Westmoreland. Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P.,

reports, that the hay crop in the large tract known as the Sackville Marshes, was greatly diminished by this insect. In many fields the timothy was entirely destroyed.

Most of the reports from the Province of Quebec show that the hay crop was below the average, and, in many places, a failure. Along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as at Berthier, Que., where Mr. E. O. Cuthbert, M.P., informs me that the hay was remarkably heavy and good, there were, here and there, good crops secured; but on the south shore, very few. As a rule, this deficiency seems to have been due more to meteorological causes than to insects. Grasshoppers have been complained of as injuring pastures in the Counties of Huntingdon and Rouville.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P. for Brome, Que., says: "Although the hay crop promised well early in the season, with good stocky bottom, it did not make any growth. This I attribute to the cool weather which prevailed during the greater part of the summer. The pastures were short all the season, and did not seem to recover after the first cropping. In some parts of the County of Brome the White Grub did much injury in meadows. This, however, is no new thing, and if a remedy can be discovered, it will be a great boon to many farmers in the Eastern Townships."

The reports on the hay crop which come from the Pacific coast are not more favourable than those from the Eastern Provinces. Upon Vancouver Island, the hay, in most parts, was thin; but Mr. Homer, M.P. for New Westminster, tells me, that on the alluvial flats and marsh land, about the mouth of the Fraser River, the crop was good and very heavy.

CLOVER.

The Clover-seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*, Lintner).

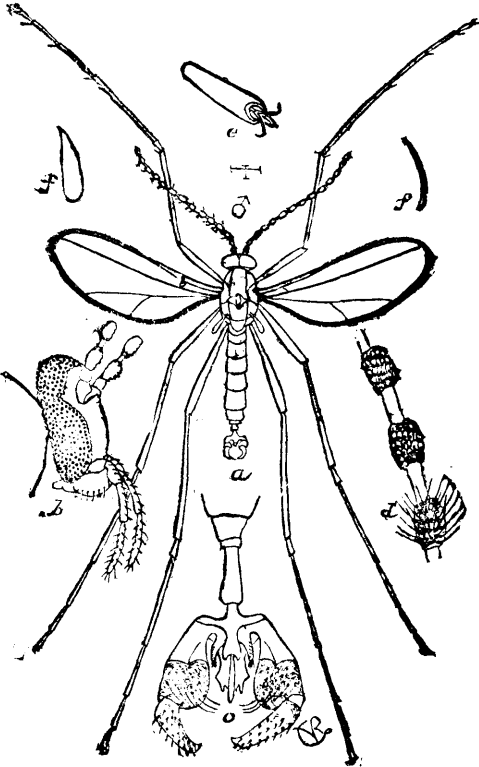


Fig. 3.—Clover-seed Midge (male.)

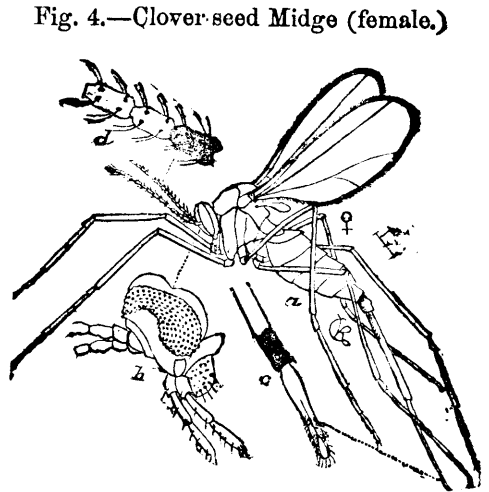


Fig. 4.—Clover-seed Midge (female.)

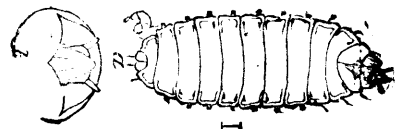


Fig. 5.—Clover-seed Midge (larva.)

(Figures very much magnified.)

The Midge has again proved itself a most serious tax on the farmers throughout Central and South-western Ontario, where clover was once grown for seed. The only instances where any seed has been reaped are where, instead of allowing the clover to stand in the field till the end of June, it has been fed off by cattle and sheep till the beginning or middle of June, and then left to go to seed for the autumn crop. There are apparently two broods of the Midge in Western Canada; part of the second brood goes over the winter in the pupa state and hatches in the beginning of May. The eggs of this brood are laid in the forming heads of the clover plant, and complete their larval growth about the end of June. These then leave the heads of clover and go into the ground to complete their transformations, the perfect flies emerging about the middle of July. These again produce the second brood, which destroys the fall crop of clover seed, and part of which emerges in September and part not until the next spring. The verdict of all the growers who have tried the experiment now seems to be that two crops cannot be secured, and to get any seed at all, the first crop must be pastured until the beginning, and not later than the middle, of June. In this way the minute larvæ of the flies which are to lay the eggs for the second brood, are eaten by the cattle at the same time as the clover, and destroyed. It is quite apparent, that if all growers will adopt this plan, that much good will be done, and if some fall dressing for the land can be devised to destroy the hibernating brood, we may hope, before long, to get rid of this injurious insect. Fresh gas lime, if obtainable in sufficient quantities, would undoubtedly destroy the midge; but the supply of this is limited. Experiments will have to be tried until something is discovered. Late fall-ploughing would probably have a good effect. In the Ontario Agricultural Returns we find: "There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony from experienced farmers, that a yield of clover seed can no longer be depended upon with any degree of certainty where two crops are cut in the season."

"In this section of the country the clover seed is an entire failure again this year, except where it was pastured until the middle of June, when it yielded from 3 to 4 bushels to the acre."—JABEL ROBINSON, Middlemarch, Ont.

"Clover seed has been generally injured by the Clover-seed Midge here, the only crops being when the first growth has been allowed to seed after pasturing late in spring."—R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound.

"Respecting the raising of clover seed, the system of pasturing and turning off early in June is the only chance we have for seed now; but even under this system a late cold season like last fall may so delay the blossoming of the plant as to bring it within the season when the midge strikes it."—ROBERT WILKIE, Master of the Dominion Grange, Blenheim, Ontario.

## ROOT CROPS AND VEGETABLES.

### TURNIPS.

Reports come in from all quarters speaking of the injury committed by the Turnip Flea-beetles. In the vicinity of Victoria, V. I., the attack was very severe. White turnips had in some instances to be sown as many as three times before sufficient plants could be saved to make a crop. There appear to be two or three different species of *Haltica* which attack the turnips on Vancouver Island; a black one (much like *H. pubescens*, which is troublesome in this part of Canada) occurs in large numbers and is very destructive in some localities. Mr. John W. Tolmie, of Cloverdale, near Victoria, informs me, however, that he has never found it to be very injurious to turnips on his farm, owing to the fact that it seems equally fond of two very common weeds which grow abundantly in rich cultivated land, *Chenopodium album* and *Polygonum convolvulus*, these partially divert the attack until the turnips are far enough advanced to withstand it. There is also a striped Flea-beetle much resembling, if not identical with, *Phyllotreta striolata*, Fab. It was remarkably abundant and destructive in the vicinity of Cedar Hill, V. I.

On Vancouver Island this year, the spring was a remarkably dry one, and I have no doubt that to this the severity of the attack of the Turnip Flea was due. The seed germinated and appeared above the ground slowly, when it was at once pounced upon by the beetles and devoured. The treatment most successful in England with these insects appears to be to manure and plough the land in autumn, leaving the frosts of winter to reduce the surface to a fine tilth which forms a suitable seed-bed. The surface of course needs cultivation in the spring to destroy the weeds; but ploughing should not be done at this time for turnips as it only opens up the soil, allowing the necessary moisture to evaporate and leaving harbours for the insects. The farmers who have been most successful say "manure well, disturb the surface as little as possible in spring and put in plenty of seed."

Changing the time of sowing from that usually practised is claimed to be successful in some localities; but evidence is rather contradictory on this point, as the following extracts will show, and would seem to indicate that each one must be guided by experience according to the conditions which hold good in his own district. I shall be glad to receive notes upon this matter. Some correspondents say "we must sow early," others exactly the reverse. Mr. F. W. Morrison writes from Folly Village, N.S.: "To avoid the Turnip Fly we have either to sow early, or about the last of June." Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Nepean, Ont., who has a farm on a clay soil, tells me that he ploughs two or three times in spring, unless the soil is too wet, and that if he sows too early he loses more turnips than if he waits until about 20th June. Immediately the seed leaves appear, he puts on a liberal supply of gypsum which creates a rapid growth, and his crop seldom suffers from the flea.

"Turnips planted from the 1st to the 7th of June are very good, those planted after that time are very thin in consequence of the fly."—JOHN SCOTT, Howick, Ont.

When turnips are badly attacked by the flea, I have in one or two extreme cases advised the sprinkling of a weak Paris Green wash, so as to keep the beetles in check while the rough leaves were forming. This has been effective in garden cultivation of early turnips. Dusting with lime and ashes in the early morning while the dew was on the leaves is reported from different quarters as having been successful. This is the same treatment as that mentioned by Miss Ormerod in England, where one of her correspondents drove a large flock of sheep over his field in the early morning when the dew was on the leaf, thus covering the young plants thickly with dust. The treatment was repeated until the rough leaves of the plant appeared. The effect of destroying the rough leaves is not so injurious to the plants, because they do not perform so important a function as the first pair of smooth seed-leaves. The rough leaves are supported by the root, whereas the seed-lobes are actually the reservoirs of prepared food upon which the young plant has to feed until it has formed roots, by which it can derive nourishment from the soil. Any treatment therefore, such as the application of gypsum, superphosphates, &c., which pushes on an active growth at the time the seedlings appear above the ground is useful, so as to get them past the stage when they can be destroyed by the beetles. As soon as the rough or true leaves are formed, they, together with the roots, perform the same function by manufacturing the plant-food from which the young plant is to be built up, as was performed at first by the seed-leaves which provided it ready-made for the same purpose. In garden culture this rapid growth at the critical time has been produced by watering the turnips in times of drought; but this would seldom be practicable in fields. Occasionally mustard is grown with the turnips for the reason that it germinates more quickly, and, by the time the turnips appear, is a more conspicuous object, and as it also appears to have greater attraction for the beetles, the attack is diverted from the turnips to the mustard.

#### A Turnip Aphis—(*A. brassicæ*, L. ?).

A pest which has occasionally been very destructive on Vancouver Island is described as a "Gray Aphis" (possibly *A. brassicæ*) which sometimes increases so much as to materially diminish the whole crop of cabbages and turnips in the district.

Mr. J. W. Tolmie writes: "Soon after being attacked the leaves rot away, and in the case of turnips the root follows. With this fly the smooth leaved turnips (*Rutabaga*) are most infested, and, in 1876, when it was worst, we tried many experiments, but were unable to rid ourselves of our unwelcome visitors. Now, whenever they appear, we remove the plant bodily and destroy it, considering this the most inexpensive way of getting rid of the pest."

#### Remedies.

This insect is generally more abundant on the cabbage; but also occurs upon several cruciferous weeds, as charloch, shepherd's purse, &c., for which reason these latter should always be kept down. From its habit of congregating beneath the leaves it is rather a difficult insect to treat. In garden culture much good may be done by gathering such of the lower leaves as contain clusters of the lice and destroying them so that they may not spread. Syringing the plants with Pyrethrum or Carbolic washes, made by adding Pyrethrum powder or Carbolic acid to strong soap-suds, or a Kerosene Emulsion would probably be the most effective remedy.

When cabbages have been attacked, drenching them with strong salt and water has had a good effect. The cabbage, in its native state, is a seaside plant, so would not be injured by this treatment.

#### Western Ten-lined June Bug—(*Polyphylla decemlineata*, Say).

A specimen of a large scarabæideous larva was brought to me when in Vancouver Island by Mr. Saunders, of Cadboro Bay, who had found several of them while hoeing the turnip fields of Mr. Benjamin Evans, of the same place. This grub, from its size, is probably that of *P. decemlineata*, specimens of which I have received from Victoria.

#### Turnip Maggot—(*Anthomyia*).

In the garden of Mr. G. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie Road, near Victoria, V.I., I found some young turnips much injured by a species of *Anthomyia*, much resembling in appearance, but not in its work, the Radish fly. The large galleries formed by the maggot were in the upper part of the root, starting close beneath the crown and running in all directions through the upper half of the substance of the roots, utterly spoiling them for the market. The fly has not yet been identified. For remedies, *vide* Radish Maggot.

#### Carrot Fly—(*Psila rosæ*, Fab.)

Carrots and parsnips were little troubled with insects; but during the present winter I received, from Prof. Guignard of Ottawa, some specimens of carrots purchased in the market which were much mined by small white maggots. These have produced in the breeding jars the carrot-fly, so injurious in England. I have never heard of this insect being sufficiently numerous in Canada to be considered injurious; but should it become so, as, unluckily, is too possible, easy methods of lessening the attacks are; sowing sand and petroleum amongst the young plants at the time of thinning out, and watering the beds frequently with salt and water.

#### RADISHES.

#### The Radish Maggot—(*Anthomyia raphani*, Har.)

Radishes, in almost every part of Canada, are injured by this insect. "I did not get a sound radish" is a common complaint, and frequently whole beds have to be dug up without even paying for the seed. This maggot is the product of a small active fly which may be seen flying about close to the ground as soon as the young plants begin to appear. In general appearance it resembles a slender house-fly, but has longer wings and is of a lighter shade of brown.

#### Remedies.

Remedies to prevent the parent flies from depositing their eggs are decidedly the best for these troublesome insects. Fresh manure, too, should never be used for plants liable to the attacks of these root maggots, as there is no doubt now that it attracts them.

In Professor Linter's First Report as Entomologist for the State of New York, he refers to some experiments made by Professor Cook, with carbolic acid, at the State Agricultural College of Michigan. "Carbolic acid is very repellant to insects, and is remarkable for the permanency of its disagreeable odour. A preparation was made by adding two quarts of soft soap to two gallons of water, to which, when heated to the boiling point, a pint of crude carbolic acid was turned in. For use, one part of this mixture was taken with fifty of water, and applied by sprinkling directly upon the plants. It was found that a single application kept the insects at bay for about two weeks. When applied weekly the radishes were almost entirely free from attack." This easy method of fighting the injurious Anthomyian flies should be remembered and tried thoroughly.

It must, however, be remembered that it is a "preventive" of attack, not a "remedy" for application after the attack has once begun. It is for keeping the flies from coming to lay their eggs on the radishes. When used as a remedy to destroy them it would have to be of such a strength as would destroy the radishes also. The reason for this is given by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, in Supplement 1 to Report of College of Agriculture of the University of California. He says: "The soil is a powerful absorbent of almost all substances soluble in water, thereby rendering them inactive toward animal life, for the time being. The same disinfecting property of soil that enables it to purify the foulest water filtered through it, without itself becoming offensive, also serves to render ineffectual a large proportion of any poison, that may be introduced in watery solution. It is only after the soil has become saturated with it to a certain (very variable) extent that a remaining portion can become effective. Hence the amount needed of any insecticide, when used in the soil, is very much greater than that which would be required if water were to be applied to the insect directly. A solution of carbolic acid or a tea of Persian insect powder, that would be instant death to an insect sprinkled with it, becomes inodorous and harmless when filtered through a few inches of soil; and the same is more or less true of all kinds of poisons". I draw especial attention to this because several of my correspondents to whom I had recommended Prof. Cook's preventive remedy have reported against its efficacy. Upon enquiring into the matter, however, I have found, invariably, that it had been tried as a remedy after the radishes were found to be infested. The first application must be made directly the seed leaves appear; the day should be noted and a fresh sprinkling be done every week after.

Experiments were made during the past season by growing radishes in rows and sprinkling sand saturated with petroleum along the rows, once a week, until they were large enough to thin out and have the ground well hoed over the roots. Hardly any wormy roots were found.

## POTATOES.



Fig. 6.—The Colorado Potato Beetle.—(*D. decemlineata*, Say.)



This insect still makes its presence appreciably manifest in many localities, which is much to be regretted, because with care and prompt application of Paris Green in water, at the time the first brood appears, and with every farmer and gardener acting in unison, this pest could, I believe, be practically exterminated. Many of our injurious insects when driven from their appropriate food-plant or when the cultivation of that food-plant is discontinued with a view of starving them out, are able to exist in small numbers upon some of the wild native plants, allied to the cultivated crop they had attacked. With the Colorado Potato Beetle, however, this is less the case than with any other injurious insect, for the wild species of *Solanum*, which never occur abundantly, would be entirely inadequate to keep up a food supply. Moreover it is found that although other members of the Solanaceæ are grown, they are seldom attacked. The tomato, for instance, is hardly ever touched until all the potato tops have died down and then it is only the fruit that is eaten very sparingly. So that if all would only agree for one or two years to use conscientiously the remedies which have been so long tested and have proved so efficient, we should seldom hear of material damage to the potato crop by the Colorado Beetle. The proper proportion is, if the poison be pure, one teaspoonful to a pailful of water. Throughout Ontario and Quebec, where Paris Green is regularly used, there is very little complaint this year concerning the Potato Beetle, yet a few localities seem to have suffered.

Mr. J. J. McLaughlin of Williamsburg, Ont., writes: "The annual ravages of the potato bug have been so great that an incessant war has to be waged against this hitherto indomitable enemy by every farmer in this part of the country, not with the hope of exterminating the pest, but of checking its ravages."

Mr. J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Ont., says: "Early potatoes were a good crop, nor were they eaten by bugs, but the late ones were swarming."

In the vicinity of Chelsea, Que., several fields were found to be badly infested, but were easily cleared by prompt use of Paris green.

The Colorado Potato Beetle has not yet reached British Columbia, but has extended eastward through Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the Atlantic. Active measures are being taken in all these Provinces to stamp it out. I have notes of its appearance at Kentville in the Annapolis Valley, at Sydney, C. B., and many other spots, but never as being very injurious.

Mr. A. B. Black writes from Amherst, N. S.: Paris Green is found to be the most effective remedy for the Potato Beetle. Last year, however, its inroads were so slight as hardly to require notice, some farmers having raised as high as 400 bushels per acre."

#### Wire-worms—(*Elateridæ*).

Reports come in from all parts of the Dominion, complaining of the attacks of Wire-worms (sometimes called Yellow-worms). By far the largest proportion of these complaints is with regard to their attacks on potatoes. In many localities on Vancouver Island they were particularly obnoxious, and seemed chiefly to cut into the long stem of the plant close above the tuber. This mode of attack was noticed at Saanich and at Sooke on the farm of Mr. Godel, who probably owns the most western farm in North America. Mr. Robert Craig showed me many roots in his garden which had been injured as above, early in the season; but had thrown out supplementary tuber-bearing roots above the point of attack. Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Cowichan, V.I., writes me that "the wire-worm is not very bad here this year; but last year we had about one-sixth of our potatoes ruined with them, and a few oats killed as well. I know of one farmer who had to plough his oats up entirely." In Ontario and Quebec very few complaints have been made about wire-worms.

#### Remedies.

Most of my correspondents agree that the attack from wire-worms is much less severe upon well manured and highly cultivated, well cleaned ground.

Mr. William Miller, of Bridgetown, N.S., a gentleman of large experience and a successful farmer, tells me that he can clear any ground from wire-worms by high culture and careful cleaning by the third crop. Where potatoes are grown he says they should be picked up immediately, they are dug, and most of the wire-worms will be taken with them and can be destroyed. He mentioned an instance of a piece of land he had thus cleared which, when he first took it, was so full of wire-worms that he had been able to gather them up by the handful from the bottom of the cart in which the potatoes were drawn from the field. In confirmation of this, I give the following quotation from the report which has just been issued by Mr. C. Whitehead for the Agricultural Department of the Imperial Privy Council Office in England: "First and foremost among means of prevention (of wire-worm attacks on crops) is the abolition of weeds from the land and from the outsides of fields. This has been recognized and adopted long ago by some agriculturists, for we find the following passage in vol. XV of the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in an essay upon the farming of light land, which is always more liable to attacks of wire-worms. 'There is a farm in the neighbourhood of Guildford which presents an instance of a perfectly clean farm, and kept so by deep ploughing, unsparing use of horse and hand hoes. It has often been remarked that root crops and corn are unmolested by wire-worms upon this farm. The owner asserts that he starved them long ago by growing no weeds to sustain them in the absence of a crop.'"

#### Black Worms, Thousand-legged Worms—(*Julidae*.)

In some localities in the Maritime Provinces, growing potatoes have been injured by "Black worms." Prof. H. Youle Hind informs me that they begin the attack by cutting narrow winding grooves in the surface of the tuber. Mr. W. Miller has found that they almost invariably follow the application of chips or sawdust manure to fields, and suggests that many substances might be more advantageously used as litter for stables or as a vehicle for liquid manure than sawdust. The species referred to is probably the *Julus cœruleocinctus*, Wood, described by Prof. Lintner in the "Country Gentleman" of 24 May, 1883. Specimens of tomatoes containing hundreds of these Millepedes were purchased by me in the Ottawa market. These fruits had probably been on low branches and rested upon the ground. Prof. Saunders, of London, tells me that on one occasion he had trouble with these creatures in his greenhouse, where they attacked tender seedlings.

#### CABBAGES.

##### Cabbage Maggot (*Anthomyia brassicæ*, Bouché.)

This troublesome pest has been, as usual, very injurious in every Province of the Dominion. All the varieties of the Cauliflower seem to suffer most severely. The estimates of loss from this cause vary between 25 and 75 per cent. of the crop. Mr. G. A. Knight of Mount Tolmie Road, Victoria, V.I., lost every plant in a large bed of Cauliflower. Mr. J. C. Black, of Truro, N.S., when speaking of the Anthomyian flies, says: "Sometimes, I lose half my crop of Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Radishes and Onions through the attacks of the maggots."

##### Remedies.

The discovery of a sure and safe remedy for this insect appears to be difficult, sometimes success will attend certain methods, which will fail in the hands of another. In my own experience the most satisfactory preventive treatment has been to dip each plant bodily into a pail of Pyrethrum wash at the time of planting out and then put a small quantity of fresh Gas-lime round each plant at once so as to prevent eggs being laid, or, when Gas-lime was not obtainable, sand saturated with Petroleum has had a like good effect of keeping away the flies. In all solutions

of Pyrethrum and Hellebore I always put a small quantity of soap, this makes it more effective against such insects as *Aphides*, and those which throw off watery applications.

From Miss Ormerod's experiments it would appear that the attack of all these Anthomyian flies is much more severe after fresh unrotted manure has been used. Prof. Riley suggests late fall ploughing as possibly useful, where these insects have occurred, so as to disturb their winter quarters and expose them to the effects of the frosts; he also quotes, with approval, as a remedy the scattering of coal dust, slacked lime or ashes around the stems of young plants, after setting out, with here and there a few plants not so protected. The flies in laying their eggs would avoid the spots where the application was made and seek out the unprotected plants. So as to leave the bed intact these traps might be planted in between the rows, and might be removed carefully, with the earth surrounding them, when they had effected their end.

#### Injurious Caterpillars (——— ?)

In the vicinity of Victoria, particularly in the garden of Mr. G. A. Knight, considerable injury was committed by the larva of a small moth, which perforated the leaves very badly. This injury might have been prevented, had it been observed in time, by applying Pyrethrum, either dry in the proportion of one part of the powder to 20 of flour, applied by means of an insect-gun or bellows; or by watering the plants with a solution formed by pouring a little hot water over a spoonful of Pyrethrum powder, in a large watering pot, and then filling it up with cold water. The perfect moth was bred from cocoons found on the leaves of the plants, but has not yet been identified. In some instances, either from want of material at the time of attack, or from the circumstances of the case, special remedies cannot be applied and we have to resort to hand-picking in its various forms, that is, seeking out each individual insect and destroying it. Many instances have come under my notice of great success attending such methods. In the following extract this is exemplified. It will be seen that from the data given, it is impossible to decide to what species the attack described should be referred.

"The only things on the farm which have suffered in the slightest, have been cabbage and cauliflower. A small Moth or Butterfly deposits its eggs on the underside of the leaf, as soon as they are put out; little worms from the eggs appear in a few days, and commence at once to eat the plants, and if left alone, will soon destroy the plants. I have seen an acre of cabbage destroyed in ten or twelve days. I have tried the following experiments, with complete success, in each case saving every plant of both cabbage and cauliflower:—1. Wash the underside of the leaves of the plants with strong soap-suds, which cannot be too strong; but each leaf of the young plant must be taken in the hand and rubbed with a cloth. 2. Water the plants in the heat of the day with ice-water; it must be done two or three times, and unless the water is ice cold, it is of no use. 3. Sift ashes on the plants two or three times, while the dew is on, well covering them with ashes."—JOHN W. SIFTON, Brandon.

These methods of treatment, however, while they show great perseverance on the part of Mr. Sifton, would, I think, require too large an expenditure of labour and time to be applied on an extensive scale, and I believe that as soon as farmers and gardeners are familiar with the Kerosene Emulsions for application while the plants are young, and a solution or dry application of Pyrethrum, which may be applied at any time without affecting the taste of the vegetables, these will be the standard remedies for all such vegetables as are used for pot-herbs.

In Prof. Lintner's second Annual Report (1885) he quotes the following from the "Country Gentleman":

"As cheaper than Pyrethrum, and more quickly applied, the following application may be made: One tablespoonful of the cheapest black carbolic acid, diluted in one gallon of water, applied sparingly, after heavy rains, at intervals of three or four weeks, if the Caterpillars are observed. Persons who have tested the above, claim that it has given them uninjured crops of cabbage."

The Imported White Cabbage Butterfly—(*Pieris Rapæ* L).

Complaints of this insect are frequent, especially from the Province of Quebec and parts of Ontario. Mr. W. D. Shaw, Sec.-Treas. of the Montreal Agassiz Association, who has kindly made enquiries for me, concerning insect injuries on the Island of Montreal, writes that "the Cabbage Worm (*P. Rapæ*) has been very abundant, but as there are such large quantities of cabbages grown on the Island, its injuries have not been felt to any great extent. Where small crops have been grown, the depredations have been really serious."

So far *P. Rapæ* has not reached British Columbia; the two species occurring there (*Pieris Napi* Esp., winter form *Venosa*, Sc., and summer form *Pallida* Sc.) are not sufficiently abundant to be injurious to crops; they correspond with our eastern forms (*Pieris Napi*, Esp., winter form *Oleracea-Hiemalis*, Harr., and summer form *Oleracea-Æstiva*, Harr.). The caterpillars of the Vancouver Island species probably feed more on wild species of *Arabis* than on garden vegetables. Many specimens of the larvæ were seen by me upon the upright stems of *A. perfoliata*. The eggs were laid among the flower stems and on the leaves, and when the young larvæ hatched out, they fed first on the scanty foliage of the stem; and when this was consumed, devoured the seed-pods. There were seldom more than two larvæ on each plant; when mature, they invariably left the food plant to pupate.

The imported White Cabbage Butterfly (*P. Rapæ*) has now spread over a great part of North America, and commits considerable depredations, notwithstanding the fact that it is severely attacked in all quarters by a fungous disease. In Europe this insect is not nearly the scourge to the market gardener that it is on this continent, which is probably due to the large number of its enemies there, which were not imported with it when introduced. In 1884, however, Prof. Riley added yet another to the many obligations under which he has placed the whole community by giving the farmers and agriculturists another means of keeping down the numbers of this injurious insect. In his report for 1884, he makes the announcement of the successful introduction of *Apanteles glomeratus*, L., a small parasitic fly, which is very abundant in Europe, and which we may sanguinely anticipate will soon spread here and perform the same good offices which it does there, by infesting this injurious pest.

ONIONS.

The Onion Crop has not been a good one in most localities. In Ontario and Quebec there have been severe attacks of the Onion Maggots, (see Fig. 16) and Cut-worms have done their share of injury.

Cut-worms (*Agrotis*, etc.)

At Ottawa *Hadena Devastatrix*, *Agrotis Ypsilon* and *A. Subgothica* were the commonest species of Cut-worms attacking all kinds of garden crops.

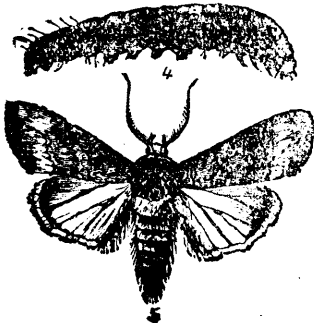


Fig. 7—A. *Ypsilon*; 4, grub; 5, moth.

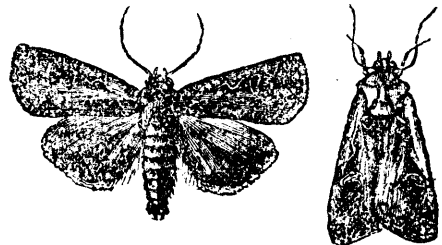


Fig. 8—A. *Subgothica*, showing wings expanded and folded.

Owing to want of complete information with regard to some of the species studied during the season, as well as of figures, a detailed account of the Cut-worms will be held over until next report.

#### The Striped Cucumber Beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*, Fab.)

A few enquiries have been made as to remedies for the Striped Cucumber Beetle. As the beetles appear early in the year and attack the leaders of the vines long before there is any fruit formed, Paris Green, London Purple and other poisons may be safely used, and should be sprinkled over the young plants as soon as they appear above the ground. Melons and all kinds of squashes are attacked by this beetle, the perfect insects feeding on the seed, leaves and leading shoots, while the larvæ bore in the roots. Mr. W. Tyndall, of Cumming's Bridge, Ontario, writes: "There is a small yellow and black striped beetle which does much damage amongst our young melon and cucumber plants—the only plan we have adopted is to sow a few squash seeds in the same hills, which, as they come up sooner, and are more attractive to the beetles, serve to draw them off from the melons and cucumbers until they become too vigorous to be injured by their attacks."

#### FRUITS.

The fruit crop of the year, taking it as a whole, has been less affected by insects than usual. Wild fruits and berries of all kinds were very abundant. The late spring in Ontario and Quebec, added to the cool summer, appear to have affected the output to a certain extent.

#### APPLES.

The apple crop, on the whole, has not suffered severely from insects. Of course there are complaints of the Codling Worm from all quarters, in some places worse than in others, and we likewise learn of the Ground and Flat-headed Borers. In Prince Edward Island, the Tent Caterpillar, so abundant last year, has been supplanted by the Fall Web-worm.

The Oyster-shell Bark-louse (*Mytilaspis pomorum*, Bouché) elicits enquiries for remedies from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Soap washes and kerosene emulsions have been the remedies advised. Mr. W. Miller, of Bridgetown, N.S., considers that clean culture and the maintenance of a vigorous condition of the tree is the best preventive against the injuries of these pernicious insects. Mr. J. R. Hart, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, also writes: "The Oyster-shell Bark-louse is very prevalent; but few orchards being entirely exempt from its ravages, though it does not appear to injuriously affect the fruit to a great extent where the trees are well fertilized." The Hon. R. P. Haythorne tells me that this is by far the most injurious insect to the apple on Prince Edward Island, and reports having treated his trees successfully by painting them lightly in the winter with petroleum or oil paint. For the scale insects of all kinds the safest remedies are alkaline washes, and the most effective, kerosene emulsions. For the first, the time of hatching of the young insects must be discovered, so as to apply the wash at the time they are most susceptible of injury. With the kerosene emulsion great care must be taken not to have the mixture too strong. Although in the experiments mentioned above no injury resulted to the trees treated, it was almost more than could have been expected and the remedies are too hazardous for general application. With reference to the use of linseed oil mixtures upon apple trees to kill scale insects, it must be remembered that they should be put on very lightly, or by stopping up the pores of the bark the tree will be injured. The Oyster-shell Bark-louse affects apple trees from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The Bark-lice have nearly killed out several orchards and prevail in almost every locality where the apple is grown. I have tried a solution of concentrated lye and found that it completely cleared the only tree we had affected by them. A syringe is necessary for the small limbs." Mr. Gordon, M.P.

for Vancouver Island District, says: "The Oyster-shell Bark-louse is the worst enemy of our fruit orchards, and is more partial to some varieties than others. The red Astrachan, standing in an orchard among other kinds, will be covered with the scale whilst the rest are comparatively free. Aphides are very destructive, attacking several kinds of fruit trees, particularly apple, plum and cherry." Mr. E. Daubney informs me that a young orchard of twelve-year-old apple trees was entirely destroyed at Plantaganet, on the Ottawa River.

#### The Codling Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, L.)

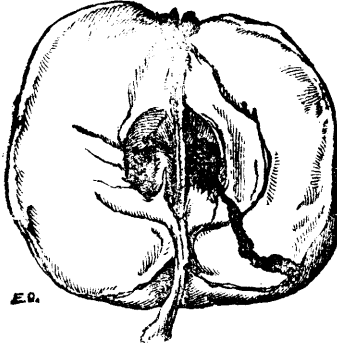


Fig. 9.—Apple injured by larva of Codling Moth.

This troublesome insect is so well known to fruit growers that any description of the insect or its mode of working are unnecessary. Throughout the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, it appears not to have been quite as destructive as usual; but in British Columbia it has given much trouble. Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Cowichan, V.I., writes: "The Codling Moth is very bad with us, as many as one quarter of all our apples are affected by it. I have seen it in other places as well, but not so bad as with us. In fact this and other pests are so bad that unless some remedy can be found it is no longer profitable to grow apple trees; in fact, some have given up entirely, and take no notice of their apple trees." Similar reports to the above come in from all quarters. There is no need, however, for giving up the culture of apples even in the worst

affected districts. Even with the old and long-tried remedies of trapping the larvæ and letting pigs and sheep have the range of the orchard, they can always be kept down sufficiently to allow a good crop to be secured.

**Remedies.**—Up to the present time the most successful method of destroying these insects has been by trapping the larvæ at the time they leave the apples and turn to chrysalids. After leaving the apple, at maturity, they spin a cocoon in a crevice of the bark of the nearest tree, and there remain for the winter. By placing convenient harbours for them to go through their transformations, large numbers can be captured and destroyed. The usual plan is to attach a band of carpet, cloth, old sack or paper round the trunks of trees between 1st June and the end of August. The larvæ collect beneath these objects in great numbers, and may, of course, be easily destroyed. Whatever material is used for a trap it should be folded loosely and twisted round the tree two or three times. The traps should be visited every week from a month after the blossoms fall, and the caterpillars and chrysalids must be destroyed either by dipping the bands in boiling water or by crushing them. Attracting the perfect insects to a lantern, hanging over a pan of water with oil on the top, has been frequently recommended, but with varying success. The only time I tried this remedy there certainly were several of the perfect insects upon the top of the oil. Neither of these remedies however will, I believe, require before long to be practiced, for the experiments of the last year or two seem to show that this and another of the worst pests of our fruit trees in Canada have been brought within control. For years the codling moth and plum curculio have committed great havoc in almost every part of the Dominion; but now, unexpected as I confess it was to me, and in the case of the curculio inexplicable as it still is, there seems to be little doubt, but that most decided results have been obtained by spraying the apple and plum trees with Paris green for these insects. Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, writes with regard to fruit insects for the year: "We were remarkably exempt from all insect pests last season. Those who have experimented with Paris green, spraying it on the apple for the codling moth, and on the plum for the curculio, report very favourable results." This remedy should certainly be tried by

every one. The proportion of Paris green in this mixture should be much weaker than in other applications. Mr. Woodward, of Lockport, N.Y., gives one table-spoonful to a barrel of water as the proper quantity. After spraying an orchard with Paris green, animals should be kept out until after a rain. It is probable that Paris green acts as a protection against the codling moth in a two-fold capacity; not only is the small amount of the material eaten up by the caterpillars a poison to it directly, but also it appears that the parent moths avoid the trees bearing this arsenical compound on their leaves. The trees should not be sprayed until the blossoms have well passed maturity, and may be done any time before the young fruit has turned down from its increasing weight.

Canker Worms (*Anisopteryx vernata* and *A. pometaria*).



Fig. 10—*A. pometaria*, (Harris.)  
a, male moth; b, female; c, joints of antennæ of female; d, an abdominal segment of female.

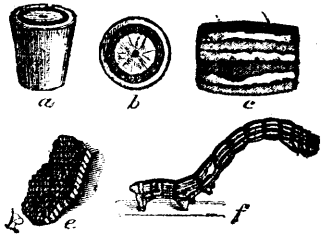


Fig. 11—*A. pometaria*, (Harris.)  
a, egg; b, do. end view; c, mass of eggs; f, caterpillar; e, enlarged segment of caterpillar.

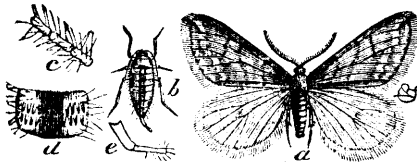


Fig. 12—*A. vernata*, (Peck.)  
a, male moth; b, female; c, joints of female antennæ; d, an abdominal segment of female; e, ovipositor of female.

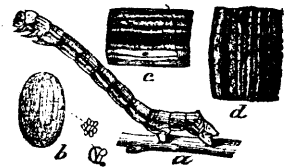


Fig. 13—*A. vernata*, (Peck.)  
a, caterpillar; b, egg; c, d, enlarged segment of caterpillar.

Canker worms are complained of in Nova Scotia. Mr. C. R. H. Starr, of Port Williams, N.S., writes: "The most formidable enemy the apple grower has to contend with just now, in this section of the country, is the 'canker worm' which has in many instances during the last five years left orchards in June leafless, and looking as though run over by fire." Mr. Starr also writes:

"The remedy most successful in combatting the canker worm has been printers' ink, applied to bands of tarred paper around the trunk during the autumn, which in some cases would require to be renewed daily to prevent the moths bridging them over with their dead bodies. Paris green and London purple have both been used largely with good effect during the spring, by mixing a spoonful in a bucket of water and applying with a force pump."

Mr. R. W. Starr, of Starr's Point, Port Williams, N.S., also writes me concerning these insects, and as he is an experienced fruit grower, and gives the remedies which I also consider the best, I give them in his own words.

"The canker worm is really the most serious insect pest we have had to deal with, and in certain localities has caused a great deal of loss, large orchards being stripped of fruit and foliage in a very few days. Various methods are used for prevention and remedy. Among the various preventives, a band of tarred paper, 6 to 10 inches wide, around the trunk of the tree, and well smeared with printers' ink,

put on in November and well looked after, and the ink renewed until the ground freezes, and then again renewed in the spring, has proved the best. To destroy the worms a solution of Paris green or London purple, applied with a force pump to the foliage, is most generally used, care being taken to make the solution weak enough not to injure the leaves but yet strong enough to kill the worms. Some have used with good effect a mixture of finely slaked dry lime and Paris green dusted on the trees by means of a bellows and tube forming an asperser. This is used when the dew is on the leaves, and it is claimed to be better than the solution, as it adheres to the damp foliage, and, being white, shows where it strikes, so that there need be no part of the tree untouched. It is also claimed that it is not so dangerous to the foliage and less labor to apply.

"I am happy to be able to state that they have a great many natural enemies. In my own case I seldom have to resort to any further means than encouraging the birds about my orchard and keeping a large flock of Brown Leghorn hens. I call the chicks and thrash the trees with a long pole, then sweep the pole around under the branches to break the webs which they spin to lower themselves with, and leave the chickens to do the rest. During the winter months, when pruning, I am always on the lookout for eggs of both caterpillar and canker worm, and frequently find the latter perforated and dry, the work of some minute enemy."

#### The Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Tmetocera Ocellana*, Schiff.)

These annoying little creatures are complained of from many localities and are difficult to treat. The small brown caterpillar commences operations early in the spring and attacks the young buds, and is particularly partial to the young flower-bearing shoots. It commits its worst depredations in the month of May, while the apples are in blossom, and not only eats the flowers and young fruit, but bores down the centre of the shoot and kills the twig. I do not know for certain the life history of this little moth, but believe that it passes the winter as a larva on the branches of the apple trees, protected by a covering of silk. I have found small brown larvæ hibernating in this manner at Kempville, N.S. The size of the caterpillar in spring, when it attacks the buds, also points to the probability of this view. "The larvæ are usually full grown by the middle of June, when they change to dark brown chrysalids within their nests, from which the perfect insects escape in July." "The moth, fig. 15,



measures, when its wings are expanded, about half an inch across. It is of an ash-gray colour. The fore wings have a whitish-gray band across the middle, and there are two small eye-like spots on each of them, one near the tip, composed of four little black marks on a light-brown ground, the other, near the hind angle, formed by three minute black spots arranged in a triangle, with sometimes a black dot in the centre. The hind wings are dusky-brown."—Saunders "*Insects Injurious to Fruits*."

An interesting account of an attack, which I refer to this species, being put a stop to by birds, is noted by Rev. J. R. Hart, of Bridgetown, N.S. :—

"Two years ago our apple trees were attacked by a large number of brown grubs which ate the young leaves and fruit buds just as they were opening. The grub was about half an inch in length when full grown, and about the size of a large darning needle. I tried to watch them developing, but the birds so industriously gathered them up that I could find none coming to maturity. Last spring a few appeared but their ravages were insignificant."

Mr. J. N. Coleman, of Lakeville, N.S., reports this insect as particularly obnoxious to freshly-set scions, where it does great harm, by destroying the buds. Scions should always be closely examined for eggs or small larvæ of insects, especially when received from a distance. An alkaline wash would always be useful in cleansing them from any eggs of insects or young larvæ.

Specimens of this insect will be most acceptable during the ensuing season, and may be sent long distances by mail, if packed in tight tin boxes, *without* any holes



punched in the lid, "so that the insects may breathe." This is entirely unnecessary with most insects, and is frequently the cause of their death on account of the food drying up. Baking powder tins and mustard tins are very useful for this purpose.

## PLUMS.

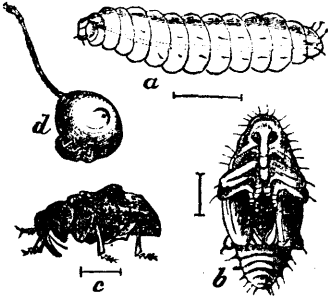
The Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*, Herbst).

Fig. 15—Curculio.

The curculio is still the most injurious insect which attacks the plum tree—and this, I believe, in all parts of Canada. There is no doubt that this insect could have been kept down in numbers, so as to allow of a good crop being secured every year, by the well-established, simple method of jarring the trees; but this appears to have been neglected by fruit-growers of late years, and, consequently, complaints come in from all quarters of the depredations of the curculio. Fig. 15 shows the beetle and grub, and plum attacked by the former.

"This insect, which has been so destructive in older sections of the Province, has made its way here. Our district, once so famous for plums, runs the risk of losing its reputation, unless some remedy is found. One trouble is, many of our farmers, who are not careful observers, do not know what is the matter when they see the ground under their plum trees covered with newly-formed fruit, from the size of a pea upwards, and consequently do not take any steps to prevent the depredations of the curculio."—*R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound.*

Mr. George Henry, Bowmanville, reports: "A bountiful crop of plums ripened, but so large a quantity of fruit set on the trees that the ravages of the curculio may still have been considerable. Cherries are almost extinct in these parts, so great is the prevalence of black knot, and the few cherries that are produced are wormy." From further correspondence with Mr. Henry's son, Mr. Thomas Henry, on the latter point, he is confident it is the curculio which attacks them, having frequently shaken the beetles from the cherry trees. He has also noticed that those trees which stand nearest the plum trees are the most severely attacked.

"The curculio is very destructive to our plum crop, and not only the plum crop but the cherries have to suffer from his insatiate appetite. He has been a long time among us, and is pretty well known. The only method of destruction used in his case is to jar him down on to a sheet and make him prisoner, when he gets a short shrift. I find that the services of the Leghorn chicks come into play well here. I do not have to provide a sheet. I simply do the jarring, and they make the prisoners and execute justice without delay."—*R. W. Starr, Port Williams, N.S.*

It is manifest that some plums are not so much attacked by the Curculio as others. At the late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia there was considerable discussion concerning the "Masters Plum," a variety produced at Kentville, N.S. This plum, it was stated, was almost exempt from the attacks both of the black knot and the curculio. The Rev. G. F. Day, in answer to the suggestion that possibly it was a heavy bearer, and therefore the attack was not noticed, responded that, on the other hand, it was not a very heavy bearer, and he had examined trees all through the season, but never could detect the work of the curculio, either by fallen fruit beneath the trees or injured fruit upon them. As already mentioned under the heading of "Codling Moth," during the past year or two experiments have been tried, which have resulted in a most remarkable and unexpected success, in the treatment of the curculio, by spraying Paris green or London purple over plum trees as soon as the blossoms fall. It has even been found that where alternate trees in the same row or orchard have been sprayed, those treated with

Paris green were not attacked, whilst those not so protected were badly infested. This discovery is of the greatest importance, and if used regularly, and varieties of plums exempt from attack are grown, no doubt before long the plum curculio will be as completely brought under control as the Colorado potato beetle.

#### GRAPES.

The injuries to grapes by insects during the past year have not been so severe as usual. *Haltica chalybea* was complained of this year in the Ottawa district, as injuring the buds of the Concord, Salem, Martha and Brighton vines, and a great many enquiries have been made as to whether we have in Canada the true grape phylloxera. There is no doubt that we have, and Prof. Saunders of London tells me that several instances have come under his notice in Western Canada where the phylloxera has seriously injured grape vines in gardens and small vineyards. However, from the long time that the phylloxera has been known to exist in Canada, and from the comparatively small amount of injury it has committed, I do not think that we shall ever be troubled in Canada in the severe manner in which some other countries have. Before long, too, we may hope that the study which this insect is receiving will be productive of some practical remedy.

When returning from the Pacific Coast during the past summer I had the pleasure of meeting and travelling with Prof. Dwinelle, Lecturer on Practical Agriculture, of the University of California, who informed me concerning some important experiments which are now being prosecuted on the grounds of the University, in the direction of grafting the best wine grapes upon the native *Vitis Californica*, which is said to be exempt from phylloxera. I have also heard later from Prof. Rivers, of the same University, that "if 'resistent stock' with vines proves a success, then grafted vines alone will be used. This plan is now been tried by our gardeners at the University."

I have received from Mr. F. B. Caulfield, of Montreal, a pretty little beetle, *Phytonomus amœnus*, which had been sent to him by Mr. G. J. Jack of Chateauguay Basin, P. Q., with the information that it bored in grape vines.

In 1884 the Rose-beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) was very injurious to grape vines in the County of Simcoe, particularly in the Townships of Walsingham, Charlotteville, and Middleton. The following successful remedy has been sent to me by Mr. J. B. Carpenter, of Simcoe, Ont. :—" In 1833 I had a very large crop of grapes, and in going among the vines one afternoon, in June, I found countless thousands of the Rose-beetle destroying the flowers and young grapes—the leaves were literally covered with them and they threatened total destruction, so I concluded to experiment on them. There came a very heavy shower of rain, just before evening, and after it ceased I took a swab and dipped it into coal-tar, having a boy with me to light the torch. I moved along and gave every vine a good smoking, moving the blaze quickly so as not to injure the vines, and we went through the whole vineyard in a very short time, using less than half a gallon of tar. The next morning there was not a beetle to be seen. I have not had a chance to use the remedy since, but I am satisfied that it was the black fumes of the coal-tar that did the work."

#### GOOSEBERRIES.

The imported currant saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*), when not promptly treated with hellebore, did a considerable amount of damage in some sections. The gooseberry fruit worm (*Dakruma convolutella*, Hub.) although appearing in most districts heard from, does not seem to have done much harm. This, or an allied species, I found in small numbers in the garden of Mr. John Murray, at Spence's Bridge, B. C., and also heard of its depredations at Cowichan, V. I.

*Remedies.* It has been suggested to dust air-slaked lime freely over the bushes in spring, to prevent the moths from laying their eggs on the young fruit. Hand

picking is also a successful remedy. When the berries are attacked they turn prematurely red and should at once be gathered and destroyed.

#### The Currant Plant-louse (*Myzus ribis*, L.)

Two reports of severe attack by this insect have come in, one from Nova Scotia, where great injury has been done to the gooseberry bushes, the other from Vancouver Island.

Mr. Isaac Shaw, of Berwick, N.S., writes: For the last five years a small insect has attacked the gooseberry bushes in this place; they blight the entire foliage, and stand proof against lime, ashes, brine, or drugs of any description yet tried. Dr. Middlemas, of this place, after having applied without success every thing he could think of, dug up and cleared his garden of a fine lot of bushes which, previous to the attack of these insects, had yielded very large crops of fine fruit. Large numbers of gooseberry bushes have been planted in this valley during the past two years and, if no remedy can be found to stay the ravages of this foe, much loss will come to small fruit-growers on this account.

*Remedies.*—As a general thing these insects do not appear in sufficient numbers to work the destruction mentioned by Mr. Shaw; when, however, they do, there are some standard remedies which can always be tried, and will be found successful. Syringing the bushes with a solution of pyrethrum with a little soap in it, with a kerosene emulsion, or with a carbolic wash, would undoubtedly have destroyed these insects.

#### CURRANTS.

The currant weevil (*Anthonomus rubidus*, Say). Just before the white currants change colour and ripen, it is frequently noticed, at Ottawa, that many of them turn brown and shrivel. These either fall to the ground or hang on the bunch. Upon opening these shrivelled berries a small white grub will be found, which later in the season hollows out a cell for pupation and ultimately produces a little reddish-brown weevil. This insect in some gardens has destroyed as much as 5 per cent of the crop. It is also recorded as attacking the raspberry; but I have not noticed this at Ottawa, even in the gardens where its attacks upon the white currants have been worse.

Mr. S. Greenfield, of Archville, near Ottawa, reports that a species of bark-louse was very injurious to his currant-bushes. The wood produced was very small and the fruit was bitter and unpleasant.

The imported currant-borer (*Aegeria tipuliformis*, L.) commits considerable depredations every year and has a very wide distribution over the Dominion. The caterpillar burrows for a distance of two or three inches down the centre of the stems of red, white and black currants and gooseberries, destroying the pith and some of the wood. The moth appears in the month of June, and is a pretty little creature, resembling in general appearance a small wasp.

Mr. R. W. Starr, writing from Port Williams, N.S., says: "This insect is widely spread, and very destructive to the currant bushes in this locality. There is scarcely a garden in the county but can furnish evidence of its work."

The only remedy which can as yet be suggested is to prune closely and cut out the infested wood and burn it, to prevent the contained caterpillars from completing their transformations.

These above mentioned comprise all the attacks on fruits which have been seriously complained of during the past year; but in addition to that quoted there is a vast amount of information contained in notes and letters from correspondents, which will be of great use in the future.

## FOREST AND SHADE TREES.

## CONIFERÆ.

Of all the insect foes against which the Economic Entomologist has to contend, none are so difficult to treat as those which attack the giants of the forest. When we consider that in British Columbia we have magnificent cedars more than 300 feet in height and with a diameter, in rare instances, of 17 feet, man's inability to protect them against their insect foes is made manifest. With the shade trees, however, with which we beautify and render healthy our streets and gardens, we are able to attain a certain amount of success, and now, by means of the various ingenious contrivances which have been produced at Washington under the able supervision of Prof. Riley, there are few of our shade trees which may not be easily protected by spraying poisonous compounds over the foliage. For those insects which attack forest trees, such wholesale application of remedies as would be necessary is out of the question, and the only steps we can take are such as will foster and protect their natural enemies.

## AMERICAN LARCH OR TAMARAC.

The Larch Saw-fly (*Nematus Erichsonii*, Hartig.)

In my last report I referred to the ravages of the Larch Saw-fly upon the Tamaracs in New Brunswick, Quebec, and part of Ontario. This attack, at that time so serious, does not appear to have increased, during the summer of 1885, to the same degree as it did the two previous seasons, nor to the extent to which, judging from the past, I had feared that it might. It made its appearance at Ottawa, and all the colonics observed were promptly destroyed by Mr. W. H. Harrington in July. In the infested districts the attack does not appear to have attracted so much notice as before, and I believe we may, with reason, hope that this plague is passing away.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, (M. P.) writing from Brome, Que., where he had taken me to visit some trees in July, 1884, which were, in many instances, entirely defoliated, says as follows:—"I have seen the Tamarac trees several times since I came home in July, but have noticed no destruction comparable with what we saw last year."

Dr. A. S. Packard, jun., special agent of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in his second report to the Entomologist on the cause of the destruction of forest trees in Northern New England and New York, gives the following favourable report:—"On the whole, while a small proportion of Larches have been killed by this worm, this vigorous tree, though defoliated for two successive summers, seems, in the majority of cases, to survive the loss of its leaves, though it threw out much shorter ones the present summer. Possibly 10 per cent. of our Northern Larches died from the attacks of this worm. Very probably the numbers of this insect will diminish during the next year (1885), and the species may ultimately become as rare as it always has been in Europe, until a decrease in its natural insect parasites, and favourable climatic causes induce its undue multiplication."

With reference to the effects of the defoliation of the Larches by this insect, many instances have been brought to my notice where, after the attack had finished, the leaves in each fascicle, which had been eaten right down to the base, were further developed about one-quarter of an inch in length. This amount of foliage I have no doubt materially assisted the tree in sustaining its vitality. Probably every year more of our native predaceous insects attack the Larch Saw-fly, and important information comes from Quebec where Rev. T. W. Fyles, of South Quebec, has found the pupæ much attacked by some unknown predaceous insect. He writes under date 12th November, 1885:—

"I send you herewith some cocoons of *N. Erichsonii* which I secured early in the season. On my return from London I went to the spots in which they had been so abundant; and, strange to say, every cocoon I met with had been opened at one end and its tenant extracted. I send you some of the empty shells. What kind of

creatures have been the aggressors—ground-beetles, predaceous larvæ or what? Evidently they had done their work thoroughly. I could not find one sound cocoon. I think this discovery an important one."

Upon enquiry as to the possibility of the cocoons being old ones from the year before, Mr. Fyles gives the following answer:—

"After the meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, remembering your request I went to the spot to obtain cocoons for you; but whereas on the former occasion I had found numbers of the sound cocoons but no empty ones, on the latter I met with abundance of empty cocoons but not a single sound one. At first I considered whether the insects finding themselves in an unsuitable position had bitten their own way out, and sought other quarters, and I dug deeper and examined the surrounding; but I soon abandoned the idea remembering that I had had others of the same batch of cocoons exposed in a recessed window of my study, and yet others which I had carried about the country, all of which remained intact. I could only come to the conclusion that the exposed cocoons had been assailed by predaceous insects."

"You will have observed that the empty cocoons are of the same texture and colour as the sound ones. Supposing that vacated cocoons of last year's insects could have remained till the date of my discovery, they surely would have been more broken, blackened and decayed than those which I sent you."

The cocoons when received were much begrimed with damp earth; but upon washing and comparing them I believe Mr. Fyles is correct in his assumption. From the nature of the attack and the habitat of the Larch trees being in deep peat bog, nothing can be suggested as a remedy. When the native Tamarac or the European Larch are grown as ornamental trees upon lawns, attacks of this Saw-fly have been arrested by spraying hellebore over the trees. This has been done at St. Anne's, Quebec, on the grounds of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

#### SPRUCE.

Enquiries have been received from Quebec and New Brunswick with regard to inquiries to Spruce forests and a few specimens have been received from New Brunswick of the work of the Spruce Bud-Moth (*Tertrix fumiferana*); but I do not think that this is the cause of the injury complained of, and taking advantage of Dr. Packard's investigations in Northern New York, Maine and New Brunswick, I believe that the injury results from the attacks of small beetles, *Scolytidæ*, which attack the trunks of vigorous growing trees. I have not yet succeeded in getting specimens; but have been promised a good supply next summer; the species can then be identified.

I have been informed by Mr. Edward Jack, a gentleman who has spent many years of his life in the forests of New Brunswick and has been a close observer, that he first noticed the diseased state of the Black Spruce, about 10 years ago, when his attention was called to it by the large amount of debris lying on the snow in winter. This he attributed to the operations of woodpeckers in hunting out the grubs. He afterwards noticed that the tops of the trees were red. This attack was particularly noticeable on the ridge, where the trees grew thickest and had never been cut amongst.

Mr. Jack was of the opinion that "the only remedy is prompt cutting, when the disease is first observed, at once cut out the injured trees. When they die before they are cut they are not used for lumber. Spruce forests are different from Tamarac. I have noticed for 25 years that as soon as Tamarac is cut amongst it becomes diseased; but as soon as Spruce is thinned out, the other trees improve and disease will stop. When Spruce grows among Cedars, on lowlands, it is not nearly so much attacked as when growing in dense bodies, in fact the more valuable the Spruce land the heavier the attack."

Mr. C. E. Towle, D. L. S., of Lachine, Que., informs me that this "Spruce disease" was very bad a year or two ago in the Township of Windsor, along the St. Francis river and in the township of Dadswell and adjoining townships.

From Dr. Packard's report above referred to, we are again able to receive comfort, he says after recounting the results of his investigations: "From various persons we learned that the evil is now abating, and without doubt if the tracts of dead Spruce, at least those near settlements or villages, could be cut down and removed, leaving, however, the Spruce undergrowth, a new growth of Spruce would spring up which in 40 or 50 years could be profitably lumbered."

#### The Spruce Saw-fly (*Lophyrus abietis*, Har.)

This insect has been bred and collected by Mr. W. H. Harrington on Spruce at Ottawa. Larvæ, which according to Dr. Packard's Bulletin on Insects injurious to Forest and Shade trees, belong to this species, although differing somewhat in appearance from those found on the Spruce, were also found by him very abundant on White Cedar.

Mr. Brodie, of Toronto, also announces that he has found the Spruce Saw-fly in that locality. He collected a large number of the larvæ and reared them to maturity and found them very irregular as to their time of appearance. No parasites were found by him.

#### PINES.

Mr. J. Goldie, of Guelph, has set a good example, for which he deserves great credit. Some time ago he imported from England a stock of ornamental pines. Upon planting them in his grounds, he observed that they were injured by some Weevil which attacked them just above the ground, and not only mined under the bark, but bored into the substance of the wood. Directly he detected this he at once grubbed up the trees and burnt them, thus arresting the injury before the insect had become established in the neighbourhood.

On the Pacific Coast the magnificent Coniferae seemed comparatively free from insects which attack living, vigorous, trees.

At Spence's Bridge, British Columbia, I had an opportunity of examining the *Pinus ponderosa* groves. This handsome pine is sparsely scattered all through the interior of British Columbia, and formed almost the only reliable source of firewood, previous to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The living trees seemed very free from injurious insects, although several species of *Buprestidæ* were collected from the piles of cordwood lying at the foot of the mountain.

Mr. Murray kindly obtained horses and we both rode up into the mountains to examine the trees. Although a large collection of insects was made none were of economic interest, except a *Lepidopterous* larva, which was found to be burrowing in the cones of *Pinus ponderosa* and destroying the seeds. But few of these were found, and I was unable to rear them to maturity. I had previously heard of this insect from Mr. Albert J. Hill, C.E., in 1881, when it was much more abundant. At that time Mr. Hill wrote: "The cones are everywhere attacked by a small white grub which works from the centre, and following the spirals of the cone destroys all the seeds, so that it is difficult to procure any sound ones."

In travelling up the Fraser River the Douglas Fir was found to be attacked by many species of wood-boring beetles, and the exceedingly active little *Buprestis Melanophila Drummondii* Kirby, was always to be seen in great abundance on the bark. At Kamloops a single specimen of *Monohammus confusor* was taken in Messrs. Mara & McIntosh's mill.

#### HARDWOODS.

##### THE MAPLES.

#### The Sugar-Maple Borer (*Glycobius speciosus*, Say.)

Several specimens of the above-named handsome wasp-like beetle have been sent in for identification, and considerable damage is reported to city shade trees from its

ravages. The perfect beetle is nearly an inch in length, and is beautifully marked with bright yellow bands. It is easily recognized by a W-shaped mark on the shoulders, with a semi-circular band close above, and another rather farther off below it, which almost form a circle round the W; there is then a broad band of black, and the ends of the wing cases, about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , are yellow, bearing two round black spots, with a curved black stripe above them.

#### Remedies.

The perfect beetles appear about the first week of July, and may be found well on into August, when they appear in large numbers. They may be prevented from laying their eggs on ornamental or shade-trees by washing the trunks with a soap or carbolic wash. The borers could also be destroyed in infested trees by cutting out or by inserting a stiff wire into the hole as soon as their presence is detected in spring by the dust they cast out of their burrows.

#### The Maple-Leaf Cutter (*Incurvaria acerifoliella*, Fitch)

The Hard Maples (*A. saccharinum* and *A. saccharinum v. nigrum*), in many localities about Ottawa, have been found to be attacked, to a moderate extent, by the curious case-bearing larvæ of this pretty little moth; but on 12th September last, enormous numbers were found to be destroying the foliage in the woods adjoining the Government House grounds. The maple trees, for a space of perhaps 4 acres, had their foliage almost all consumed, and the flat disc-like cases, which had fallen from the leaves, were carpeting the ground, and were also seen in great numbers on the sides of trees; these larvæ probably had been blown down before mature, and were returning to the foliage to feed. Growing amongst the maples were some beech trees, and these were also eaten after the leaves of the maple had all been devoured. The attack was very severe. The leaves were so perforated and skeletonized, that instead of the woods being green, they were cream-colored in hue. The larvæ, when full grown, are about a quarter of an inch in length, with a brown flattened head, and are of a dirty white color. They cut from the leaves small oblong wads, from which they form cases, which they carry about with them as they feed. The case seems to be fastened at one side to the leaf, and the larva then eats the green part of the upper surface, in circles or parts of circles, leaving the fibres and lower surface untouched. When it has consumed all within reach, it moves on to another spot. The cases of the mature larvæ are formed of four wads, two of which are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, and the larger about  $\frac{3}{8}$ . When full fed, which here is in September, the larvæ fall to the ground in their cases, where they change to pupæ in a few days, and do not emerge as moths until late in the following spring. The moth is described in Packard's "Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees," as follows:—"The moth, with long narrow pointed wings; the fore pair brilliant steel-blue; the hind wings smoky brown, with purplish reflections. Between the antennæ, a dense tuft of erect bright orange-yellow hairs. (Fitch.)"

The Rev. T. W. Fyles, of South Quebec, sends me the following account of a visitation similar to the one experienced at Ottawa last year. "This insect was exceedingly abundant in Missisquoi County in the year 1881. I noticed it particularly in the maple groves belonging to Hon. G. B. Baker, M.P., and Mr. G. F. Shufelt, near the village of Sweetsburgh, Que. The leaves throughout extensive maple woods were so skeletonized that they presented a brown and scorched appearance that was very remarkable. It seemed as if a hot blast had passed over large tracts of the woodland. Myriads of the larvæ in their disc-like coatings, were to be seen on the leaves and stems of the trees and on the undergrowth. Next season clouds of the perfect insects would rise from the foliage shaken by the passer-by."

#### OAKS.

The oak trees, which occasionally suffer very severely from insects, have not been troubled so much as usual. In 1884 the following insects were very abundant; but did not appear this year in sufficient numbers to be called destructive.

*Edema Albifrons*, Sm.-Abb., appeared in great numbers and was most injurious to both oaks and maples at Ottawa.

*Clasiocampa Disstria*, Hub. (*C. Sylvatica*, Har.), the Forest Tent-Caterpillar, was very injurious in parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I have been informed, entirely defoliating large tracts of hardwood bush. In British Columbia I heard complaints of the oaks being frequently stripped bare by the larvæ of a geometer. None of the above, however, were complained of during the past year. The oaks supply food for a vast number of insects. The following interesting note is from Mr. W. Brodie, of Toronto, an ardent naturalist and prominent member of the Toronto Natural History Society, who writes with reference to the number of Hymenopterous insects alone which are found on the oak:—

“We have, around Toronto, 4 species of oak, in great abundance. On these we have 13 different kinds of galls produced by 11 species of *Cynipidæ*, containing at least 9 species of *Inquilines*, or insects which live in and on the galls, without, however, causing their formation. The *Cynipidæ* are infested by 13 species of Hymenopterous parasites, the *Inquilines* by at least 5; that is, our oak galls contain about 38 different kinds of insects.”

No reports on observations of serious attacks on other hard-wood trees have been received during the past season.

#### GARDEN PLANTS.

The insects which have been brought under my notice as injuring flowering plants in gardens are very few.

Cutworms were very destructive amongst bedding plants when first put out in the spring. The following preventive remedy, which I have found quite satisfactory, is given in Prof. Lintner's pamphlet on cutworms. *Tin Bands*—a simple, cheap and permanent device is this:—A strip of tin two inches wide, ten inches long, bent into the form of a cylinder, with a narrow lap at each end so as to hook together. The following is given in its favour:—

“It works to a charm; no cutworm ever goes over it, it can be hooked together and put over a plant, and remain there until the plant is out of the way of the worm, then it can be unhooked and put away for another season. The inside should be painted, as the bright tin when new will concentrate the rays of the sun and burn the plant. They cost about \$1.50 per 100, and will last a long time if painted.” (*Country Gentleman*, May 31, 1877, p. 348.) I have found tomato tins, with the tops and bottoms cut out, a perfect protection against these annoying insects, and in the case of choice plants, to well repay the trouble.

When cutworms occur in large numbers, as is frequently the case in newly-made gardens, poisoning them by means of attractive baits must be resorted to. Prof. Riley, in his Annual Report for 1884, gives as the most effectual remedy for ridding land from cutworms the use of poisoned balls of some succulent plant, and quotes the experience of Dr. A. Ormler, of Wilmington Island, Ga., who says:—“My method of dealing with cutworms of late years has been to remove them from the field before the crop to be jeopardized is up or the plants are put out. By placing cabbage leaves and bundles of grass along the rows of watermelon hills, I caught, by hunting them daily, 1,538 worms on about one quarter of an acre before the seed came up, and lost but a single melon plant. On one occasion I captured, one morning, 58 of all sizes under a single turnip leaf.” Prof. Riley suggested as an improvement on the above plan, poisoning the leaves placed as traps, so as to save the labour of collecting and destroying the cutworms.

This suggestion proved quite successful, and the worms soon destroyed themselves without any further labour than renewing the traps two or three times. He says:—“We used chiefly clover sprinkled with Paris Green water and laid at intervals between the rows, in loosely-tied masses or balls, which served the double purpose of prolonging the freshness of the bait and affording a lure for shelter.”



A most remarkable attack of cutworms occurred during the spring months in the vicinity of Victoria, V. I., British Columbia; most crops were attacked, but onions suffered most severely.

Rose trees when not closely watched were in many instances rendered unsightly by the Rose Slug (*Selandria roseæ*, Har.), which eats all the green portion of the leaves, leaving nothing but the whitened skeleton. If noticed, when the attack begins, and attended to promptly, the bushes can be easily cleared by syringing with hellebore or pyrethrum. The equable climate of Vancouver Island permits the cultivation of the best varieties of French and English Roses, consequently these lovely flowers are largely grown. During the months of May and June they were found in some gardens to be badly infested with *Aphides*, or Green Fly. The following treatment was found successful:—An open pan was half-filled with strong soap-suds, into which, while hot, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of tobacco had been placed; when cool enough the young shoots upon which the green flies were congregated were bent down and washed backwards and forwards two or three times in the pan and were easily cleaned. A similar treatment was successfully practised by Mr. P. T. Johnson, of Cadboro Bay Road, in clearing young cherry trees in his nursery. Instead of tobacco, a tablespoonful of pyrethrum in the water would have possibly answered the purpose better. Another insect which injured the rose trees about Victoria was observed abundantly in the garden of the Hon. Joseph W. Trutch. This was a small white *Erythroneura*, usually called "Rose Thrip," which attacks the rose by sucking the sap from beneath the leaves, giving them a white parched appearance and causing them to fall prematurely. These insects pass through their transformations upon the leaves of the plants they affect, and during the larval and pupal stages are not nearly so active as when mature. They should be treated before the perfect condition is arrived at, by syringing the trees with soap-suds and tobacco or pyrethrum wash. As they keep beneath the leaves a syringe is necessary to reach them. A dry mixture of 1 part of pyrethrum to 20 of flour may also be used, if puffed up from beneath; but is less satisfactory than the syringing.

An interesting attack was brought to my notice by Mr. J. J. Cowley, of Victoria, V. I., who had a great many young plants of the Chinese Pink destroyed by the larvæ of a small Anthomyian Fly. The injury was first noticed about the middle of May. The egg appears to be laid at or near the base of the topmost leaves. The young maggot burrows beneath the epidermis of the base of the leaves for some time, and then bores down the center of the stem. Mr. Cowley found that "they did not attack the large plants of Sweet-William; but they did the small ones, also Carnations and other kinds of Pinks when small, any time before they got five or six leaves. They destroyed many of my young seedling plants entirely. When I noticed the Chinese Pinks dying, I used fine ashes and I thought they were a preventive. I think if ashes or lime were sprinkled on them, so that it would go well down into the centre of the leaves as soon as, or before the fly appears it would probably keep the fly from laying her eggs there." The maggots left the plants about 1st June and went into the ground to pupate. The flies appeared about 10 days later. An interesting point about this insect is that I found a specimen at Ottawa which was destroying Indian Pinks in exactly the same manner as those in Mr. Cowley's garden, and which produced a fly apparently identical with those he bred for me at Victoria.

Mr. Cowley also complained that "the *Phlox Drummondii*, Candytuft, and some other plants were much attacked by a very small bug not half the size of the common turnip fly, just as soon as they appeared above the ground. They were so small that I thought for some time the plants were covered with dust until I saw they were dying and then discovered the cause. I used ashes for a few days and thought it was effective." This small insect is probably the small *Podura* known as *Smythurus hortensis*, (Fitch,) which occurs quite commonly in gardens in May and June and is sometimes injurious to seedlings of cruciferous vegetables, as cabbages, cress and radishes.

Amongst the regular pests of the flower garden the imported cabbage butterfly (*P. Rapæ*) has now to be considered as quite injurious. In every part of Canada where this insect has reached, it seems actually to prefer the scented mignonette (*Reseda olerata*) to cruciferous plants—its proper food.

The stems of the common sun-flower (*Helianthus annuus*) have for some years been periodically brought to me, by persons desiring to know the name of the maggot which bores in the pith. This is the larva of the beautiful fly *Straussia longipennis* and is so prevalent at Ottawa that it is impossible to find a plant of the sun flower of which the pith is not much devoured; but strange to say, it does not appear to injure the plant to any practical extent—a giant plant, over 12 feet in height and with many branches was found to have the pith bored and tunnelled from the base to the very flowers; but yet grew with the above remarkable luxuriance and kept green and vigorous up to the first frosts.

### THE ONION MAGGOT (*Phorbia ceparum*, Meigen).

A LETTER TO THE OTTAWA "CITIZEN," JULY 30TH, 1885.

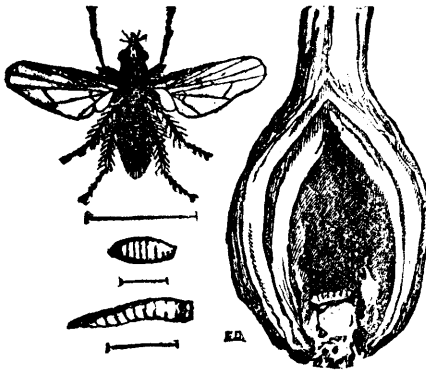


Fig. 16.—Onion-fly and maggot.

SIR,—I beg to inform you, in answer to the letter of a "Nepean Farmer," which you have referred to me for advice, that upon receipt of it I at once visited the district mentioned and investigated the cause of complaint. It proves to be a very severe attack of what is known among gardeners as the "Onion Maggot." This maggot is the larval stage of a small fly belonging to the *Anthomyiidae* to which order also belong the injurious flies which produce the maggots which commit such havoc amongst radishes, turnips and cabbages when first transplanted. Other species also mine between the upper and lower skins of the leaves of spinach and beet root. The attack in question has already made great headway, probably three-quarters of the whole crop being destroyed, but I believe with care and a little labor a large proportion of the remainder may yet be saved. For an intelligent application of remedies it is necessary to know something of the life history of the insect we wish to subdue, and it not infrequently happens that it would be a great advantage to know exactly to what species of any genus the marauder might belong. There are, I believe, two or three of the *Anthomyiian* flies, almost identical in size and appearance, the grubs of which destroy onions in all their varieties and at all stages of growth, from the seedling to the mature bulb. But although the perfect insects are so similar the habits of the grubs are different, the eggs of one species are laid at the base of the leaves, and those of another on the bulb itself, the grubs attacking it from beneath.<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to say for certain, after the attack has progressed so far, to which species the insects under consideration belong, but they will most probably prove to be the true "Onion fly," *Phorbia ceparum*. There are several broods during the season, so that constant vigilance is necessary. The parent fly, which lays the eggs of the first spring brood, passes the winter in the earth as a pupa or chrysalis, and emerges as a perfect fly just about the time that the young onions are coming up; the eggs, five or six<sup>2</sup> in number, are then laid at the bases of

1. A single instance has since come under my notice of the attack being made in the stem of the onion, quite half an inch above the bulb.

2. Major C. J. Anderson, of Ottawa, showed me in August an instance where more than 100 eggs had been laid high up on the leaves of an attacked onion, after the rows had been well hoed up. These eggs did not hatch.

the lowest leaves, and about a week later hatch out as white grubs, which eat their way down to the bulb, between the stem and sheath of the leaf; they soon destroy the young bulbs entirely, which, of course, are very small at this time, and then pass on from one root to another, their presence being made manifest by the leaves turning yellow and fading. As soon as this is noticed every affected onion should be removed<sup>3</sup> by means of a broad bladed knife and burnt, so as to destroy the grub inside it. The importance of raising the whole bulb and a portion of the ground round it, by means of some broad instrument, is very great, because if the plants are simply pulled up it is most likely the grubs will be left in the ground, for they are not always inside the bulb, but lie just outside in the earth. It is also most necessary to destroy the injured onions, as the following will clearly show: Miss Ormerod, the entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, cites an instance of one of her correspondents who noticed that some of his onions showed signs of flagging while still only about the diameter of a knitting needle. Every onion so affected was at once taken up and carefully burnt. The beds were treated this way every two or three days for three weeks, and the result was there was no further damage during the summer, and the crop of onions was the only good one in the neighborhood. One of the gardeners employed on this work had an onion bed in his own garden and followed the plan so far as to pull up all the faulty onions, but threw them down a short distance from the bed, and the consequence was he lost his entire crop. Unluckily "Nepean Farmer's" crop is too large and the insects have now done so much injury that this remedy is not practicable at this busy time of the year; but it is imperative that something should be done to preserve the remainder of the crop and also to destroy the grubs so as to prevent their ravages next season. After many experiments with these insects I have come to the conclusion that the best remedy is hot water. This can be easily applied by means of an ordinary pot with a spout, and should be heated almost to the boiling point and poured along the rows with the nozzle close to the roots, so that the hot water may go directly on the bulbs but not on the leaves. It has been found that this does not injure the onions, but certainly kills the grubs; and does not require any large expense of labour or time. After this treatment the onions should be hoed, and the earth well drawn up over the bulbs, so as to prevent further attacks.<sup>4</sup> With reference to the earthing up of onions, most satisfactory results have followed in England, where Miss Ormerod has advised for some years that the onion bulbs should be covered with earth up to the neck, or even higher, so that the fly could not get at the bulb to lay its eggs upon it. When mature, the eggs *must* be laid, and if the bulbs are well covered up they are laid too high up on the foliage to do any injury or are dropped on the earth and perish.

This plan has actually been carried so far as to grow onions in a trench, and as the bulbs grew the earth was worked down upon them so as to keep them buried throughout the season. The crop was found to be very fine, the onions large and sound, with scarcely any attack of the fly.<sup>5</sup>

Where there has been a severe attack of any insect which passes the winter in the ground a useful remedy is Gas-lime. This is a waste product from gas works and should be easily obtained. It is of a most poisonous nature when fresh both to plants and insects, but becomes after some months exposure to the air a valuable fertilizer and is harmless to vegetation. A dressing of this substance,

3. With reference to this point, Miss Ormerod has since written to me: "Do you not think that we might improve on the old plan of digging up the infested onions, by dropping a very little dilute carbolic acid on each infested bulb? The fluid would run down and sodden into the parts where the maggots lie and kill them, and this without disturbance to the bed or injury to growing plants. Of course, in after cultivation, the carbolic acid would be so dispersed that it would not cause injury."

4. This treatment was tried and proved quite successful.

5. Miss Ormerod writes me on September 19, 1885: "My trench onions have been doing well this year, and whilst the rest of my garden crop grown on the flat suffered greatly from the long drought, those in the trenches were a very good size. The ground between the trenches is not wasted for we had very nice lettuce off it."

after the crop of the year has been removed, would undoubtedly be of great service in killing all the pupæ or hibernating larvæ, and would at the same time enrich the soil.

I may, in conclusion, mention that good results have been obtained this season in Stewarton, near Ottawa, by sowing along the rows, in onion beds, sand saturated with coal oil every two or three week whilst the onions were small, and until they were hoed up; the odor of the mineral oil evidently keeping off the flies when they came to deposit their eggs. Gas-lime sown in between the rows would also answer the same purpose. This preventive remedy is of course the best means of securing a crop, and care should be taken at the time the rows are thinned out to draw the soil well over the plants so as to prevent the deposit of eggs on the bulbs. Any plant with a strong odour, as an onion, is doubtless more susceptible of an attack when being hoed or thinned out, for two reasons—not only does the odour of the broken plants attract insect enemies, but the vigour of the plant being temporarily impaired by the root fibres being disturbed and broken, it is less able to withstand such injury.

Hoping that this information may be acceptable and useful to your correspondent, and begging any others who may find their crops attacked to apprise me of the fact as soon as possible,

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FLETCHER,

*Honorary Entomologist to Department of Agriculture.*

Ottawa, July 29th, 1885.

N.B.—There are still some points affecting this question with regard to the cultivation of onions which I have not yet fully worked out. My thanks are due to Mr. E. Bell, of Archville, for trying experiments and assisting me in other ways in the study of these different root maggots.

J. F.

### INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUIT TREES.

*An Address delivered before the Fruit-Growers' Association of Nova Scotia at their Annual Meeting held at Kentville, N.S., by James Fletcher.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Some time ago there came into my hands, by accident, a copy of the transactions of your society, and in the perusal of this report I was so much struck by the amount of practical common sense by which the discussions at your meetings were characterised, that I was induced to write for a complete set of the transactions. By this means, and through the courtesy of Mr. C. R. H. Starr, your energetic Secretary, I was put into communication with several of the leading fruit-growers of the Annapolis valley, members of this association, from whom I have received most valuable assistance in carrying out the work with which I have been entrusted by the Government, the importance of which none can appreciate better than you, who are daily brought face to face with the large amount of injury wrought by our small but powerful enemies of the insect world. When I received an invitation to be present at your annual meeting and deliver an address before you, I accepted gladly the permission to attend, given by my Minister, the Hon. J. Carling, a gentleman whose name is well known as a promoter and patron of scientific agriculture in Canada, and to whom really belongs the honour of having conceived and organized the institution which was afterwards re-located and

has developed into the Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm at Guelph. It may not be amiss, here, to explain exactly what my position is as Dominion Entomologist. The appointment was made by the Hon. J. H. Pope when Minister of Agriculture, in 1884, in response to recommendations from several persons interested in agriculture in various parts of the Dominion, and particularly by the Select Committee on Agriculture which met at Ottawa during the Session of 1884. It was decided that the appointment should be purely an honorary one; in fact, it was an experiment to test the value of such investigations to the country at large. This decision was, I believe, a very wise one, for I have found by experience that farmers, agriculturists and orchardists throughout the country, among them many of you here present this evening, upon learning this fact have gone to considerable trouble to assist me in my studies, which might not have been the case, to such a large extent, had this been a remunerative political appointment. The importance of the work itself would, of course, have demanded their attention before long; but I cannot help thinking that at the beginning, at any rate, this kind of work should be carried on by a specialist—one who takes it up, and labours at it, for its own sake, without thought of any reward, further than that the results arrived at may be of benefit to the world. For my own part, I feel highly privileged in having been allowed to labour in this great cause, knowing well the enormous importance, to all engaged in agriculture and horticulture, of a knowledge of Economic Entomology—that is, the life-histories of Injurious and Beneficial Insects, and the best methods of keeping the former in check.

I am safe in saying that an average of at least 20 per cent. of all crops produced is annually destroyed by insect agencies. Of this proportion 15 per cent. can undoubtedly be saved by simple methods. It has been calculated that there are upwards of 200 different insects which attack the apple alone. Of this large number probably most can, with care, be prevented from seriously injuring the crop.

The fame of Nova Scotian apples is world-wide. I have seen them in England exhibited and advertised as such on account of their well-known good qualities; and again, I have had apples shown me in the far west of this continent, in Oregon and Washington Territory, with the boast that they were as good as any which could be produced in Nova Scotia. This plainly showed that yours were recognised as a standard of excellence.

The apple trade between your Province and England, which has been so largely built up by the efforts of this association, is now of great importance, and therefore any subject which materially affects it is of the deepest interest to every member of the community. Such a subject, I maintain, is practical Entomology.

I am aware that many of you here, already know the value of this study; but there may be some amongst you who have not yet fully appreciated to what extent and with what comparative ease you may be helped in your constant struggle against injurious insects. It is the conviction that I can give you advice which will enable you, by simple and practical methods, to keep down a large proportion of your insect enemies, which has induced me to come here and presume to take up a part of the time, all too short, which you set apart for the discussion of the important subjects you have to consider at your annual meetings. Fully recognising the value of every minute, I shall endeavour to make my remarks as short and as much to the point as possible. With this object in view, as soon as I knew for certain that I was to have the honour of addressing you, I wrote to several of your members to enquire what insects had made themselves most obnoxious, so that I might treat especially of those kinds concerning which information was most required and would be most acceptable. I found that the insects which trouble you are mainly the same kinds which, although in a varying degree, harass the fruit-grower in other parts of Canada, and as published accounts of these, with the best remedies, are easily accessible, I shall, during the time at my disposal this evening, direct your attention to a few general principles, a knowledge of which will be found useful for the proper understanding and intelligent application of remedial measures; and I shall rely on further opportunities of giving information concerning special pests, by answering questions

put to me during the meeting, or by private conversation afterwards with individual members. I beg you to remember that the more questions you ask me the better I shall be pleased, and should you not agree with what I say, I shall take it as a special favour if you will tell me so, and by this means we shall come to an understanding which will be mutually beneficial. The accusation has occasionally been made that entomologists couch their language in scientific terms and mar their writings by using unnecessary technicalities, which render them unintelligible to many, for whose benefit they profess to have specially prepared them. This is possibly, to a certain extent, true; but it must be borne in mind that these scientific terms are merely exact names, applied for the special purpose of avoiding error; and as in every trade, those who traffic in it, find it necessary to become familiar with the terms used therein, so in like manner is it the case with the different branches of science; but, whereas a trade may be confined to any one country, the special terms belonging to it may be in the language of that country, without causing confusion; on the other hand, the results of science—which is merely another name for the highest knowledge—cannot be confined to one country alone, and therefore, in order that they may be comprehended by all nations, scientific students use for their special terms a language which may be learnt by all. For this purpose the classic languages, Latin and Greek, are, by common consent, made use of, from the fact that being dead languages, and not spoken by any living people to-day, they cannot change, but remain now, and will remain for all time, in exactly the same form as when spoken in classic times by the ancient Romans and Greeks.

These terms, however, are for the use of scientific entomologists, who require to speak or correspond with each other, in exact language, about a large number of different insects. Now, I am under the impression that for the purposes of Economic Entomology these technical scientific terms may be almost, if not entirely, dispensed with; for although the actual number of known insects is enormous, those species which bring themselves conspicuously under our notice, by means of the ravages which they commit on our cultivated crops, are comparatively small, and I think distinctive English names can be found for them all. The chief thing necessary when a farmer finds his crops attacked by insects is to discover the cause, so that he may apply the proper remedy, and it matters little to him what the name of the culprit may be, or by what minute differences it is separated from its nearest relatives. What concerns him most is to recognize the nature of his enemy by the state of his crops, and thus to discover the best means of putting a stop to its ravages.

To enable him to do this, some knowledge of the life-histories of our common insect pests is indispensable. By this I mean he should strive to get sufficient information to recognize them in their different stages of grub, chrysalis, and perfect insect; for it frequently happens that they are open to our attacks in one of their stages, while they can defy our efforts in the other stages of their existence. The life of an insect is divided up into four well marked periods, during each of which their habits are entirely different. These are: 1. The egg; 2. The caterpillar or larval stage, during which, as a rule, they are most injurious; 3. The chrysalis or quiescent stage, in which, except in a few orders, the insects lie quiet, and are without the power of motion; and 4. The perfect insect. Some insects are injurious in three of their stages, but the larger number in one only, so that unless we know them in all their forms we may lose opportunities of destroying them, from not recognizing them as enemies. It is clear that the farmer who possesses this information has a great advantage over the one who does not.

I would not, of course, advise men who are actively engaged in fighting the battle of life to stop and study the, to them, unnecessary details of a difficult science; but I firmly believe from the fact that insects play such an important part in the economy of nature, that a knowledge of the general principles of Economic Entomology is an absolute necessity for all who wish to become successful fruit-growers.

There seems, however, to be a prevalent opinion that much time and study is necessary for the acquisition of sufficient knowledge to bear practical results, and many of my correspondents, who give me most useful information concerning the

lives of insects, begin their letters by saying that because they know little of entomology, therefore, their information will probably be of little value.

Now, I hope this evening to be able to convince you that both these views are very erroneous. With regard to the former, I shall endeavour to show you that the actual amount of this information, necessary for a farmer to secure good results, is small and easily acquired; for it will be found upon examination, that all injuries committed by insects conform to certain general plans in accordance with the form of their mouth-parts, and also that all remedies are applied upon broad general principles, dependent upon the same structural characters.

If you examine a large number of different insects you will find that, they all may be roughly divided into two large groups, by the form of their mouth-parts. These two groups are: 1. Those which possess jaws, by means of which they consume the substance of their food, and 2. Those which have, instead, a hollow tube, by means of which they suck up their food in the shape of liquid juices. Now, it is apparent that for insects of the first group, as the Colorado Potato-beetle, which consumes the whole substance of its food-plant, all that is necessary is to apply to the foliage some poisonous material, which will not injure the plant, but which, being consumed with the leaves, will destroy the insects devouring them. Such poisonous materials we have in the various arsenical compounds which I shall mention later.

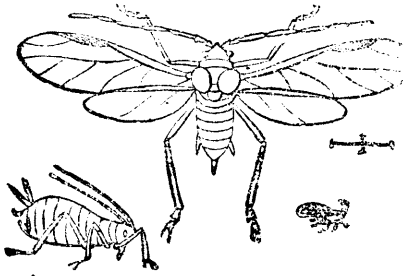


Fig. 17.—*Aphis mali* Fab.

For the second group, however, which do not masticate their food, these remedies are useless, for the insects having their mouth-parts in the shape of a hollow tube, as we find in the *Aphides*, or plant-lice, can pierce through these poisonous applications on the surface of their food, and extract the juices upon which they live, from the interior of the leaf. Fig. 17 represents *Aphis mali*, the plant-louse of the apple, which belongs to this group, much enlarged. With such insects it is necessary to make use of remedies which act by mere contact with their

bodies, and do not require to be eaten at all. For this purpose Coal Oil (Petroleum) and Carbolic Acid, as well as the vegetable insecticides known as Hellebore and the Persian and Dalmatian insect powders, are most useful. These remedies, too, as they will destroy all insects, are of much wider application than the poisons mentioned above.

And now with reference to information received from those who are not scientific entomologists. Do you know, gentlemen, strange as it may sound, I believe there are sometimes advantages to be derived from this very want of scientific knowledge. Farmers are practical men, and only want practical information, and while all must, of course, acknowledge the necessity for some one to do the accurate scientific work, and carry out the tedious experiments which are necessary, they are not the ones to do it, for with very few exceptions, they have not the leisure. No! this is the work of the scientific entomologist, and the more extensive knowledge he can acquire the better he will succeed. Economic Entomology is a practical branch of Agriculture, and deals with the successful results arrived at by the scientific entomologist. All that the farmer requires is to know the common Injurious and Beneficial Insects when they appear, so as to apply the proper remedies, and be able to refer to them by some name when recording his observations or when seeking for information concerning them. The chances of mistake, as to the identity of the insects referred to, are slight, especially when specimens can so easily be sent by mail; and every single fact in the life-history of any insect, when accurately recorded, has its scientific value. Moreover, scientific observers might possibly be led astray by preconceived notions or theories as to what any given insect ought to do; but the practical farmer would have no such danger, but would carefully record, only, exactly what he had seen. This is one reason why I am here to-night. I want to show you the value of Economic Entomology. If I satisfy

you, and you think what I tell you is of value to you in increasing the yield of your orchards, I, in my turn, expect to reap much benefit from your experience in fruit growing, which will assist me in carrying on my studies. In all sciences there is a great deal too much theory; but what we require is practical results. Ever since I have concerned myself with the study of Injurious Insects I have always kept before my eyes a short motto, which is also a warning, and according as I can follow out its admonitions, by so much, I believe, will the work I have undertaken be successful. That motto is, *Be Practical*.

To attain this end, I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of practical farmers and horticulturists all over the country, for none are so competent, or so likely to take notice of the results of any treatment suggested, as those actually engaged in making their living in these pursuits. Many valuable discoveries have resulted from the observations of such men, the most remarkable, perhaps, of all, being the remedy lately found for that dread scourge, the Clover-seed Midge. Ontario, five years ago, produced a crop of clover seed worth \$648,600.\* Since that time this pest has made its appearance in great numbers and its injuries have been so considerable that, instead of Canada exporting large quantities of this valuable seed, our farmers have now to import seed to sow their fields. I believe the honour is due to Mr. Jabel Robinson, ex-Master of the Dominion Grange, for discovering a means of checking its ravages. This consisted of the following treatment: Instead of cutting the first crop of clover at the end of June, and leaving the second crop for seed in the fall, he pastured the first crop until the beginning or middle of the month, and then left it to grow for the fall crop of seed. By this means not only were the grubs of the first brood (the eggs of which were deposited on the growing clover as soon as the heads formed) destroyed by the cattle eating them; but many of the perfect insects must have been destroyed by the trampling of the cattle at the time they were emerging from the ground. By leaving the clover standing in the fields till the end of June, a sufficient time elapsed for the insects to pass through the preparatory stages, and leaving the heads of clover, go into the ground and complete their transformations, to emerge again just as the second crop was coming into blossom. The female flies would then lay their eggs in the opening flowers, and thus the seed of the second crop would be destroyed.

Another remedy, of great interest to all of you, was discovered almost by accident, and was certainly contrary to what might have been expected. I refer to the use of Paris Green as a remedy against the Codling Moth. The perfect moth emerges from the chrysalis or dormant state in which it has passed the winter, just about the time the apple trees are in flower, and the female lays her eggs inside the opening blossoms. Here they remain for some days. After hatching, the small caterpillar eats its way into the young apple and destroys it. It has been discovered that if a very weak mixture of Paris Green and water be syringed over the trees just after the flowers have fallen sufficient of the poison will lodge inside the upturned calyces to destroy the young caterpillars when they hatch from the egg, and start to eat their way into the apple. Great care, however, must be taken not to apply the poison until after the flowers have passed their prime. No time is saved, because the eggs do not hatch until several days after they are laid, and serious injuries may result. Instances have been brought under my notice where an apple-grower, by applying Paris Green when the flowers were in perfection and filled with honey, killed all his own and his neighbours' bees. Besides this, the stigma of all flowers being without epidermis is very sensitive, and these arsenical compounds falling upon this delicate part, might possibly injure the crop of apples as much as the Codling Moth, which it was desired to keep in check.

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\*By the Census of 1881 we find that Canada produced in that year 324,316 bushels of Hay and Clover seed; of this quantity at least half was Clover seed, this would give 162,158 bushels. Clover seed ranges between \$3 and \$9 per bushel, but taking the value at only \$4 per bushel we have \$648,632.



This remedy has also, just as unexpectedly, been found to be efficacious against the Plum Curculio.

Before I pass on to a description of the most useful insecticides, it may be well to say a few words as to the relations existing between insects and man, and as to those insects which we stigmatise as injurious.

The naturalist finds his studies upon the assumption that nothing in nature is useless, and everything that is, has some special function to perform or it would not exist. Vegetable and animal life are the two re-agents employed by Nature to keep up the balance of creation, the one feeding upon or deriving its nutriment from the other. These two agents again are, to a certain extent, acted upon and kept in check by their own component parts. Whenever too many seeds of any one kind of plant spring up in the same place, they do not all mature, for, if they did, all would be sickly from want of light and air; consequently, it is provided that the weaker shall be kept down and choked to death to make room for their more robust companions. This is similarly the case in the animal world—as, for instance, with insects. When from special circumstances any injurious insect is abnormally multiplied, it is sure to be attacked and kept in check by some other kind, which itself may be a prey to another species. These beneficial insects may be grouped under two heads, those which do actual good, and those which prevent others from doing harm. As an example of the first group, mention may be made of those which act as scavengers. All substances which are deprived of the principle of animation must be regarded as nuisances, when considered with relation to the whole. In this relation stands a dead animal or a dead tree, which are clearly encumbrances which it is desirable to have removed. The office of effecting this removal is chiefly assigned to insects. Were it not for these small creatures the world would soon become uninhabitable. Effete animal matter, in the slow processes of decomposition, without their accelerating agency, would soon taint the whole atmosphere with noisome gases. And again, were it not for the many borers and wood-destroying insects, we could have none of those lovely forests which give so much beauty to our landscapes and are the source of so much wealth to the country. Let us consider for a few moments what would be the consequence did none of these insects exist. A giant of the forest, injured by some storm or other cause, would die, and in course of time fall to the ground. Where it fell there it would remain, and nothing could grow from the space it covered. Time would roll on; tree after tree would fall beside the first, until the whole surface of the ground would be covered with the trunks and limbs of fallen trees, and what was once a stately forest, with all its wealth of life, would be a vast wilderness, where nothing could grow. Now let us mark how different is the beneficent operation of nature under the present conditions. Scarcely has a tree shown signs of declining vigour before the insect hosts are at work. First come certain species, which detect any weak spot, there they lay their eggs, which in time, hatch and eating their way into the tree, hurry on its decay. When it dies and falls to the ground it is at once pounced upon by the large wood-boring beetles, which deposit their eggs upon the bark. These hatch into grubs, armed with strong jaws, with which they soon bore into and through the trunk, thus exposing it to the influences of air and moisture. Fungi soon develop, and smaller beetles and other insects follow in the wake of the larger, and boring into the softened, decaying wood, use it as food or as materials for their nests. The work of destruction goes on with astounding rapidity, and in an incredibly short time the giant which had taken hundreds of years to mature is reduced to powder, which serves to fertilise the soil and enables it to produce fresh trees to fill up the gap left by the one which has gone.

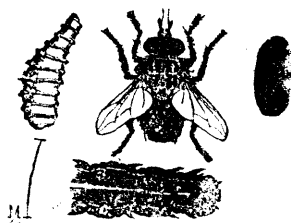


Fig. 18.—*Nemoræa leucaniæ*; parasite on Army-worms, of one of which is shown fore-part upon which the eggs are placed.

Among the insects which prevent other species from doing harm, particular mention must be made of those parasitic species, which are known by the names of Ichneumon Flies, Fig. 19, and Tachina Flies, Fig. 18. In these man finds his greatest protection from the countless hordes which deprive him of so much of his produce. The former of these belong to the same order as the bee and wasp, and may always be recognised, from being very active, and having two pairs of wings, which are caught together at their margins by microscopical hooks, and in many species possessing a slender ovipositor at the end of the body, as shown at Fig. 19. Their mode of life is as follows. The female



Fig. 20.

inserts an egg, by means of a long slender ovipositor beneath the skin of a caterpillar or other soft bodied insect. This hatches inside its victim and lives upon the juices of its body, and it is remarkable that it never injures any of the vital organs. When full grown it eats its way out, and spins a cocoon, either on the body of its victim, as shown at Fig. 20, which represents a caterpillar of the Grape-vine Sphinx moth with the cocoons of a small parasite which attacks it, or attaches it to some object near at hand, or even sometimes it finishes its transformation inside the body of its host.

The Tachina Flies, Fig. 18, have only two wings, and belong to the same order as the House Fly, which they much resemble. The chief difference in their habits, from those of the Ichneumon Flies is that the egg is deposited on the outside of the skin of its victim and the young maggot eats its way into its host.

It is of course of paramount importance that every farmer should know the appearance of these beneficial insects, so that he may not indiscriminately destroy his friends with his enemies. This is not a very difficult matter, for the families of the different classes into which insects are divided, may generally be recognised as such with ease, and, as a rule, the different genera of any family have the same habits. As a general statement, not however for close application, the following will be found to be a useful guide when the habits of an insect are unknown. If it be slow and heavy in its movements it is probably injurious; if active and with well developed running powers, consider it beneficial until you have proved the contrary. The reason for this is easy to understand: Those insects which feed on vegetable matter are most likely to be injurious—that is, they destroy what we require for our own use. As vegetation is stationary they have no need for great activity. The predaceous species, on the other hand, require well-developed means for moving quickly, because they have to catch their prey before they can devour it.

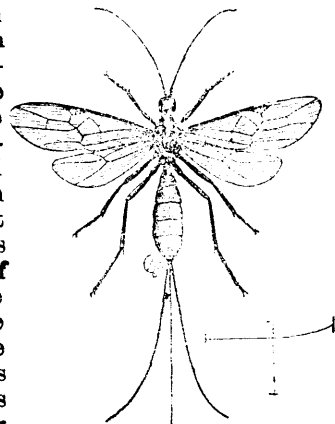


Fig. 19.—*Bracon charus*, a parasite of Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer.

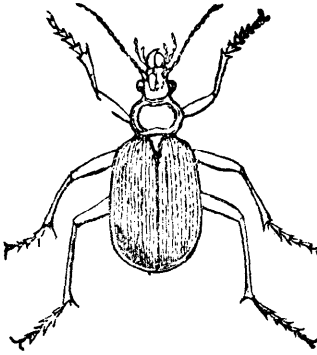


Fig. 22.

*Calosoma scrutator.*

These two types are well exemplified by the accompanying illustrations Fig. 21 is the Colorado Potato-beetle, an inactive but very injurious insect. Fig. 22, is the Green Caterpillar-hunter, an active beneficial insect.



Insects in a state of nature seldom appear Fig. 21. to be injurious, from the fact that their food is distributed thinly among other vegetation. A large food supply is the main cause which regulates the amount of insect presence. When we cultivate large areas under any one crop we naturally attract those insects which feed upon it, and in this way insects which had previously been scarce, may suddenly increase in numbers so enormously as to become a serious hindrance to agriculture. In illustration of this; let us glance at the history of the Colorado Potato-beetle. This beetle was

discovered about sixty six years ago by Thomas Say in the mountains of Colorado, where it fed upon *Solanum rostratum* a plant belonging to the Nightshade family, to which also the Potato plant belongs. A peculiarity of the species was its extreme rarity, probably owing to the fact that its food-plant was not abundant and the individual plants widely separated. Many years after, as man civilized North America, in his march westward, he carried with him the Potato, which, being cultivated from the east, until the home of the beetle was reached, a bridge was thus formed over which it has swept eastward like a whirlwind, carrying devastation in its wake. I do not think, however, it will ever be again the scourge which it has been in the past, for a remedy has been discovered by which it can be effectively kept in check. As soon as it reached this Province, Principal McKay, of Pictou, with most commendable zeal, at once caused to be printed hand-bills, giving a figure of the insect in all its stages and the proper means of destroying it. These bills were distributed in every direction, and thus the farmers being prepared, its ravages were successfully checked. I imagine that the climate of this Province will not allow of its numbers increasing to the alarming extent to which they do in Western Canada; but should they do so, the sovereign remedy, "Paris Green," will always check them. The application of this substance to the Potato fields is now almost as much a part of the culture of this necessary tuber as manuring the soil.

This naturally brings us to a consideration of some of the most important insecticides. As I have already said, these are of two kinds, those which act internally and those which act by contact. Of the former, the most important are:—

#### *Arsenical Compounds.*

No 1. *Arseniate of Soda* must be mentioned first under this head. Prof. Charles V. Riley, the very eminent State Entomologist of the United States, asserts that 50 grains of this substance and 200 grains of dextrine, dissolved in a gallon of water, will make a mixture which may be diluted at the rate of 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water, and furnishes one of the cheapest insecticides at command. For the manufacture of this poisonous salt the formula is: 1 lb. of arsenic and 1 lb. of sal soda boiled in 1 gallon of water, till the arsenic is dissolved, this mixture to be diluted at the rate of 1 quart to 40 gallons of water. The chief merits of arsenic are its cheapness and solubility. Its demerits are its tendency to burn the foliage of plants, and its white colour, from which accidents might occur, by its being mistaken for some of the many harmless substances of a like appearance.

No. 2. *Paris Green* has certainly been more extensively used than any other compound. It is a combination of arsenic and copper, and when pure contains about 60 per cent. of arsenious acid. It has been extensively used as an insecticide since 1869, when its usefulness was discovered by Mr. George Liddle, jun., of Fairplay, Wis., and has since been brought into use through the experiments and writings of Prof.

Riley. It is used dry, with various substances as diluents. Flour and Plaster of Paris seem the most satisfactory, and may be used in the proportion of 1 part of the poison to 50 of the diluent for a dry application, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to a barrel (40 gallons) of water; or in smaller quantity,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 bucket of water for a wash or spraying solution. If the Paris Green is quite pure this may be found too strong for some foliage, so should be tried cautiously and at first over a small area. The liquid must be constantly stirred or the poison sinks to the bottom. If a little dextrine is added it will adhere better to foliage. Lately, as I have mentioned, it has been discovered that Paris Green and London Purple may be used with good effect against the Codling Moth and the Plum Curculio. In these applications the amount of poison must be very small—not more than 1 tablespoonful to a barrel of water.

No. 3. *London Purple*.—This substance is mainly an arseniate of lime. Prof. Riley speaks so highly of it as an insecticide that I shall refer to it at some length. In bulletin 6 of his department, 1885, a copy of which I place before you, he describes and illustrates an apparatus for distributing such poisonous mixtures as this over trees. It consists of a barrel on wheels, in which the poison is mixed and contained, and has a force pump attached, with an ingenious device for keeping the mixture stirred while the trees are being sprayed. Here are his instructions for preparing the poison :

Take of London Purple.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cheap Flour... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ quarts.
Water.....	40 gallons.

For mixing, use a large galvanized iron funnel of 13 quarts capacity having vertical sides, and with a fine sieve at the bottom. Place the flour in the funnel and wash it through the gauze into the barrel by pouring water upon it. It will then be diffused in the water without appearing in lumps. The London Purple must then be washed through the sieve in the same manner until the barrel is filled. For smaller quantities  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz. of London Purple may be used to 1 bucketful of water. Three-quarters of a pound is the maximum strength allowable, and should only be applied as an extremely fine mist, without drenching the foliage.

London Purple is used with diluents either wet or dry, in the same manner as Paris Green, and for most insects is equally effective, and has the advantage of being cheaper, of covering twice the ground weight for weight, of being more soluble, less poisonous, more adhesive and permanent in its effects, and, being of decided colour, is much more visible on the foliage, so that the mistake of applying it twice on the same part of the tree, and thus injuring the foliage, is not likely to occur. Prof. Riley therefore thinks that when intelligently used it is in all ways preferable, and that its efficiency once established it will be preferred to all other arsenical remedies (Ann. Rep. 1884, p. 327).

Prof. Saunders, of London, Ontario, has not, however, the same confidence in this preparation. London purple is a waste product, which is produced in the manufacture of aniline dyes, and for this reason he says the amount of contained poison must be uncertain, and, therefore, its effects in experimenting cannot be relied on. He suggests that an artificial coloured mixture of arsenic and lime of known strength could be produced just as cheaply, and would be much more reliable than London Purple. Prof. Saunders is undoubtedly the first Economic Entomologist in Canada, and is the author of the valuable work entitled "Insects Injurious to Fruits." As I believe this work should be in the possession of every fruit-grower in the country, I have brought a copy with me to show you, this I also place on the table for examination by any of those present who may wish to see it.

The most advantageous diluent for all these arsenious poisons is flour, which not only acts as an adhesive medium, but also prevents to some extent the corrosive injury of the poison on the leaves.

Of the remedies which act by contact, the first place has been claimed for the following :—

*Kerosene Emulsions.*

Certain insects, as the numberless species of scale insects, are protected from the effects of ordinary remedies by the nature of their bodies, and it became necessary to discover some substance which would destroy insects without injury to the plant.

*Milk Emulsion.*—Petroleum, which is a hydro-carbon, and more of the nature of a spirit than an oil, was known to be most injurious to insects, but was also known to be, in all its forms, very injurious to plants; the great difficulty in the way of making use of it was to discover some diluent harmless to plants, with which it would assimilate. This difficulty, after much thought, was overcome by the discovery made in 1880 by Dr. W. S. Barnard, that it would mix with sour milk, and that this mixture could again be reduced with water. An emulsion resembling butter can be produced in a few minutes by churning with a force pump 2 parts of kerosene and 1 part of sour milk in a pail. The liquids should be about blood heat. This emulsion may then be mixed with 12 times its amount of water. It must be thoroughly mixed and then may be applied with a force-pump, spray-nozzle, or even with a strong garden syringe.

*Soap Emulsion.*—An emulsion may also be made with soap. The most satisfactory formula, as given by Prof. Riley, is as follows:—

Kerosene.....	2 gallons,
Water.....	1 do
Common soap, or whale-oil soap .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

“Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling, and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of cold water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion, and makes, when diluted, 30 gallons of wash. The Kerosene and soap mixture, especially when the latter is warmed, forms upon very moderate agitation, an apparent union; but the mixture is not stable, and separates on standing or when cooled or diluted by the addition of water. A proper emulsion of kerosene is obtained only upon violent agitation. It is formed not gradually, but suddenly. The temperature should not be much above blood heat,” Prof. Riley lays great stress upon the fact that all, who use kerosene as an insecticide, must bear in mind that it is only a safe remedy when properly emulsified, and he maintains that all failures have resulted from carelessness in making the emulsions.

*Pyrethrum.*

This insecticide owes its virtue to a volatile principle. Its effect upon some insects, particularly caterpillars, is most remarkable, a very small quantity paralysing and, in time, killing them, when brought into contact with their bodies. It has been used with good results against the caterpillar of the imported White Cabbage Butterfly, and for keeping down the numbers of House Flies and Mosquitoes in dwelling houses, and for destroying Green-fly on house-plants it is of the greatest value. For house pests, as the last named, it is generally used as a dry powder, and may be diluted with 10 times its weight of flour; it should be puffed into the air by means of bellows or insect-guns; but it may also be used for many insects as a liquid solution, either made from an alcoholic extract, a tea made by pouring boiling water over it, and keeping it covered until cool, or by simply stirring the powder in water. The last of these methods will be found quite as efficient and much less trouble than the others. The active principle is readily imparted to water and half an ounce of it will be sufficient for a pailful of water. As this poison is perfectly harmless to vegetation, and comparatively so to the higher animals, it is available as a protection to many garden crops, as cabbages and other greens, upon which arsenical compounds cannot be used. It is manufactured by pulverising the flowers of two or three species of

**Pyrethrum**, beautiful plants, growing wild in the east of Europe and in Persia. The poison itself has long been known in commerce as Persian and Dalmatian Insect Powder.

*Hellebore.*

This is the powdered root of *Veratum album*, and may be used much in the same way as Pyrethrum, except that it does not exert the same remarkable influence over house pests. For insects which attack small fruits, however, as the Currant Saw-fly, it is a most valuable remedy. Not only does it kill by contact, but is also poisonous if eaten, in this particular differing from Pyrethrum. Both of these poisons owing their virulence to volatile principles, care should be taken to procure fresh samples, because if left exposed for any length of time they will lose their virtue. They should always be kept in tin canisters.

I have now drawn your attention to the most important insecticides used to keep down our insect enemies. These, I hope, will serve as a basis upon which you can work yourselves, and find out the most convenient methods for applying them, according to circumstances. I shall always be much pleased to correspond with any of you upon those subjects, and give you the benefit of any knowledge I may possess. I am much pleased to notice here this evening Prof Hind, who, as you all know, has paid much attention to all matters connected with agriculture, and some years ago published a useful work upon the insects and diseases which attack the wheat plant.

Mr. Robert Starr is also here, I am glad to see. He probably knows as much about the insects which attack your orchards as any man can, who does not make a special study of them.

Had I known that these gentlemen, and a few more I see before me present this evening, would have been here, I might have doubted the necessity of my coming down from Ottawa to address you. Gentlemen, I thank you for the attentive hearing you have given me.

*A further Address delivered at the Fruit-Growers' Association dinner on the following evening.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested, instead of responding to a toast, to give you some further remarks concerning the best methods of combatting injurious insects. I thank you for the consideration you have shown me during my visit, and particularly for this further opportunity of carrying out the object with which I attended your meeting. I do not think I can occupy the time more profitably than by speaking on some of the other remedies which occasionally have to be resorted to instead of, or as well as, the insecticides concerning which I addressed you yesterday. You will remember I told you that insects pass through four stages of development before they reach maturity, and also that the stage in which they are most troublesome is generally the active larval stage succeeding the egg state. Insects, in all stages, are sometimes spoken of as worms; but there are exact names which should be applied, and which can easily be learnt. For instance, the eggs of flies hatch into long cylindrical bodies without any legs; these are *maggots*. The eggs of beetles produce long cylindrical bodies, with three pairs of legs near the head, these are *grubs*; a too well known example of these is the white grub, which attacks the roots of strawberry plants. The eggs of moths and butterflies hatch into *caterpillars*, which have, in addition to the three pairs of legs near the head, from two to five pairs of legs of a different form, which are called pro-legs. Examples of these are the Canker-worm and the Tent-caterpillar of the apple. It is not always possible to find a remedy for a certain insect when it is in its most injurious stage; but by studying its life-history we are frequently able to check it from devastating our crops, by making use of what are known as Preventive Remedies. We thus have for the protection of our crops against insects, Remedies and Preventives. These, again, are each divided under two heads. Remedies consist either of the application

of poisonous substances to the food-plant, which may be styled Automatic Remedies, or the different methods which may be termed, in a general way, "hand-picking" or Active Remedies. These methods all consist of seeking them out in their different states, and destroying them. We will glance briefly at some of these various methods, with reference to the different stages of the lives of insects.

*The egg.*—Much useful work may be done by turning up the leaves of plants and destroying the eggs. This may at first sight seem a very tedious operation, but it has been found useful in many instances.



Fig. 23.

During the early spring, when the farmer has more leisure than at any other time of the year, if he will walk through his orchard on a dull day the gummy egg-clusters of the Tent-caterpillars (Fig. 23) will be easily seen against the leaden sky, and by collecting these he may with ease rid his orchard of this pest. In like manner, the cocoons of the Whitespot Tussock-moth may be collected and destroyed. The female moth of this species is almost wingless (Fig. 24), and when she emerges from the chrysalis, she merely crawls outside her cocoon and lays her eggs all over it, and then dies. Here the eggs remain until the following spring, and therefore are at our mercy all through the winter.

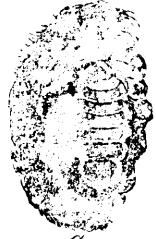


Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.

*The larva.*—Caterpillars and grubs may also be destroyed in large numbers. Beating infested plants will generally dislodge any insects feeding upon them. Trees badly attacked by the Canker-worm have been quite cleared by beating them with long flexible rods. The caterpillars let themselves down, when disturbed, by means of a silken thread, and hang in mid-air. A few sweeps with a stick will break all the threads, and they will fall to the ground, where chickens will be the most useful allies in destroying them, or some of the devices for preventing insects from ascending the trunks of trees may be made use of. Besides chickens, pigs and sheep will be found most able assistants, by eating fallen apples, in destroying the caterpillars of the Codling Moth. In fact, up to this time this has been found to be one of the most effective remedies. It must be remembered, however, that if the trees are young and the bark smooth the trunks must be protected from sheep rubbing against them, because the oil from their fleeces would injure the trees, or they might be injured by the sheep nibbling the bark.

The removal of the nests of the Fall Web-worm, by cutting off the boughs upon which they are situated, and cutting off the twigs bearing the clusters of such social caterpillars as the Red-humped and Yellow-necked caterpillars of the apple, are, perhaps, the best known remedies for these insects. For the small clear-winged moth, the caterpillar of which bores in the stems of currant bushes, and the Two-spotted Raspberry-cane Borer, cutting out the injured branch is the only remedy.

The American Tent-caterpillar (Fig. 25) occasionally appears in vast numbers, and when the eggs have not been collected during the winter, the orchards must be carefully watched during May and June, and the caterpillars destroyed. This is easiest done by taking advantage of their peculiar habit of feeding at certain times in the day, and then returning to their "tent" or nest on the trunk of the tree to rest for several hours. These caterpillars are closely allied with the European processionary caterpillar, which has exactly the same habits as ours.

*The Chrysalis.*—This is the stage in which many insects pass the winter, and as they cannot move during this stage, they are very much more at our mercy, provided we know their life-histories and habits. Insects in a state of nature are very little affected by cold. Some chrysalids, although only protected by a few threads of silk, will pass the winter safely; but



Fig. 26.

if this slight covering be in any way interfered with they will perish if exposed to the elements. Owing to this, many species which pass the winter beneath the surface of the ground can be destroyed by late fall ploughing. This treatment has been very successfully practised with regard to the Canker-worm. Not only are the chrysalids thrown up to the surface, where they are eaten by birds and animals, but the cells which they have prepared as winter quarters being disturbed and broken, they are killed by the frost. Fig. 26 shows chrysalis of Tussock-moth.

*The Perfect Insect.*—Many insects, when they have reached maturity, do not commit any harm, and unless we know their life histories we do not recognize them as the enemies which, under another form, in their preparatory stages, had decimated our crops. At the same time it frequently happens that in this harmless state they may be destroyed much more easily than when in their hurtful form. Most moths and many beetles are greatly attracted by light, and this has been taken advantage of to destroy large numbers of our enemies.

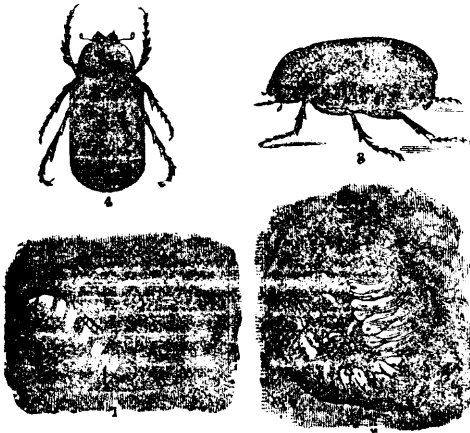


Fig. 27—June Bug.

*Lachnosterna fusca*, Fröhl.

Showing grub, pupa and beetle.

The June-bug, sometimes called May-bug, which is the perfect condition of the White-grub, is so plentiful sometimes as to be a great nuisance, from so many flying into houses at night. Vast numbers of these may be destroyed by suspending a light over an open pan, half filled with water, upon the top of which has been placed some petroleum. The beetles flying against the lantern fall into the pan beneath. In the same manner, it is claimed that Codling Moths will be attracted in such numbers as to make a thick coating over the surface of the water, and that if this trap be kept constantly in use all the time the apple trees are in flower, and for a short time afterwards, the crop will be protected, in a large measure, against these insects. Another important means of keeping injurious

insects within bounds, is beating or jarring trees while they are at rest. This remedy is the most reliable means of fighting the Plum Curculio. A stout iron spike should be driven into the tree where the branches start out from the trunk. A blow upon this with a metal hammer produces the sharp concussion necessary to make the Curculio loosen its hold of the tree and fall to the ground, where it can be destroyed. Beating foliage has a like effect for some insects, and many species will be found to have favourite kinds of trees upon which to rest. For instance, the June-bug will rest on the cherry and plum in preference to all other trees.

This brings us to the end of Active Remedies. But there is another large class which I have referred to as Preventive Remedies. These may be divided under two heads: 1st. Agricultural or Scientific Preventives; 2nd. Active Preventives.

It is an old and time-honoured saying that "prevention is better than cure," and this is perfectly true with regard to our present subject. Whatever success we may obtain by the use of insecticides and hand-picking, undoubtedly the remedies of the greatest use are those which prevent the attack from beginning at all.

First among agricultural preventives, of course, is high culture, by which a vigorous, healthy growth is promoted. Frequently, even after a severe attack has begun, by putting on some quick acting manure, the crop is picked up and forced on past the period when it is likely to be injured by insect pests. Mr. William Mitchell tells me he has been most successful with high culture, and thinks that by its means he can clear his orchards of the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, and his fields from the Wire-worm, in about three seasons.



A most necessary part of good agriculture which affects this subject, is a comprehension of the principles regulating the rotation of crops, by means of which any insect attracted to a locality by a certain crop being grown there, will not have the same plant to feed upon the next year.

It sometimes becomes necessary to change the time of planting a crop, so as to present it to its insect enemies at their regular time of appearing in a condition in which it cannot be injured, or even to give up the cultivation of a certain crop for a length of time altogether, so as to starve the insects out. For this latter remedy to be successful, great care must be taken to have all hedges, rubbish-heaps and fences kept clear from weeds and litter.

Occasionally the planting of a small strip of a more attractive food-plant, round the outside of a field, has had the effect of drawing off insects from the main crop.

Among the active preventives are embraced all such methods as placing mechanical contrivances on trees to prevent the ascent of the female insects, as the Canker-worm moths which leaving the ground in autumn and spring ascend the trunks of trees and lay their eggs on the bark.

Traps in the shape of bands of straw may be used for catching the caterpillars of the Codling Moth when they are seeking a place to complete their transformations.

Peach trees may be protected against the borer by mounding the earth up round the roots; and the Flat-headed and Round-headed borers of the apple may be prevented from laying their eggs on apple trees by washing the trunks during June with an alkaline wash, made as follows: Make a cold saturated solution of washing soda with soft soap, until the soap is reduced to the consistency of paint. Apply during dry weather, and it will form a coating over the trunks of the tree not easily washed off by rain.

There is one more principle we work upon, namely, the fact that insects are either attracted or repelled by certain odours. You will have observed that the small maggot, which works such destruction by boring in the stems of young cabbages when they are first set out, seldom attacks them in the seed-bed; but immediately after they are set out they suffer severely. This is due to the fact that in the operation of transplanting, many of the root-fibres are broken, and the plants to some extent bruised. On this account more of the characteristic odour of the plant is emitted than when left undisturbed. This, added to the fact that the plant is checked in its growth by its removal, leaves it in a less vigorous state to withstand insect attacks. The most successful treatment, in my experience, has been to place some strongly odorous substance round the young plants immediately they are planted out. For this purpose gas-lime is the best; but as the supply of this is limited, sand saturated with petroleum may be used. Take a pailful of dry sand and pour into it a teacupful of petroleum. Mix all well together, until the sand is thoroughly permeated with the odour of the petroleum, then put a good spoonful round each young plant, not quite touching the stem. Where fresh gas-lime can be obtained it is a far better protection, but must not be allowed to touch the plant, because until it has been exposed to the air for some months it is very caustic, and will kill all plants or insects with which it comes in contact. A ring, about 2 inches from the young plants, I have found a perfect protection. The advantage of this substance, too, is that after exposure to the air for some time its caustic principle, sulphite of lime, is converted into the harmless sulphate of lime or plaster, a well-known and useful manure.

I have now, gentlemen, given you what may be called some of the first elements of Economic Entomology. I trust that some of you who had not, previous to this time, paid much attention to the matter, may be induced to do so in the future, and I beg to assure you that if I can be of any assistance, by giving advice or informing you what have been the results of experiments in any particular direction, I shall always have much pleasure in doing so. My address is "The Entomologist. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa." All letters can be sent to me *free*, and will be answered promptly and to the best of my ability.

Before I sit down, there are two points upon which I should like to say a word or two. With reference to the Experimental Farm, spoken of by Prof.

Hind, there can be no doubt in the world that such an institution would be of the utmost value to the Province. There are certain experiments which have to be tried—as, for instance, whether particular modes of culture, classes of manure, and varieties of fruits or plants can be successfully adopted in any given locality. The expense and risk of failure of such experiments I consider should be borne by the Province at large, instead of coming upon the individual farmers, who have not the means nor time, as a rule, to run the risk of failure. In addition to these experiments, there are others of a more general nature, but of paramount importance to the whole Dominion. These, I cannot help thinking should be carried on by the Federal Government. As examples of such general questions, I would mention two which have taken up much of our time during the present meetings, viz, the “Black Knot” and the peculiar disease which is so prevalent among your Gravenstein apple trees. The investigation of these diseases will require much study and many experiments before we can hope to remedy them, but from the fact that these fungous and bacterian diseases affect so largely the fruit crop in all parts of Canada, it is necessary that steps should at once be taken to try and find some means of putting a stop to their ravages. As most of you here to-night are much interested in these matters, you are probably aware that during the last Session of the Dominion Parliament a sum of \$20,000 was voted for this purpose. I feel confident that if such an institution is started, it will be both successful and popular.

The statement has been made this evening that you have difficulty in getting members to join your association. I cannot help expressing surprise at this, for from the active part the association has taken in developing the apple trade between Nova Scotia and Europe, and from the value of that trade to the whole Province, it becomes the duty of every man, whether a fruit-grower, a resident in this fruitful valley, or not, to join and support with his subscription and sympathy such a useful organization; and besides this he would get good value for his money. Why, Mr. President, the privilege of attending your meetings and listening to such discussions as we have heard to-day, on the “Black Knot,” the packing of apples, and the best varieties to cultivate, is worth more than ten times the amount of the subscription. At your periodical meetings one meets the leading apple growers and merchants in the Province, and has opportunities of hearing them express their views and exchange experiences, upon all the burning questions of the day.

I speak strongly, Sir, about these meetings, for I tell you I have enjoyed this meeting as I have seldom enjoyed a similar meeting before, and I trust I have begun friendships with some of your members which will last for many years.

JAMES FLETCHER,

*Honorary Entomologist to Department of Agriculture.*

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

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CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

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ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

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STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR L'ANNÉE 1884.

*IMPRIMÉES PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT.*

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OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET,  
1885.

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# CRIMINAL STATISTICS

## OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

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The materials for these Tables were collected and compiled under authority of the Act assented to on the 12th of April, 1876 (39 Vic., chap. 13.)

Table I comprises indictable offences only, and is divided into six classes, severally numbered at the right hand corner at the head of each page. There are various columns of information given relating to each person charged, if the person is convicted; but if acquitted, no further information than that simple fact is given.

Table II is a summary of the preceding classes, with the totals of each Province and of Canada. It will be observed that out of the 4,400 persons charged in this table, only 2,512 are given as convicted.

Table III is a Statement of Summary Convictions, 32-33 Vic., chap. 31; "Summary Trial by Consent," chap. 32, and "Juvenile Offenders," chaps. 33 and 34.

Table IV is a summary of the last preceding table, with the totals of each Province and of Canada.

Table V is a statement showing the number of persons to each offence charged to the estimated population of the several Provinces and of Canada. The first part of this table comprises a total of 4,400 indictable offences charged, including 1,888 acquittals, thus making a ratio of 1 offence charged to each 1,042 persons of the estimated population of Canada. The second part is composed of 27,045 Summary Convictions, or a ratio of 1 offence charged to each 169 persons of the estimated population of Canada.

Table VI is a statement of the cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended 30th September, 1884.

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# STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

## DU CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1884.

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La matière pour ces tableaux a été recueillie et compilée sous l'autorité de l'acte sanctionné le 12 avril 1876. (39 Vic., Chap. 13.)

Le Tableau I comprend les délits sujets à poursuite seulement et est divisé en six classes numérotées par ordre en tête de chaque page; ce tableau contient plusieurs colonnes d'informations relatives à la personne accusée si cette personne est condamnée; mais si elle est acquittée, aucun autre détail n'est donné que ce fait simple.

Le Tableau II est un état sommaire des classes précédentes donnant les totaux de chaque Province et ceux du Canada. Il est à remarquer que sur 4,400 personnes accusées dans ce tableau, seulement 2,512 sont condamnées.

Le Tableau III a trait aux condamnations sommaires, 32-33 Vic., Chap. 31; procès sommaires de consentement, chap. 32; et aux délits ayant rapport aux jeunes délinquants, chapitres 33 et 34.

Le Tableau IV est un état sommaire du tableau précédent, donnant les totaux de chaque province et ceux du Canada.

Le Tableau V donne le nombre de personnes pour chaque accusation à la population approximative de chaque province du Canada. La première partie de ce tableau contient 4,400 accusations de délits sujets à poursuite y compris 1,888 acquittements, représentant ainsi une proportion de 1 accusation pour chaque 1,042 personnes de la population approximative du Canada; la seconde partie comprend 27,045 condamnations sommaires, ou une proportion de 1 accusation pour chaque 169 personnes de la population approximative du Canada.

Le Tableau VI comprend les cas où la prérogative du pardon a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1884.

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FIRST PART.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.



PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

---

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged  —  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.				
<b>MURDER.</b>											
Antigonish, N.S.....	1			1	1						
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	1									
Gloucester, N.B.....	1		1								
Totals of New Brunswick....	2	1	1								
Montmagny, Que.....	1	1									
St. Francis, Que.....	1	1									
Quebec, Que.....	2	2									
Totals of Quebec.....	4	4									
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1									
Prince Edward, Ont.....	3	1		2	2						
York, Ont.....	2	2									
Welland, Ont.....	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1						
Grey, Ont.....	1		1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	3									
Essex, Ont.....	3			3	3						
Totals of Ontario.....	15	8	1	6	6						
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1						
The Territories.....	3			3	3						
Totals of Canada.....	26	13	2	11	11						
<b>ATTEMPT TO MURDER.</b>											
York, N.B.....	1			1	1						
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1									
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1						
Totals of Canada.....	3	1		2	2						
<b>MANSLAUGHTER.</b>											
Halifax, N.S.....	2	2									
Digby, N.S.....	1			1	1						
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	2		1	1						
St. John, N.B.....	1	1									
Kings, N.B.....	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	2									
Quebec, Que.....	4	4									









TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
								SANS OPTION.		
								Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.

Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1	1	1	1					
Ontario, Ont.	1	1								
York, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont.	11	10		1	1					
Oxford, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Huron, Ont.	3			3	3					
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	20	12		8	8					1
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.	1	1								
Totals of British Columbia	2	2								
The Territories	1			1	1					1
Totals of Canada	32	22		10	10					1

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.

Halifax, N.S.	2			2	2					1
Pictou, N.S.	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	3			3	3					1
St. John, N.B.	3			3	2		1			
King's, N.B.	1	1								
Totals of New Brunswick	4	1		3	2		1			
Quebec, Que.	5	5								
Three Rivers, Que.	5	1		4	3		1			3
Richelieu, Que.	1			1	1					1
Montreal, Que.	10	7		*2	*2			1		
Ottawa, Que.	1	1								
Totals of Quebec	22	14		*7	*6		1	1		4
Carleton, Ont.	3	3								
Frontenac, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	1			1	1			1		
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.	1			1	1					
York, Ont.	29	14		15	14		1	4		10
Simcoe, Ont.	1			1		1				1
Welland, Ont.	4	2		2	2					1
Wellington, Ont.	4	1		3	3					2
Grey, Ont.	2	2								1
Middlesex, Ont.	4	2		2	2					2
Perth, Ont.	12	2		10	7		2	1		5
Huron, Ont.	1			1	1					

\* 1 Jury disagree.  
\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		Life.—A vie	De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories.—Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns.—Villes	Rural Dis-tricts.—Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural.—Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial.—Commerçants.	Domestic.—Servi-teurs.	Industrial.—Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional.—Profes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers.—Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried.—Mariés.	Wi-dowed.—En veu-vage.	Single.—Célibai-taires.
Two years and under five.—Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over.—Cinq ans et plus.														
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3	1	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	6
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.															
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	1	4	.....	2	1	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	7	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	7	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.— INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS.— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un-able to read — In-capables de lire.	Un-able to write. — In-capables d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Élé-men-taire.	Su-perior — Supé-rieure	Un-der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo-de-erate.	Im-mo-dé-ré.			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			
<b>MANS LAUGHTER—Concluded.</b>														
North'berland & Durham, O.			1				1					1		
Ontario, Ont.			1									1		
York, Ont.								1				1		
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1						1				1		
Elgin, Ont.			1					1				1		
Oxford, Ont.	1	1						1				1		
Huron, Ont.			3			1	1	1				3		
Essex, Ont.														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	2	6			1	2	5				5 3		
New Westminster, Col.-B.														
Victoria, Col.-B.														
Totaux de la Col.-Brit.														
Les Territoires.....			1				1							
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	7			1	3	5		1		6 3		
<b>SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &amp;c.</b>														
Halifax, N.-E.			2				2					2		
Pictou, N.-E.			1				1					1		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse			3				3					2 1		
St. John, N.-B.			3			1	1	1				1 2		
Kings, N.-B.														
Totaux du N.-Brunswick			3			1	1	1				1 2		
Québec, Qué.														
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	4	4			2	1	1					1 3		
Richelieu, Qué.	1	1				1						1		
Montréal, Qué.			3				2	1				2 1		
Ottawa, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.....	5	5	3		2	2	3	1				3 5		
Carleton, Ont.														
Frontenac, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.			1				1					1		
North'berland & Durham, O.			1							1		1		
Victoria, Ont.														
Ontario, Ont.			1			1						1		
York, Ont.	3	3	12			3	9	3				5 10		
Simcoe, Ont.			1					1				1		
Welland, Ont.			2				2					2		
Wellington, Ont.			2			1	2					1 2		
Grey, Ont.														
Middlesex, Ont.			2				1	1				1 1		
Perth, Ont.	1	1	9				6	1	3			7 3		
Huron, Ont.			1					1				1		



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	— EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	Un an et plus.	

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.—(Concluded.)

Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2				1
Algoma, Ont.....	7			7	6	1		5	2
Totals of Ontario.....	76	30		46	40	4	2	10	4
Eastern District, Man. ....	2			2	2			2	
New Westminster, B.C.....	2	1		1	1				
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1							
Totals of British Columbia...	3	2		1	1				
The Territories.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	111	48		*62	*54	4	4	11	4

ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAY.

Bedford, Que.....	6			6	6			6	
Iberville, Que.....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Quebec.....	8			8	8			8	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	5			5	5			5	
Perth, Ont.....	1	1							
Algoma, Ont.....	2	2							
Totals of Ontario.....	10	3		7	7			5	
The Territories.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	19	3		16	16			13	

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Total of Canada.....	1			1	1			1	

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Joliette, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	18	16		2	2			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	19	17		2	2			1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	2				
Welland, Ont.....	1	1							
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1							

\* 1 Jury desagree.

\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.				Villes.	Districts ruraux.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Mar-riés.	En-veuve-gé.	Célibi-taires.
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.—(Fin.)															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4
1	2	.....	.....	1	28	18	5	6	4	7	.....	17	22	1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	5	.....	.....	2	39	24	5	9	8	9	.....	23	24	1	38
EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	14	2	.....	.....	1	.....	12	4	.....	12
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE SA FAMILLE.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....





TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl' terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.—Fin.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	
5	11	1	21	4	4	.....	3	22	8	1	8	1	2	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	12	1	35	5	5	.....	5	31	11	2	8	2	3	5
EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.														
.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE SA FAMILLE.														
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1a.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.

a. Sentence deferred.

a. Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	One year and over.

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.—(Concluded).

Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Ontario.....	8	3		5	5				2
Eastern District, Man.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	28	20		8	8				4

DESERTING CHILD.

Essex, Ont.....	1	1							
Welland, Ont.....	3	3							
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Ontario.....	6	4		2	2				1
Totals of Canada.....	6	4		2	2				1

ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE.

Ontario, Ont.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	1	1							

CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.

Quebec, Que.....	1	1							
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	2	1		1	1				

RAPE.

Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Carleton, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Kent, N.B.....	1								
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2			*1	*1				
Beauharnois, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	3	3							
Totals of Quebec.....	4	4							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	2			2	2				
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2							
York, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	3			3	3				

\* 1 Jury desagreee.

\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.													CLASSE 1.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th —	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	De mort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-culteurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En-veuve.	Céliba-taires.
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE SA FAMILLE.—(Fin.)															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....
DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
VIOL.															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3





TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION.	
—	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées. deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	
<b>RAPE (Concluded).</b>											
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1									
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1		1					
Huron, Ont.....	1	1									
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1						
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1						
Totals of Ontario.....	17	7		10	9	1					
Totals of Canada.....	24	11		*12	*11	1					
<b>ATTEMPT AT RAPE.</b>											
Sunbury, New Brunswick.....	1	1									
St. Francis, Que.....	4	1		3	3				1	2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	1			1	1						
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1						
Totals of Quebec.....	6	1		5	5				1	2	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Ontario, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1		
York, Ont.....	4	4									
Totals of Ontario.....	7	5		2	2				2		
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	15	8		7	7				3	2	
<b>BIGAMY.</b>											
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1	1				1		
Montreal, Que.....	2	1		1	1					1	
Totals of Quebec.....	3	1		2	2				1	1	
York, Ont.....	1			1	1					1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Halldimand, Ont.....	1	1									
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1	1					1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	2			*1	*1				1		
Totals of Ontario.....	6	1		*4	*4				2	2	
Totals of Canada.....	9	2		*6	*6				3	3	
<b>ABDUCTION.</b>											
Bedford, Quebec.....	1			1	1				1		
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O	1	1									
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.....	3	3									

\* 1 Jury desagree.  
\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.													CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En- veuve- gés.	Single. — Célibataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
VIOL. (Fin).															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	9
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7	6	3	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	1	11
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	7
BIGAMIE.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	.....
ENLÈVEMENT.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....





TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.													
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
VIOL—(Fin.)													
			1					1					
			1					1					
			1					1					
	1		9					5	2	1	2		
	1		12				1	6	2	1	3		
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.													
	1		1	1				1			2		
			1	1				1				1	
	1		2	2				2			2	1	
1			1					1		1			
	1		1					1		1			
1	1		3	2				3		1	2	1	
BIGAMIE.													
			1					1				1	
			2					1				1	
			1					1		1			
			1					1					
			2					2					
			5					4	1				
			7					1	4	1		1	
ENLÈVEMENT.													
			1							1			

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	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.	
<b>ABDUCTION (Concluded).</b>										
Western District, Man.....	1	1								
Totals of Canada.....	5	4		1	1			1		
<b>BESTIALITY.</b>										
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1					
Beauharnois, Que.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	3	1		2	2					
Brant, Ontario.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	4	1		3	3					
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.</b>										
Montmagny, Que.....	1			1	1					
Beauce, Que.....	1			1	1					
Arthabaska, Que.....	2	2								
St. Francis, Que.....	6	1		5	5				4	1
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Quebec, Que.....	11	8		3	3				3	
Three Rivers, Que.....	3	3								
Joliette, Que.....	2			2	1	1			1	
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.....	20	8		12	12			6	3	1
Totals of Quebec.....	48	22		26	25	1		8	11	2
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O.	1			1	1				1	
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Prince-Edward, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	5	4		1	1			1		
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1		1		1		
York, Ont.....	56	27		29	28		1	21	5	1
Dufferin, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Welland, Ont.....	3			3	2		1		2	1
Lincoln, Ont.....	5	2		3	1	2		1	1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	23	11		12	10	2		9	1	
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	3			1		
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	108	49		59	52	5	2	35	15	4
Eastern District, Man.....	1			1	1				1	

TABLEAU I.													OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.											
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		Life.— De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.— Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	De'th	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Prof-essional	Lar-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.										
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.															Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Prof-essions libé-rales
ENLÈVEMENT (Fin).																									
						1							1	1											
BESTIALITÉ.																									
1						1							1		1										
1						1							1		1										
2						1	1						2		2										
	1					1							1		1										
2	1					2	1						3		3										
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.																									
1						1							1		1										
1						1							1		1										
						5							5		2										
						3							1		3										
						2							2	1	1										
1						1	1						5	1	9										
1						12			7				5	2	17										
4						12	14	1	7				14	4	2										
						1					1		1												
						1							1												
						1	1						1		1										
						1							1												
						1							1												
						29			4	2	9	1	9	15	1										
						1							1	1											
						3							2		3										
1						3			1				2		3										
						1							2												
1						1	12			2	4		6	5	7										
													1		2										
						1							1		1										
						1			1				1		1										
						1			1				1		1										
2						1	55	4	7	4	15	2	23	25	2										
						1							1		31										
													1		1										



TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.												
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.											Scotland. — Ecosse.
ENLÈVEMENT. (Fin).												
			1							1		
BESTIALITÉ.												
			1					1				
			1				1					
			2				1	1				
			1					1				
			3				1	2				
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.												
			1					1				
			1					1				
			2	1				2			2	
			3					3				
			2					2				
			1					1				
2			9		1			12			1a.	
	2		20	1	1			22	1		2	
			1							1		
			1							1		
			1				1					
			1				1					
9	5	1	12	2			1	9	11	5	1	
			1	1				2	1			
			3		2			2	1	1	1	
1	5		5	1				9	1	2		
			2					1				
			1								1	
			1					1				
			1	1				1		1		
10	10	2	30	5	2		2	25	14	11	3	
											2	
	1							1				

a Sentence deferred.  
a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.  
b Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				— CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated.  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.	One year and over. — Un a et plus.
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—(Conclude t.)</b>										
Totals of Canada.....	157	71	.....	86	78	6	2	43	27	6
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES AND INDECENT ASSAULT.</b>										
Pictou, N.S.....	2	.....	.....	*1	*1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Charlotte, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bedford, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Montreal, Que.....	13	6	.....	7	7	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	15	6	.....	9	9	.....	.....	4	5	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	9	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brant, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Perth, Ont.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals of Ontario.....	33	17	.....	16	15	1	.....	5	8	3
The Territories.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Totals of Canada.....	54	23	.....	*30	*29	1	.....	9	17	4
<b>ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.</b>										
Queens, P.E.I.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, N.B.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Arthabaska, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Iberville, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Montreal, Que.....	22	10	.....	12	11	.....	1	11	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	26	10	.....	16	14	.....	2	12	4	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	2
York, Ont.....	41	19	.....	22	22	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	5	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	9	1	.....	8	3	1	4	7	1	.....
Grey, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....

\* 1 Jury disages.  
\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.





TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pable d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	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	Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- déré
					H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM. (Concluded).</b>																
Totaux du Canada.....	17	17	64	1	1	10	4	50	3	16	.....	2	.....	33	50	
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES AND INDECENT ASSAULT.</b>																
Pictou, N.-E.....			1	1		1		1						2		
Charlotte, N.-B.....			1				1							1		
Bedford, Qué.....			2			1			1					1	1	
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2	5				6		1						7	
Totaux de Québec.....	2	2	7			1	6		2					1	8	
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1	1		1			1						1	1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....			1			1								1		
Hastings, Ont.....			1					1							1	
North'berland et Durham, O.....																
York, Ont.....			3				3							1	2	
Welland, Ont.....			1		1									1		
Lincoln, Ont.....																
Wellington, Ont.....			1				1							1		
Brant, Ont.....			1				1								1	
Middlesex, Ont.....			2			1	1							2		
Perth, Ont.....			1			1									1	
Huron, Ont.....								1							1	
Bruce, Ont.....			1					1							1	
Kent, Ont.....												2				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1	13		2	3	9					2		7	7	
Les Territoires.....			1	2			3									
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	23	3	2	5	20		2			2		11	15	
<b>ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.</b>																
Queens, I.P.E.....																
York, N.-B.....			2				1		1						1	
Arthabaska, Qué.....	1	1							1					1		
Iberville, Qué.....			1						1						1	
Québec, Qué.....			1				1							1		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1					1							1	1	
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2	10			1	9	1	1					9	3	
Totaux de Québec.....	4	4	12			1	11	1	3					11	5	
Carleton, Ont.....			4			1	3							3	1	
North'berland et Durham, O.....			1				1							1		
Peterborough, Ont.....			3				1		2					2	1	
York, Ont.....	4	4	18			4	14	2	1	1				22	7	
Lincoln, Ont.....			7			1	5		1					7	7	
Wentworth, Ont.....			8			1	6		1					1	7	
Grey, Ont.....			3				2					1		2	1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.		
England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.													Scotland. — Ecosse.
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES. (Fin).														
10	13	2	50	6	3	.....	2	48	15	11	3	2	2	3
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES ET ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.														
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	10	2	.....	1	1	3	2	2	5	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4	1	1	21	3	.....	1	1	8	5	2	7	4	.....	1
VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	12	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged  —  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.  — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—(Concluded.)

Middlesex, Ont.....	3	1	2	2			2	
Algoma, Ont.....	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Ontario.....	72	21	51	45	2	4	33	14 3
Eastern District, Man. ....	8	4	4	4			4	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1		1	1				
The Territories.....	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	111	36	75	67	2	6	47	23 3

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Colchester, N.S.....	3	1	2	2				
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1		1	1			1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1		1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	2		2	1	1		2	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1		1	1			1	
Victoria, Ont.....	3	2	1	1		1		
York, Ont.....	4	3	1	1			1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1					1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1		1	1			1	
Bruce, Ont.....	1		1	1				
Algoma, Ont.....	3		3	3			3	
Totals of Ontario.....	18	6	12	11	1		3	8
Central District, Man. ....	2	2						
Clinton, B.C.....	1		1	1			1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1		1	1				
Totals of British Columbia....	2		2	2			1	
The Territories.....	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	26	9	17	16	1		3	10

ASSAULT, COMMON.

Queens, P.E.I.....	38	13	25	22	2	1	20	3
Guysborough, N.S.....	1		1		1			1
Halifax, N.S.....	1	1						
Pictou, N.S.....	2		2	2				2
Cumberland, N.S.....	1		1	1				1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5	1	4	3	1		3	1
Albert, N.B.....	2		2	2				2
St. John, N.B.....	1	1						

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.					
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit- ted to Refor- ma-tories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dow'd	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.			— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Deux ans et moi's de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie			Villes	Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- bage.	Céliba- taires.

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX—(Fin.)

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	6	2	4	3	17	.....	23	16	1	34	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	63	12	2	10	6	21	.....	32	27	1	46	.....

VOIES DE FAIT SUIVIES DE COUPS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	3	.....	.....	5	.....	3	6	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	.....	7	.....

VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....



TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.											

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX. (Fin).

2	1						2						
8	11		3	1		1		24	14	4	6	2	
	2		2					3			1		
				1									1
1												1	
9	15		48	2		1	1	40	15	6	7	4	1

VOIES DE FAIT SUIVIES DE COUPS.

			2					2						2a.
			1					1						
			1	1		1		1			1			
1			1						1					
1									1					
1			1				1							
1			1	1				2	1					
4			5	2		1	1	3	4	1		1		
			1					1					1	
				1										
			1	1				1				1		
			1					1						
4				9	3	1	3	5	4	1		2		2

VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES.

1			24				14	4	4	3				2b.
			1								1			
			2								2			
			1								1			
			4								4			
			2				1			1				

10a-3 a Sentence deferred.  
a Sentence remise.

b bound to keep the peace.  
b Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated	With the option of a fine.	— EMPRISONNÉS.	
									SANS OPTION.	— OPTION.
—	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>ASSAULT, COMMON—Concluded.</b>										
King's, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Northumberland, N.B.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick.....	5	1		*3	*3				3	
Kamouraska, Que.....	2	2								
St. Francis, Que.....	7	1		6	6				6	
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Beauharnois, Que.....	2			2	2				2	
Quebec Que.....	3			3	3			2		1
Three Rivers, Que.....	8	8								
Richelieu, Que.....	5	1	1	3	3				3	
Terrebonne, Que.....	7	5		2	2				2	
Montreal, Que.....	33	13		20	16	3	1	15	3	1
Totals of Quebec.....	69	30	1	38	34	3	1	18	17	2
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1			1		
Lanark, Ont.....	7			7	7			4	2	1
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Prince Edward, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				2	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	2			2	2				2	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
York, Ont.....	7	2		5	5			2	3	
Simcoe, Ont.....	12	3		9	9			8	1	
Peel, Ont.....	1	1								
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Lincoln, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Haldimand, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Wentworth, Ont.....	12	9		3	2		1	2	1	
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1								
Grey, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Brant, Ont.....	3	2		1			1		1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	9	5		4	4			2	2	
Perth, Ont.....	4			4	4			4		
Lambton, Ont.....	4	1		3	2	1		2	1	
Kent, Ont.....	1			1						1
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	84	27		57	54	1	2	35	19	2
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C.....	6			6	6				1	4
Totals of British Columbia.....	7			7	7				2	4
Totals of Canada.....	208	72	1	*134	*123	7	4	73	47	9

\* 1 Jury disagree.  
\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.					CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.					
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries.  Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns  Villes.	Rural Dis- tricts.  Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agricultural.  Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial.  Com- merçant.	Domestic  —  Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial.  —  Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional  —  Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers  —  Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried.  —  Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed  —  En- veu- vage.	Single.  —  Céliba- taires.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over															—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie															
					1	1						1			1		
					1												
					4	1				2		3	1		3		
					6	6							3		3		
					1							1	1				
					1	1						1					
					2							2	1		1		
					3			1				2			3		
					3	1				2					3		
					2	2							1		1		
1					20			3	1	3		12	6	1	13		
1					23	15	10	4	1	5		17	13	1	24		
					1							1	1				
					3	4				1		6	1		6		
					2			1		1			1		1		
					1	1				1		1	1		1		
					1	2						2			2		
					4	1				2			1		3		
					3	6	2	1			1	3	3		6		
					1			1					1		1		
					2					2					1		
					3	2			1	2		1	2		3		
						1	1						1				
					2	1						1	1		1		
					1	1											
					1	1											
					4				1	2		1	4				
					4	4	4										
					1	2						1			1		
					1							1	1				
						2				1			2				
					1							1			1		
					26	31	12	5	2	13	1	19	22		27		
						1							1				
					6								3		3		
					6	1							4		3		
1					80	55	24	14	6	25	1	53	53	2	71		

VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES—Fin.



TABLE I.		OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON— <i>Concluded.</i>												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.	Mo- de- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.						
					M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H			F — F	
<b>ASSAULT, COMMON—<i>Concluded.</i></b>															
Kings, N.-B.....			1						1			1			
Northumberland, N.-B.....	1	1							1			1			
<b>Totaux du N.-Brunswick</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>			
Kamouraska, Qué.....															
St.-François, Qué.....			6			4		2				6			
Bedford, Qué.....	1	1						1			1				
Iberville, Qué.....			1					1				1			
Beauharnois, Qué.....	2	2				1		1			1	1			
Québec, Qué.....			3			3					1	2			
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....															
Richelieu, Qué.....	2	2	1		1	2					3				
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1	1			2					2				
Montréal, Qué.....	5	5	15		2	14		3		1	7	13			
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>			
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.....			1					1			1				
Lanark, Ont.....			6	1						7	1	6			
Renfrew, Ont.....															
Frontenac, Ont.....			2			1		1			2				
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....	1	1	1			2					1	2			
North'berland & Durham, O.....			2		1	1					1	1			
Peterborough, Ont.....			1					1				1			
York, Ont.....			5			4		1			2	3			
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	5	3		8		1			5	4			
Peel, Ont.....															
Welland, Ont.....			1			1					1				
Lincoln, Ont.....			2		1	1					1	1			
Haldimand, Ont.....			2			1		1				2			
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2	1		2	1					3				
Halton, Ont.....	1	1						1				1			
Wellington, Ont.....															
Grey, Ont.....			2			1		1			1	1			
Norfolk, Ont.....			1			1						1			
Brant, Ont.....			1			1						1			
Middlesex, Ont.....			4					3	1		2	2			
Perth, Ont.....										4					
Lambton, Ont.....			2			1				2	1				
Kent, Ont.....			1			1						1			
Essex, Ont.....	2	2				1		1			1	1			
Algoma, Ont.....	1	1						1				1			
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>		
Clinton, Col.-B.....			1					1				1			
Victoria, Col.-B.....	6	6						5	1		6				
<b>Totaux de la Col.-Brit.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>		

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.												CLASSE I.			
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.		
England and Wales. — Angl'terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	1a.	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	1			
2	6	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1	2	1	2	1		
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.		
.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			1a.
1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....			
2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....			
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....			
2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....			
8	12	.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....	25	17	8	5	1		1	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1b.		
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
11	18	.....	104	2	.....	.....	.....	17	67	22	14	6	7	1	

a. Sentence deferred.      b. Bail estreated.  
 a. Sentence remise.        b. Caution demandé.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées 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.  Under one year.  Moins d'un an.
<b>BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.</b>									
Richmond, N.S. ....	1			1	1				
Halifax, N.S. ....	4	2		2	2			1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5	2		3	3			1	
Arthabaska, Que.....	1			1	1				
Quebec, Que .....	1			1	1				
Three Rivers.....	3			3	3				
Montreal, Que.....	1			1		1			
Totals of Quebec.....	6			6	5	1			
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	4	4							
Hastings, Ont.....	3			3	3				
York, Ont .....	12	4		8	3	2	3	1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	2			2	1		1	1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2	1		1		
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Norfolk, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2							
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Totals of Ontario.....	30	11		19	12	2	5	2	3
Totals of Canada.....	41	13		28	20	2	6	3	3
<b>STEALING FROM DWELLING HOUSE WITH VIOLENCE.</b>									
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Quebec, Que.....	4			4	3		1	2	
Montreal, Que.....	29	4		25	25			9	4
Totals of Quebec.....	34	4		30	29		1	12	4
York, Ont .....	2	2							
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1							
Totals of Ontario.....	3	3							
Eastern District, Man. ....	2	1		1		1		1	
Totals of Canada.....	39	8		31	29	1	1	13	4
<b>HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.</b>									
Queens, P.E.I.....	5	1		4	4				
Queens, N.S.....	4	1		3	2	1		2	1
Yarmouth, N.S.....	3			3	3			1	2
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	1		6	5	1		3	3

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — — — — —	De'th — — — — —	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — — — — —	Cities and Towns. — — — — —	Rural Dis-tricts. — — — — —	Agricultural. — — — — —	Com-mercial. — — — — —	Domestic. — — — — —	Indus-trial. — — — — —	Pro-fessional. — — — — —	La-borers. — — — — —	Mar-ried. — — — — —	Wi-dowed. — — — — —	Single. — — — — —
Two years and under five. — — — — —	Five years and over. — — — — —														
EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.															
1					1	2						1			2
2					1	2						1			2
1					1	1						1			1
1					1	3						1			3
2	1			1	1	3						2			3
					1	3						1			1
4	1			1	2	4						5			6
3					3							3			3
3	2				8			1		6		1	2	1	5
	1				2					2		2			2
2					2					2			1		1
					1				1				1		
	1				1					1			1		
					2				1	1					2
8	4				19			1	2	10		6	5	1	13
14	5			1	22	6		1	2	10		12	5	1	21
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.															
1					1					1					1
9	1				3	1		1		1		1	4		1
	2				25			1	2			16	4		21
10	3				29	1		2	2	2		17	8		22
					1										1
10	3				30	1		2	2	2		17	8		23
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.															
4					4							4			4
					3					1					3
					2	1		2	1						3
					5	1		2	1	1					6



TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.											
<b>EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.</b>													
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....
3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2a.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....	9	6	2	.....	1	2
4	2	1	18	2	.....	.....	.....	16	7	2	.....	1	2
<b>VOL AVEC EFFRACTION DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.</b>													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	2	1
<b>BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.</b>													
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1

a Sentence deferred.

a Sentence remise.



TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.  Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- ul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
Two years and un- der five	Five years and over.			Life.	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- ul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN—*Fin.*

1	1			2					2					
1	1			2					2					
1	2			2	1	1			1		1	1		2
8	2		2	22			2		3		17	1		21
9	4		2	24	1	1	2		4		18	2		23
	1		3	4	2	1					2			4
				2	4						2			3
1	1			10	4		3		3		1	2		2
1					4				5		1	2		8
					2				1		1		1	4
					1						1			1
				3	2				1		1			3
					1						2			2
1				2	1						1			1
			1	2							1			2
				1	1				1			1		2
			3	8							8			8
1				1	1						2	1		1
				1							1			
4	2		7	36	16		3		11		25	8	1	43
						1							1	
18	7		9	71	19	1	7	1	18		47	11	1	76

BRIS D'ENTREPOIS

				1							1			1
				3	4				1		2	1		3
					2									2
					2				2					2
					1				1					1
				3	6	4			4		3	1		9
				3	6	4			4		3	1		9

VOL AVEC MENACES.

1				1							1			
---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--





TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants		Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.— <i>Fin.</i>														
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	.....	1	16	1	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2a.
3	.....	1	18	2	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2a.
3	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	4	.....	32	2	2	.....	1	15	21	7	6	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	4	1	63	4	3	.....	7	39	21	7	7	5	2	5
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS.														
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
VOL AVEC MENACES.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. Sentence deferred.  
a. Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	— EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
							Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<b>ROBBERY WITH MENACES—<i>Concluded.</i></b>										
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	8	3		5	5				2	
Quebec, Que.....	7	3		4	4			2	2	
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1		1				
Terrebonne, Que.....	6	1		5	5			5		
Montreal, Que.....	12	6		6	4		2			
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>7</b>	
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	6	2		4	4			4		
Hastings, Ont.....	2	2								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1								
Peterborough.....	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	37	20		17	12	2	3	6	5	
Peel, Ont.....	1	1								
Welland, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	21	13		*6	*6			1	1	
Wellington, Ont.....	3	3								
Brant, Ont.....	3	2		1	1			1		
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			2	
Perth, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	2	2								
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Algoma, Ont.....	3			3	3					
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>*37</b>	<b>*31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>12</b>	
Eastern District, Man.....	3	1		2	1	1		1		
Western District, Man.....	2			2	2					
<b>Totals of Manitoba.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	
Victoria, B.C.....	4			4	4					
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>*67</b>	<b>*57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>21</b>	
<b>BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA. CLASS III.</b>										
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1					
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1			1		
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Welland, Ont.....	4			4	4			1		
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Algoma, Ont.....	3			3	3				3	
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
The Territories.....	7			7	7			6		
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	

\* 2 Jury desagree.

\* 2 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Reformatories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic	Industrial	Pro-fessional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Widow'd	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.													De'th
Deux ans et moins de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-culteurs	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales	Jour-naliers.	Mar-riés.	En veu-bage.	Céliba-taires.

VOL AVEC MENACES—Fin.

1	1			1	1	4			2			3	2		3
					3	1		3		1					4
					5	1		1	1	1		3	1		2
6					6			1		3		2	2		4
8	1			1	16	6	1	4	3	5		9	8		13
					4					1		3			4
					1			1							
5					17			5	1	3		7	3		14
3					8					3		5	4		4
					1							1			1
	1				2			1				1			2
					2							2	1		1
						1						1			1
3					2	1				2		1			3
11	1				35	4		7	1	9		21	9		30
1					2							2			2
2					2							2			2
3					4							4			4
1	2				4			3				1			4
23	4			1	59	10	1	14	4	14		35	17		51

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

CLASSE III.

1						1						1			1
						1		1							
	3				3	1				3		1	1		3
					1			1					1		
					3			3				2			1
	3				4	5		5		3		1	4		4
1						7									
2	3				4	13		5		3		2	4		5

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate			
					Mo- is de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.			Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- déré	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			

ROBBERY WITH MENACES — *Concluded.*

St.-Hyacinthe, Qué.....	4	4	1			1	2	1				5	
Québec, Qué.....	1	1	3			4						1	3
Richelieu, Qué.....			1					1					1
Terrebonne, Qué.....	4	4	1			1	4					4	1
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2	4			4	1	1				1	5
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Carleton, Ont.....													
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	1	3				4						3
Hastings, Ont.....													
North-berland & Durham, O.								1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1										1	
York, Ont.....	1	1	16			6	10			1		7	10
Peel, Ont.....													
Welland, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....			9			1	6	1				3	5
Wellington, Ont.....													
Brant, Ont.....			1			1						1	
Elgin, Ont.....			2			1	1					2	
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1	1			1	1					2	
Perth, Ont.....													
Huron, Ont.....													
Kent, Ont.....			1				1						1
Algoma, Ont.....	2	2	1			1	2						3
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>
Eastern District, Man.....			2				2					1	1
Western District, Man.....			2				2					2	
<b>Totaux de Manitoba.....</b>			<b>4</b>				<b>4</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Victoria, C.B.....			4				2	2				4	
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

CLASS III.

Beauford, Que.....			1				1						1
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O			1				1						1
York, Ont.....							2	2				1	3
Welland, Ont.....			4										
Essex, Ont.....			1				1					1	
Algoma, Ont.....					3		3					3	
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>			<b>6</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Les Territoires.....							7						
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>			<b>7</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Method-ists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-bytériens.		Protes-tants — Autres confes-sions.
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											

VOL AVEC MENACES. (Fin).

.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1b.	
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	1	13	.....	1	.....	.....	6	4	3	4	1	1b.	
.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	1	1a.	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	4	1	29	2	2	.....	.....	5	13	7	7	5	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1c.
3	6	1	52	4	3	.....	.....	5	35	8	12	5	2	4

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

CLASSE III.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....

10a-4

a Sentence deferred.

a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.

b Tenuus de garder la paix.

c Voile d'usu-

sequi.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  —  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				— CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.  — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

St. Francis, Que.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauharnois, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Richelieu, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	10	1	.....	9	3	3	3	.....	3 1
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	.....	<b>4 1</b>
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Simcoe, Ont.....	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Grey, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Essex, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2 1
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	.....	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>11 1</b>
Eastern District, Man.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, B.O.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>15 2</b>

LARCENY.

Prince, P.E.I.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Queens, P.E.I.....	22	12	.....	10	9	.....	1	.....	10
<b>Totals of Pr. Edward Island.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	.....	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>11</b>
Cape Breton, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Halifax, N.S.....	5	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Digby, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis, N.S.....	5	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Kings, N.S.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	.....	<b>1 2</b>
St. John, N.B.....	18	6	.....	12	4	2	6	.....	3
York, N.B.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester, N.B.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.													CLASSE III.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — — — — — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Reform-atories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.													

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

1															
1															
				1											
4	1				9							9	3		6
6	1			1	9	4						13	3		9
				1		1						1	1		1
1					3							3	1	1	1
1	1				2			1		1					2
	1				1			1							
1						1						1			1
1	1					2							1		1
						1						1			1
	1				1							1	1		
						1						1			
						3						3			3
					2	1						3			3
4	4			1	9	12	6		1			14	6	1	14
1						1	1								1
2						2									2
1						1									
14	5			2	18	20	7		1			27	9	1	26

LARCIN.

						10	1					1	1		6
						10	1			1	1	8	4	1	6
							1				1				1
3						3									3
							3					3	1		2
2							1					1			2
2							1								1
7						3	7				1	4	1		9
8	1					10	2		5	1	2	1	1		11
3						4	2	1	1		1	2	1		4
						1						1			1
1						1						1			1
						1						1			1



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USES OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.				Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F				
<b>HORSE CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.</b>														
St. François, Qué.....			1		1						1	1		
Bedford, Qué.....						1						1		
Beauharnois, Qué.....	1	1			1						1	1		
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1			1						1	1		
Richelieu, Qué.....	2	2	7				7	2			5	4		
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>		
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.	1	1			1							1		
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1					1				1	1		
York, Ont.....			3				2	1			2	1		
Simcoe, Ont.....			2				1		1		1	1		
Lincoln, Ont.....			1					1			1			
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1					1					1		
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1					1					1		
Wellington, Ont.....	2	2			1			1			2			
Grey, Ont.....			1				1				1			
Waterloo, Ont.....			1					1			1			
Bruce, Ont.....			1				1				1			
Lambton, Ont.....														
Kent, Ont.....	1	1	2				3				1	2		
Essex, Ont.....	1	1	2			2		1				3		
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>		
Eastern District, Man.....			1			1						1		
Clinton, Col.-B.....	2	2				1		1						
Les Territoires.....			1				1							
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>LARCENY.</b>														
Prince, I.P.-E.....			1				1					1		
Queens, I.P.-E.....	6	6	4				5	3	1	1		6		
<b>Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>		
Cape-Preton, N.E.....	1	1					1					1		
Halifax, N.-E.....			3					3				2		
Digby, N.-E.....												3		
Annapolis, N.-E.....			3				1	2						
Kings, N.-E.....			2					2				2		
Hants, N.-E.....			1				1					1		
<b>Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>				<b>6</b>		
St. John, N.-B.....	4	4	8				3	5	3	1		8		
York, N.-B.....			6				2	1	1	2		3		
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	1	1									1			
Northumberland, N.-B.....			1				1					1		
Gloucester, N.-B.....	1	1						1				1		



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	—		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	—	SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.		
—	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		
<b>LARCENY—Continued.</b>										
Totals of New Brunswick....	28	7	.....	21	13	2	6	.....	8	.....
Kamouraska, Que.....	7	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Montmagny, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Beauce, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arthabaska, Que.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	29	7	.....	22	20	2	.....	5	10	.....
Bedford, Que.....	13	4	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	6	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Iberville, Que.....	10	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Beauharnois, Que.....	8	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Quebec, Que.....	67	9	.....	58	41	7	10	.....	21	1
Three Rivers, Que.....	18	6	.....	12	6	2	4	.....	7	1
Richelieu, Que.....	4	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Joliette, Que.....	6	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal, Que.....	417	81	.....	336	226	73	37	12	209	11
Ottawa, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	588	119	1	468	330	87	51	17	275	13
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	11	1	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	5	2
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	27	6	.....	21	18	2	1	1	11	3
Carleton, Ont.....	63	51	.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	6	3
Lanark, Ont.....	6	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	21	4	.....	17	13	3	1	.....	9	2
Frontenac, Ont.....	40	18	.....	22	21	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Lennox & Addington.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Prince-Edward, Ont.....	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	24	6	.....	18	17	1	.....	.....	12	3
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	27	5	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	18	10	.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	16	11	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	15	5	.....	10	7	2	1	.....	7	.....
York, Ont.....	385	346	.....	39	31	3	5	.....	18	5
Simcoe, Ont.....	30	10	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	15	1
Dufferin, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Welland, Ont.....	14	8	.....	6	3	2	1	.....	2	2
Lincoln, Ont.....	23	8	.....	15	12	2	1	2	9	1
Haldimand, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	209	100	.....	*107	*70	19	18	13	32	7
Halton, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	17	11	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Grey, Ont.....	11	7	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Ont.....	6	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Brant, Ontario.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	12	.....	.....	12	10	1	1	.....	9	1
Elgin, Ont.....	78	31	.....	47	42	3	2	.....	40	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	16	6	.....	10	7	3	.....	.....	7	2
Middlesex, Ont.....	128	39	.....	89	71	11	7	.....	48	1
Perth, Ont.....	44	26	.....	18	13	3	2	.....	13	.....
Huron, Ont.....	10	2	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	34	9	.....	25	21	3	1	.....	17	2
Kent, Ont.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

\* 2 Discharged under Sec. 9.

\* 2 Libérés sous la Sec. 9.



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pa- ble d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Super- ior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate	Mo- de- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.	—	—	—	—			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
LARCENY.—Continued.																
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	6	6	15	.....	.....	6	1	7	5	1	.....	1	.....	8	9	
Kamouraska, Qué.....	4	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Montmagny, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Beauce, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Arthabaska, Qué.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
St-François, Qué.....	11	11	7	.....	5	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	2	
Bedford, Qué.....	2	2	6	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	4	
St-Hyacinthe, Qué.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Iberville, Qué.....	4	4	6	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5	
Beauharnois, Qué.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	
Québec, Qué.....	19	19	39	.....	19	1	10	1	15	1	7	4	.....	39	19	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	10	10	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	10	2	
Richelieu, Qué.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	
Joliette, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Montréal, Qué.....	190	190	142	.....	4	8	.....	39	3	194	45	39	2	6	143	193
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totaux de Québec.....	249	249	210	.....	5	43	1	65	4	239	47	54	7	8	228	230
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O	6	6	4	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	6	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....	9	9	12	.....	1	1	2	.....	12	.....	5	.....	.....	4	17	
Carleton, Ont.....	3	3	9	.....	.....	2	1	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	9	
Lanark, Ont.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	4	
Renfrew, Ont.....	6	6	1	.....	1	3	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9	
Frontenac, Ont.....	2	2	20	.....	9	.....	4	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	8	
Hastings, Ont.....	12	12	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	3	4	1	.....	6	12	
North'berland et Durham, O	2	2	20	.....	6	.....	3	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	7	8	
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3	5	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	4	
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	3	
Ontario, Ont.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	
York, Ont.....	5	5	34	.....	.....	14	.....	18	2	4	.....	.....	.....	29	10	
Simcoe, Ont.....	5	5	14	.....	1	.....	2	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	11	
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Welland, Ont.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	3	12	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	6	9	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
Wentworth, Ont.....	14	14	95	.....	41	2	16	2	28	3	11	5	1	70	39	
Halton, Ont.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Wellington, Ont.....	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	
Grey, Ont.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	
Brant, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	4	8	
Elgin, Ont.....	8	8	39	.....	15	.....	6	3	18	1	4	.....	.....	19	23	
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1	9	.....	2	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	
Middlesex, Ont.....	26	26	63	.....	28	.....	23	1	26	4	7	.....	.....	63	13	
Perth, Ont.....	3	3	15	.....	2	1	7	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	13	5	
Huron, Ont.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	5	3	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Lambton, Ont.....	9	9	15	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	13	1	6	1	5	.....	
Kent, Ont.....	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.				
England and Wales. — Angl' terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
			1	19	1		3	7	4	6					
				5				5							
				1				1							
				1				1							
				3				3							
2				16	1			13				7	2a.		
				8	1			6		2		1	1a.		
				1	1			1			1				
	2			8				9				1			
				5				4	1						
1	5			52				58					14a.		
	1			11				12							
				3				3					1a.		
				1				1							
31	45			247	6	6	1	248	9	24	11	35	9	60a.	
				1				1							
34	53			263	9	6	1	366	10	26	12	44	9	78	
1	1	1		7				7	1	1	1				
				4				3							
	4			16	1			11	4	2	2		2		
1	1			8	1	1		10	1			1		1a.	
	3			3				3	1		2				
	3	1		5	1	7		12	1		2		2		
2	3			16	1			6	3			13		15a.	
1	1			1				1	1	1					
2				7				2	2		3		2		
2				7				2	2		3		2		
	4			12				6	4	7		1			
	2			19		1		5	7	7	2				
1	1			6				4	1	1		2		1a.	
1	1			2	1				2	1	1	1			
5		2		3				1	4	3	1		1		
7	6			23	2		1	19	9	8	2			1a.	
4	1	1		12	2			8	5	5	1		1	1a.	
	1			2				1	1		1				
				2	4			1	5					1a.	
4	2			9				4	3						
				3				1	1	1					
13	15	1		62	14	2	2	4	37	32	16	16	1	3	40a.
				1					2						
1	1			1				3		2	1				
3				3	1			1		2	1				
1				3		1			2	1				2	
						4		1	2					3	
1				7				1	2	4	2				3a.
2	4			33	8			7	10	6	16	7			
		1		6	1			1	2	4	2	1			
16	12	2		53	5	1		5	34	21	16	12	1		33a.
5	1			11	1			1	6	4	5	1		1	4a.
1	1	1		5				1	1	2	2	2			2a.
				3							2	1			
7	1	2		13	1	1		1	11	10	1	1	1		
				2	1	2			1	1					

LARCIN.—Suite.

a Sentence deferred.  
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	— EMPEISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
—	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un a et plus.

LARCENY.—(Concluded.)

Essex, Ont.....	21	.....	.....	21	19	2	.....	.....	16	3
Algoma, Ont.....	48	4	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	1,395	734	.....	*659	*542	71	46	16	395	39
Eastern District, Man.....	114	46	.....	§67	§63	2	2	.....	58	.....
Central District, Man.....	6	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Manitoba.....	120	51	.....	§68	§64	2	2	.....	59	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	22	6	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2,193	934	1	1,255	986	163	106	33	755	54

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Queens, P.E.I.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Beauce, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.....	7	2	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Joliette, Que.....	1	.....	.....	†	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	17	1	.....	16	14	1	1	1	10	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	29	3	.....	†25	†21	3	1	1	17	.....
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Northumberland and Durham, O.	6	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	22	12	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Dufferin, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Welland, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	21	14	.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	6	1
Wellington, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Grey, Ont.....	4	2	.....	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Ont.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	8	4	.....	†3	†3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	6	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Perth, Ont.....	18	5	.....	13	10	1	2	.....	9	.....

\* 2 Discharged under Sec. 9. §1 Nolle prosequi. † 1 Indictment quashed. † 1 Discharged under Sec. 9.  
 \* 2 Libérés sous la Sec. 9. † 1 Accusation annulée. † 1 Libéré sous la Sec. 9.





TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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 au- dessus.		Not given. — Non donnés.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- déré
					H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<b>LARCENY—Concluded.</b>																
Essex, Ont.....	6	6	15	1	3	12	1	4					12	9		
Algoma, Ont.....	30	30	14		7	34		3					17	27		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	172	172	477	1	120	7127	14	267	22	81	13	9	1	329	271	
Eastern District, Man.....	3	3	63	2		10	1	44	1	11	1			12	57	
Central District, Man.....			1									1		1		
Totaux de Manitoba.....	3	3	64	2		10	1	44	1	11	1	1		13	57	
New-Westminster, C.-B.....			2									2				
Les Territoires.....	10	10	6			1		11				4				
Totaux du Canada.....	447	447	788	8	163	8217	20	579	76	148	21	25	1	586	580	
<b>EMBEZZLEMENT.</b>																
Queens, I.P.E.....																
Guysborough, N.-E.....																
Halifax, N.-E.....				1				1						1		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse				1				1						1		
York, N.-B.....			1			1										
Kamouraska, Que.....			1			1								1		
Beauce, Qué.....			1							1				1		
St. François, Qué.....			1									1		1		
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....			5									1		1		
Québec, Qué.....			1			2		2	1					5		
Joliette, Qué.....			1					1						1		
Montréal, Qué.....	3	3	13		1	2		9		3		1		10	16	
Totaux de Québec.....	3	3	23		1	5		12	1	4		3		19	17	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....			1							1						
Carleton, Ont.....																
Hastings, Ont.....			1					1						1		
North'berland et Durham, O			2					1		1				2		
Ontario, Ont.....			1	1				2						2		
York, Ont.....			10			3		6		1				6	4	
Dufferin, Ont.....			1					1						1		
Welland, Ont.....																
Lincoln, Ont.....			2					2							2	
Haldimand, Ont.....																
Wentworth, Ont.....			7					5		2				1	6	
Wellington, Ont.....			2					2						2		
Grey, Ont.....			2					1		1				2		
Norfolk, Ont.....			1					1						1		
Elgin, Ont.....			4					3		1				4		
Oxford, Ont.....			1					1						1		
Middlesex, Ont.....			2					1		1				2		
Perth, Ont.....	2	2	11			2		5		6				9	4	



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées. deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus
<b>EMBEZZLEMENT. (Concluded).</b>										
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Lambton, Ont.....	4	2		2	2				1	
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	118	62		*53	*46	2	5		36	4
Eastern District, Man.....	10	6		4	4				3	
The Territories.....	2			2	2					1
Totals of Canada.....	163	73		86	75	5	6	1	56	5
<b>FELONIOUS RECEIVING</b>										
Queens, P.E.I.....	1	1								
St. John, N.B.....	2			2	2					
Beauce, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Quebec, Que.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	16	7		9	6	2	1		2	1
Totals of Quebec.....	20	9		11	8	2	1		4	1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O	1			1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	29	25		4	4				3	
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.....	4	1		3	3				3	
Grey, Ont.....	1	1								
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1		1				1
Elgin, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	2		3	3				3	
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	50	34		16	15	1			12	1
Eastern District, Man.....	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C.....	3			3	3				1	
The Territories.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	78	44		34	30	3	1		19	2
<b>FRAUD.</b>										
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	3	3								
Totals of Quebec.....	4	3		1	1				1	

\* 3 Discharged under Sec. 9.  
\* 3 Libérés sous la Sec. 9.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Com-mitted to Reformatories	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fessional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.														
DÉTOURNEMENT. (Fin).															
1					1	2		1					1		
					1	1				1					1
					1						1				1
3	1				46	10	3	16	4	12	2	16	25		28
					4			3				1	1	1	2
1						2						2			2
9	1			1	76	14	3	26	5	18	3	31	31	4	52
RECEL.															
2					2			1		1					2
					1	1						1	1		1
6					9							6	3		6
6					10	1						7	4		7
						1						1	1		
				1	4			2	1	1			3		1
					1	2	1					2	1		2
					1	1						1			1
					1	1			1				1		1
					2	1			1	1			2		1
					1	1				1			1		1
					1										1
				1	11	5	1	2	3	3		5	8		8
					1					1					1
2					3			3					1		2
						1							1		
10					1	27	7	1	6	3	5	12	14		20
FRAUDE.															
					1							1			1
					1							1			1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Elem- en- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Super- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.					
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F				

EMBEZZLEMENT—Concluded.

Huron, Ont.....			1			1					1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1	1				1		1		1	
Essex, Ont.....			1									1
Algoma, Ont.....			1			1						1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	3	52	1	5	35	15		1		32	20
Eastern District, Man.....			4		1	3					2	2
Les Territoires.....			2			2						
Totaux du Canada.....	6	6	82	2	12	53	19		4		54	39

FELONIOUS RECEIVING.

Queens, I.P.E.....												
St. John, N.-B.....			2		2							2
Beauce, Qué.....	1	1					1				1	
Québec, Qué.....			1		1							1
Montréal, Qué.....	1	1	8		2	3	3	1			2	7
Totaux de Québec.....	2	2	9		3	3	4	1			3	8
St'rm't, D'ndas et Gl'g'y, O.	1	1						1				1
Carleton, Ont.....												
Frontenac, Ont.....												
Peterborough, Ont.....												
York, Ont.....	1	1	3		1	1	1			1	3	
Dufferin, Ont.....												
Lincoln, Ont.....			3	1	1	1					2	1
Grey, Ont.....												
Waterloo, Ont.....			1		1							1
Elgin, Ont.....			2		1							2
Middlesex, Ont.....			3			1	1	1			2	1
Perth, Ont.....			1			1					1	
Essex, Ont.....			1			1					1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	2	14	1	1	3	5	3	2	1	9	5
Eastern District, Man.....			1				1					1
Victoria, C.B.....			3				1	1		1	3	
Les Territoires.....	1	1			1							1
Totaux du Canada.....	5	5	29	1	1	9	10	7	4	1	15	17

FRAUD.

Kamouraska.....			1			1						1
Montréal, Qué.....												
Totaux de Québec.....			1			1						1

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Bri-tann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tho-lics. — Ca-tho-ques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Meth-od-ists. — Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-by-té-riens	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-mi-nations. — Autres con-fes-sions.	
Eng-land and Wales — Anl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.												

DÉTOURNEMENT—Fin.

1			1				1		1					
			1						1					
				1							1			
8	9	5	28	4	1		3	13	16	9	14			9
1			3						2					2 1a.
				2								1		
12	10	5	54	7	1		4	34	20	9	14	5	2	13

RECEL.

			2						2					
			1						1					
2	2		5					8		1				
2	2		7					10			1			
			1					1						
	1		1	1				1		1			2	
			3					2		1				
		1						1		1				1a
1		1	1					1	2	1				1a
			1	1				1		1				
1	2	1	9	2				7	3	4			2	2
				1				1						
1	1			1						2	1			
			1											1
4	5	1	19	4				20	3	6	2	2	1	2

FRAUDE.

			1						1					
			1						1					

10a-5 a Sentence deferred.  
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						CLASS IV.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde		SANS OPTION.	One year and over.				
FRAUD.—Concluded.										
York, Ont .....	24	20	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Sincoe, Ont.....	5	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Welland, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	31	24	.....	7	6	.....	1	2	5	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	37	29	.....	8	7	.....	1	2	6	.....
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY. CLASS IV.										
Hanfax, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que .....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	9	2	.....	7	7	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	10	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
The Territories.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	22	10	.....	12	12	.....	.....	3	4	1
ARSON, BURNING, &c.										
Digby, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kings, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quebec, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....







TABLEAU I. ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Oh'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
Angl'-terre et Galles.	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-thodistes.	Pres-byté-riens.	Pro-tes-tants.		Autres con-fes-sions.

FRAUDE—Fin.

2		1	1					1	2		1	
			2					1	1			
			1					1				
2		1	4					3	3		1	
2		1	5					4	3		1	

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS. CLASSE IV.

			1					1				
			1	1				1			1	
			1					1				
			2					2				
			1					1				
			6	1				6			1	
					1							1
	1							1				
	1							1				
	2				1			2				1
			1									1
	2		8	1	1			9			1	2

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, ETC.

			1									
			1									
			1					1				
			1					1				

a Sentence deferred.      a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÊTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		

ARSON, BURNING &c.—*Concluded.*

Carleton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Frontenac, Ont.....	5	2	1	2	1	1				
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1	1					1
York, Ont.....	7	7								
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1								
Brant, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Bruce, Ont.....	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.....	21	15	1	5	4	1				2
The Territories.....	1	1								
Totals of Canada.....	28	20	1	7	6	1				3

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

Queens, N.B.....	1	1								
Gloucester, N.B.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1					1
St. Francis, Que.....	1	1								
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	4			4	3	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	6	1		5	4	1				
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland and Durham, O.	4	1		3	3					3
York, Ont.....	4			4	4					1
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1								
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	3			3	2	1				1
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Bruce, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	18	5		13	12	1				2 3
Eastern District, Man. ....	2	1		1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	28	8		20	18	2				4 3

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE. CLASS VI.

York, Ont.....	5			5	5					
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Totals of Ontario.....	7			7	7					
Totals of Canada.....	7			7	7					

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.													CLASSE V.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — De'mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	De'th	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.															Villes
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.													CLASSE V.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	4	.....	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	1	.....	.....	.....	16	4	.....	8	.....	4	2	6	7	.....	.....	13

CAUTIONS POUR GARDER LA PAIX.													CLASSE VI.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire	Un- able to write — In- ca- pa- bles d'écri- re.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- ra- te. — Im- mo- dé- ré.
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
						H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
						H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ARSON, BURNING, &c—Concluded.

Carleton, Ont.....			1			1								1	
Frontenac, Ont.....			2							2				1	1
Hastings, Ont.....															
North'berland & Durham, O.....			1				1								1
York, Ont.....															
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1					1								1
Dufferin, Ont.....															
Braut, Ont.....															
Huron, Ont.....															
Bruce, Ont.....															
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1	4			1	2	2	2					2	3
Les Territoires.....															
Totaux du Canada.....	2	2	5			1	2	3	3	1				4	3

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

Queens, N.B.....															
Gloucester, N.B.....			1							1					
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....			1							1					
St.-François, Qué.....															
Québec, Qué.....			1				1							1	
Montréal, Qué.....			4		1		3							1	3
Totaux de Québec.....			5		1		4							2	3
Frontenac, Ont.....				1				1							1
Hastings, Ont.....															
North'berland et Durham, O.....			3			1	2							1	2
York, Ont.....			4				4							4	
Wentworth, Ont.....															
Wellington, Ont.....															
Elgin, Ont.....			1						1						
Middlesex, Ont.....			1	2			3							2	1
Huron, Ont.....										1					1
Bruce, Ont.....			1												
Totaux d'Ontario.....			10	3		1	10	2	2					7	6
Eastern District, Man.....			1			1									1
Totaux du Canada.....			17	3	1	2	14	3	3					9	10

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE. CLASS VI.

York, Ont.....		5				5								3	2
Elgin, Ont.....		2						2						1	1
Totaux d'Ontario.....		7				5		2						4	3
Totaux du Canada.....		7				5		2						4	3

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.											

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE—Fin.

			1					1					
		2						2					
			1						1				
			1						1				
		2	3					3	1	1			
		2	5					4	1	1			

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

			1					1						
			1					1						
			1					1						
			4				2	2					2a.	
			5				2	3					2	
	1								1					
	2		1					1		1				
1		3								1	2		1a.	
			1											
			1	2					2	1				
1									1					
2	3	3	3	2				2	4	4	2		1	
1												1		
3	3	3	9	2				2	6	4	4	2	1	3

CAUTIONS POUR GARDER LA PAIX. CLASSE VI.

2			2	1				1	2	1	1			5b.
			2						2					2c.
2			4	1				1	4	1	1			7
2			4	1				1	4	1	1			7

a Sentence deferred.      b Bound to keep the peace.      c To find sureties.  
 a Sentence remise.      b Tenus de garder la paix.      c A trouver caution.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.			

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Northumberland, N.B.....	1			*	*				
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1			1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	1	1		2	
York, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	1		1	1	1		1	
Welland, Ont.....	4			4	4			1	2
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1		1		1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	7			7	5	2		3	1
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Eastern District, Man.....	1			1	1			1	
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>*25</b>	<b>*21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.

York, Ont.....	15	14		1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2							
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1			1	
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	

HAVING EXPLOSIVES IN POSSESSION.

Halifax, N.S.....	2			2	2				2
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>2</b>

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.

Arundel, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	3			3	3			3	
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	3			3	3				
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1				
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>				
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>3</b>	

\* 1 Jury désagrée.  
\* 1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	Envo- yées a la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.

				1					1					1
				1					1					1
					1						1			1
					1	1								1
					2				1		1	1		1
				1								1		
				4	1						4	1		3
				1							1			
				6	1	1	1		2		3	2	1	4
				1										1
				1	1				1					1
				2			1		1		1	1		1
				16	7	2	2	1	4		12	6	1	14
				1							1			1
				19	7	2	2	1	6		13	6	1	17

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.

				1			1					1		
				1			1					1		
				1							1			1
				2			1				1	1		1

AYANT DES MATIÈRES EXPLOSIVES EN POSSESSION.

				2							2			2
				2							2			2

OBSTRUCTION DU GRAND CHEMIN.

				3							3	1	2	
				3							3	1	2	
				1		1						1		
					1				1			1		
				1	1	1			1			2		
				1	1	1			1		3	3	2	



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL (STATUS. INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUORS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over		Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Northumberland, N.-B.....			1					1						1	
Richelieu, Qué .....			1					1						1	
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O	1	1					1							1	
Prescott & Russell, Ont...															
North'berland et Durham, O			1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....	2	2						1		1				1	2
York, Ont.....			1							1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.....			1							1				1	
Welland, Ont.....			4		2			2						3	1
Lincoln, Ont....			1					1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.....			7					1		3				4	3
Grey, Ont .....															
Perth, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Huron, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Kent, Ont .....													1		
Essex, Ont.....			1					1		1				2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	3	18		2		4	9		6	1	1		12	10
Eastern District, Man.....			1					1							1
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	21		2		4	12		6	1	1		14	11

OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.

York, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.....															
Totaux d'Ontario .....			1					1						1	
New-Westminster, C.-B.....			1									1		1	
Totaux du Canada.....			2					1				1		2	

HAVING EXPLOSIVES IN POSSESSION.

Halifax, N.-E.....			2					2							2
Totaux du Canada.....			2					2							2

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.

Arthabaska, Qué.....														2	1
Montréal, Qué.....	1	1	2					3							1
Totaux de Québec.....	1	1	2					3						2	1
North'berland & Durham, O			1					1					2	1	
Waterloo, Ont.....										1					
Totaux d'Ontario.....			1					1		1			2	1	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	1	3					4		1			2	3	1





TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma-tories.	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.										
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	À vie	—	—	Villes.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çant.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.

					1										1	
				1	44	6		1	18	1		4	18	4	22	
				1	44	6		1	18	1		4	21	4	25	
				1	45	6		1	18	1		4	21	5	25	

TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS MAL FAMÉES.

						3							1	2	1	
						3							1	2	1	
				1	4								1	3		1
				3	14								1	2	2	10
					6								2			6
				3	41			8	13	2			2	14	1	26
				1		1										1
				8	65	1		8	13	2			6	19	3	44
				8	65	4		8	13	2			7	21	4	44

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

					1					1				1		
					1					1				1		

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.

					1								1			1
					1								1			1
					1	1							2	2		
					1								1	1		



TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tho-lics. — Catho-liques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Me-tho-dists. — Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-by-tériens		Pro-tes-tants
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	14	.....	16	2	2	.....	.....	16	18	6	2	.....	2
1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5a
11	14	1	19	3	2	.....	.....	18	21	6	2	.....	2
11	14	1	20	3	2	.....	.....	19	21	6	2	.....	5
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS MALFAMÉES.													
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....
5	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	6	.....	22	7	1	.....	2	13	15	4	6	1	1a, 8b
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	8	.....	43	7	1	.....	2	31	17	4	6	5	9
7	8	.....	45	8	1	.....	2	33	17	4	6	6	9
CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.													
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.  
a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.  
b Tenus de garder la paix,

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.  CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.

Totals of Ontario.....	11	8	3	3			1	2
The Territories.....	1	1						
Totals of Canada.....	16	12	4	4			2	2

STEALING POST OFFICE LETTERS AND SUCH LIKE OFFENCES.

Digby, N.S.....	2	1	1	1				
Bedford, Que.....	1		1	1				
Saguenay, Que.....	1		1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	2		1	1				
Carleton, Ont.....	1		1	1				
York, Ont.....	2	2						
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1						
Totals of Ontario.....	4	3	1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	8	4	1	3	3			

PRISON BREACH.

Oba-lotte, N.B.....	1		1	1			1	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	3		3		3		2	1
Totals of New Brunswick.....	4		4	1	3		3	1
St. Francis, Que.....	1		1	1			1	
Quebec, Que.....	1		1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	2		2	2			1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O	1		1	1			1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1		1		1		1	
Welland, Ont.....	1		1	1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1		1	1			1	
Elgin, Ont.....	2		2		2		2	
Perth, Ont.....	1		1		1		1	
Bruce, Ont.....	1		1		1		1	
Totals of Ontario.....	8		8	3	5		8	
Victoria, B.C.....	1		1		1		1	
Totals of Canada.....	15		15	6	9		13	1

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Elgin, Ont.....	10	3	7	6	1		7	
Essex, Ont.....	2		2	2		2		
Totals of Ontario.....	12	3	9	8	1	2	7	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Refor-ma-tories — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	La-borers — Jour-na-liers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-ve.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
<b>PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE—Fin.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
<b>VOL DE LETTRES AFFRANCHIES ET AUTRES OFFENSES SEMBLABLES.</b>															
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>BRIS DE PRISON.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3	9
<b>EMEUTE ET VOIRS DE FAIT.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	6



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING. CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21		21 Years and under 40		40 Years and over		Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.

Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1	2					3							3
Les Territoires.....															
Totaux du Canada.....	1	1	3					4							1 3

STEALING POST OFFICE LETTERS AND SUCH LIKE OFFENCES.

Digby, N.-E.....			1			1									1
Bedford, Qué.....			1		1										1
Saguenay, Qué.....															
Totaux de Québec.....			1		1										1
Carleton, Ont.....			1		1										1
York, Ont.....															
Bruce, Ont.....															
Totaux d'Ontario.....			1		1										1
Totaux du Canada.....			3		2			1							1 2

PRISON BREACH.

Charlotte, N.B.....	1	1						1							1
Westmoreland, N.B.....													3		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	1	1						1					3		1
St. François, Qué.....	1	1						1							1
Québec, Qué.....			1		1										1
Totaux de Québec.....	1	1	1		1			1							2
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O			1					1							1
Renfrew, Ont.....			1					1							1
Welland, Ont.....			1				1								1
Waterloo, Ont.....			1					1							1
Elgin, Ont.....			2					2							2
Perth, Ont.....			1					1							1
Bruce, Ont.....			1					1							1
Totaux d'Ontario.....			8				1	7							3 5
Victoria, C.B.....	1	1						1							
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	9		1		1	10					2		5 6

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Elgin, Ont.....	3	3	4				1	5		1					7
Essex, Ont.....			2					2							2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	3	6				1	7		1					9

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tho-lics. — Ca-tho-licques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Me-tho-dists. — Mé-tho-distés.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants — Autres confes-sions.	
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.										
<b>PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE—Fin.</b>												
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
<b>VOL DE LETTRES AFFRANCHIES ET AUTRES OFFENSES SEMBLABLES.</b>												
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>BRIS DE PRISON.</b>												
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	10	2	1	.....	4	2	1	3	.....	1
<b>EMEUTE ET VOIES DE FAIT.</b>												
.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged  —  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.  — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un a et plus.
<b>RIOT AND ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>										
Totals of Canada.....	12	3	.....	9	8	1	.....	2	7	.....
<b>SMUGGLING.</b>										
Quebec, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>VAGRANCY.</b>										
Ottawa, Que.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	7	.....	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Totals of Canada.....	10	.....	.....	10	8	.....	1	3	3	.....
<b>OTHER FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.</b>										
Queens, P.E.I.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthabaska, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	53	12	.....	41	41	.....	.....	1	6	1
Totals of Quebec.....	59	18	.....	41	41	.....	.....	1	6	1
Carleton, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	9	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	66	37	.....	29	27	1	1	25	2	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Welland, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bruce, Ont.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	113	56	.....	57	54	1	2	34	9	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	174	75	.....	99	95	2	2	35	16	1



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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 au dessus.	Not given. — Non donnés.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- ra- te. — Im- mo- dé- ré.			
					M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F
					H	F	H	F	H			F	H	F
<b>RIOT AND ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>														
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	6			1	7	1					9	
<b>SMUGGLING.</b>														
Québec, Qué.....														
Totaux du Canada.....														
<b>VAGRANCY.</b>														
Ottawa, Qué.....					3									
Leeds et Grenville, Ont....	1	1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1			1									
Wentworth, Ont.....			1					1						
Brant, Ont.....	1	1	1		1			1				1	1	
Oxford, Ont.....			2		2							2		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	3	4		3		1	2				3	2	
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	4		4	3	1	2				3	2	
<b>OTHER FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.</b>														
Queens, I.P.E.....														
Arthabaska, Qué.....														
Québec, Qué.....														
Terrebonne, Qué.....														
Montréal, Qué.....	27	27	14		29	2	5	1	1		1	38	3	
Totaux de Québec.....	27	27	14		29	2	5	1	1		1	38	3	
Carleton, Ont.....			2								2	2		
Frontenac, Ont.....			1			1							1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont			1					1					1	
Hastings, Ont.....			1				1					1		
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2	1			1		2		3		3		
Ontario, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....			29		1	10	1	9	4	2	2	12	17	
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	2	1					4			3	1	
Welland, Ont.....			1		1									
Wentworth, Ont.....			1				1						1	
Brant, Ont.....	2	2		1	2				1			3		
Elgin, Ont.....			1						1			1		
Middlesex, Ont.....			1	1			2					2		
Bruce, Ont.....														
Lambton, Ont.....			1				1							
Kent, Ont.....											4			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	5	42	3	3	1	12	1	14	4	11	2	9	
Victoria, O.B.....	1	1						1						
Totaux du Canada.....	33	33	56	3	5	10	14	1	20	5	12	2	10	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Pro-tes-tants	
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.		Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-lande.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Au-tres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Au-tres con-fes-sions.
EMEUTE ET VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.												
5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....
CONTREBANDE.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VAGABONDAGE.												
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....
AUTRES DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS DANS LES PRÉCÉDENTS.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	1	37	.....	2	.....	1a
2	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	1	37	.....	2	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2a
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3b
2	9	1	14	2	.....	1	2	16	9	2	.....	2a
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1a
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1b
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a
9	14	1	26	3	.....	2	2	20	20	3	3	10
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	14	1	66	3	.....	2	3	58	20	5	3	1

a Sentence deferred.  
 c Sentence remise.

b To abate nuisance.  
 d A faire disparaître l'obstruction.



**TABLE II.**

**SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH  
PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.**

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**TABLEAU II.**

**RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC TOTAUX  
DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.**

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TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Per-sons charged	Ac-quit-ted.	De-tained for Lu-nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.			One year and over.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.	
	Per-sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<b>CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>											
Prince Edward Island .....	39	14	.....	25	22	2	1	20	3	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	18	4	.....	14	13	1	.....	.....	5	1	
New Brunswick.....	20	6	1	13	12	.....	1	2	3	1	
Quebec.....	235	116	1	118	110	4	4	44	53	7	
Ontario.....	486	197	1	288	263	15	10	111	99	19	
Manitoba.....	15	7	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
British Columbia.....	18	5	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
The Territories.....	11	1	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	842	350	3	489	451	22	16	177	180	32	
<b>CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.</b>											
Prince Edward Island .....	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	12	3	.....	9	8	1	.....	3	4	.....	
New Brunswick.....	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	111	28	.....	83	71	6	6	.....	26	.....	
Ontario.....	197	77	.....	120	94	16	10	1	44	26	
Manitoba.....	8	3	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
British Columbia.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
The Territories.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	342	114	.....	228	186	25	17	4	77	35	
<b>CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	25	14	.....	11	10	.....	1	.....	11	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	17	6	.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	1	2	
New Brunswick.....	31	7	.....	24	16	2	6	.....	8	.....	
Quebec.....	660	139	1	520	369	95	56	18	301	15	
Ontario.....	1,631	861	.....	770	640	77	53	18	462	48	
Manitoba.....	132	57	.....	75	71	2	2	.....	63	.....	
British Columbia.....	8	1	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
The Territories.....	35	8	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	13	1	
Totals of Canada.....	2,539	1,093	1	1,445	1,150	177	118	36	860	66	
<b>CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
New Brunswick.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Quebec.....	12	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....	3	2	.....	
Ontario.....	31	22	1	8	7	1	.....	.....	3	1	
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
The Territories.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	50	30	1	19	18	1	.....	3	7	2	

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.  Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Citi- es and T'wns  Villes	Rural Dis- tricts.  Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural.  Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial.  Com- merçants.	Do- mestic  Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial.  Indus- triels.	Profes- sional  Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers  Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried.  Mariés.	Wid- owed  En veu- vage.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			Life.										
CLASSE I—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
1	3			25	9	3	5	2	5		12	11	1	12
2	3	1		4	7	3	1	1		8	3			8
8	2		1	66	42	13	20	12	9	1	55	35	5	9
8	29	6	3	189	99	35	27	16	66	3	112	116	7	75
3				7	1				1		7	1	1	6
1	1	1		7	4						1	4		6
		3		1	9	1	2	1			4	1		9
23	38	11	4	305	171	55	56	32	87	4	204	175	14	269
CLASSE II—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
4				4							4			4
2				6	3		2	1	1		1			8
1				2					2					
31	9		4	71	12	2	8	5	11		49	18		64
23	7		10	96	24		11	3	34		55	23	2	95
3				5							4			5
1	2			4			3				1			4
					1							1		
65	19		14	188	40	2	24	9	48		114	42	2	180
CLASSE III—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
8				10	1			1	1		8	4	1	6
15				4	7			1	1		4	2		9
62	1			20	4	1	8	1	4		6	2		21
60	5		37	364	56	6	28	11	69	3	299	109	30	379
7	19		45	575	195	33	85	62	147	5	299	183	18	562
6				70	5	3	18	3	13	4	26	21	7	47
8				5	2		3					1		6
	1				27						8	5		9
166	26		82	1,148	297	43	143	78	235	12	650	327	56	1,039
CLASSE IV—ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
				1	1	1			1					2
1	2		1	2	5		1		1		5	4	1	2
				3	5	1					5	1		7
					1							1		
1	2		1	6	12	2	1		2		10	6	1	11

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un-able to read — In-ca-pa-bles de lire.	Un-able to write. — In-ca-pa-bles d'é-crire.	Ele-men-tary. — Elé-men-taire.	Su-perior — Supé-rieure	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo-de-rale.	Im-mo-dé-rale	Mo-de-rale.	Im-mo-dé-rale			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non don-nés.							
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F							
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F						

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	8	8	17			3		15		6	1		12	13
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	2	10	2		3		7		3		1	9	2
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	1	12					7		4		1	5	7
Québec.....	43	43	71		5	10	3	73	3	20		3	46	70
Ontario.....	42	42	230	5	3	36	3	157	8	61	2	18	112	166
Manitoba.....			8					8					1	7
Colombie-Britannique.....	8	8	2					7		1	1	4	8	2
Les Territoires.....	1	1	6	2		1		9						
Totaux du Canada.....	105	105	356	9	8	54	6	283	11	95	4	27	193	267

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	2	2				2		2					1	3
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	1	4			3	1	1				4	2	6
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			2					2					1	1
Québec.....	30	30	51		5	19		44	8	6	1		32	51
Ontario.....	23	23	97		15	33		61		10		1	55	64
Manitoba.....	1	1	4					5					3	2
Colombie-Britannique.....			4					2		2				4
Les Territoires.....	1	1						1						
Totaux du Canada.....	58	58	162		20	57	1	118	8	18	1	5	98	127

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	6	6	5			5		4	1	1			4	7
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	1	9	1		3		8					5	6
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	6	6	18			9	1	7	5	1		1	8	11
Québec.....	258	258	252	5	45	176	4	263	52	61	7	11	259	261
Ontario.....	185	185	569	5	123	814	14	328	25	105	14	10	390	313
Manitoba.....	3	3	70	2		12	1	48	1	11	1	1	15	61
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	2	5			1		2		1			3	3
Les Territoires.....	11	11	9			2		21				4		1
Totaux du Canada.....	472	472	937	13	168	9249	20	681	84	180	22	30	2684	660

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....														
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....														
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			2			1				1			2	
Québec.....	4	4	3		1	1		3		2		1	7	4
Ontario.....	2	2	6			1		3		4			4	
Manitoba.....														
Colombie-Britannique.....														1
Les Territoires.....	1	1						1						
Totaux du Canada.....	7	7	11		1	3		7		7		1	13	6

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Catho-lics. — Catho-ques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Metho-dists. — Métho-dist-es.	Pres-by-terians. — Pres-byte-riens	Other Deno-minations. — Autres-con-fes-sions		
Eng-land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.												
<b>CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.</b>														
1			24				14	4	4	3			2	
			13		1		3	1	2		5	1	3	
			12	1			6	1	2	1		1	2	
4	15	1	92	3	1			89	6	4	2	14	2	
38	56	4	161	20	6	3	7	122	72	31	30	6	13	
	4		3	1				5		1	1	1		
			10	2				8				3	1	
3			5	2				6				3	1	
46	75	5	320	29	8	3	30	236	86	40	36	32	24	
<b>CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
			4					3					1	
			8				4	1	1			1	1	
			2				2							
5	2	1	71	3	1			75	1		1	6	4	
17	10	3	77	7	6		6	42	34	16	14	3	9	
1	1		2	1				3		2				
			2	1	1					3			1	
			1											
23	13	4	167	12	8		12	124	36	21	15	10	14	
<b>CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
			11					7	1	1	2			
3	1		7				2	2	4	2			1	
			22	1			3	9	5	6				
38	58	1	304	11	6	1	1	411	10	27	13	48	82	
105	88	22	460	65	23	3	29	264	190	133	91	26	118	
18	12	4	24	14	4		2	22	14	10	12	10	5	
1	1		2	1		2		2		2	1		2	
2	1		19	4	1			2				2	4	
167	161	27	849	96	34	6	37	719	224	181	119	86	209	
<b>CLASSE IV.—ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
			2					1						
			7	1				7				1	2	
	2		2	3	1			5	1	1			1	
			1										1	
2			12	4	1			13	1	1		1	2	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Per-sons charged	Ac-quit-ted.	De-tained for Lu-nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- terated.	—		EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	—	
—	Per-sonnes accu-sées.	Ac-quit-tées.	Em- pri-son-nées pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri-son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.		

CLASS V—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Quebec.....	6	1		5	4	1			
Ontario.....	18	5		13	12	1		2	3
Manitoba.....	2	1		1	1			1	
British Columbia.....									
The Territories.....									
Totals of Canada.....	28	8		20	18	2		4	3

CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island.....	1	1							
Nova Scotia.....	5	2		3	3			2	
New Brunswick.....	5			5	2		3	3	1
Quebec.....	147	90	1	56	56		9	11	1
Ontario.....	433	196		237	216	6	14	45	2
Manitoba.....	1			1	1			1	
British Columbia.....	3			3	1	1	1	2	
The Territories.....	4	4							
Totals of Canada.....	599	293	1	305	279	7	18	64	4
Grand Totals of Canada.....	4,400	1,888	6	2,506	2,102	234	169	362	142

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	70	30		40	36	2	2	20	14
Nova Scotia.....	54	17		37	34	3		3	12
New Brunswick.....	65	17	1	47	34	2	11	2	16
Quebec.....	1,171	378	3	790	618	106	66	74	393
Ontario.....	2,796	1,358	2	1,436	1,232	116	87	262	655
Manitoba.....	158	68		90	84	4	2		75
British Columbia.....	33	6		27	25	1	1	1	6
The Territories.....	53	14		39	39				21
Grand Totals of Canada.....	4,400	1,888	6	2,506	2,102	234	169	362	1,192

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.  Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- turs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	

CLASSE V—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	1	.....	.....	9	4	.....	4	.....	2	2	5	4	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1	.....	.....	16	4	.....	8	.....	4	2	6	7	.....	13

CLASSE VI—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	33	49	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	30	3	.....	49
2	1	.....	15	199	35	8	18	38	28	2	56	84	11	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	.....	.....	48	259	40	8	22	38	31	2	91	88	15
267	88	.....	11	149	1,922	564	110	254	157	407	20	1,075	645	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

4	.....	.....	.....	39	1	.....	5	3	6	.....	24	15	2	22
11	4	.....	1	16	20	3	4	2	2	.....	15	5	.....	28
18	5	.....	.....	35	12	5	9	1	14	.....	13	8	.....	33
105	16	.....	.....	76	657	119	21	65	28	93	4	438	171	40
100	59	.....	6	73	1,071	362	77	145	119	277	12	532	411	38
10	.....	.....	.....	84	6	3	18	3	15	4	38	22	8	60
10	3	.....	1	19	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	19
9	1	.....	3	1	38	1	2	1	.....	.....	12	8	.....	18
267	88	.....	11	149	1,922	564	110	254	157	407	20	1,075	645	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USES OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un-able to read — Inca-pables de lire.	Un-able to write. — Inca-pables d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Élémentaire.	Su-pe-rior. — Supé-rieur.	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Moderate.	Im-mo-derate			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.					
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F					
H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F								

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....															
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....															
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			1						1						
Québec .....			5	1				4					2	3	
Ontario .....			10	3		1		10		2			7	6	
Manitoba.....			1			1									1
Colombie-Britannique.....															
Les Territoires.....															
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>					<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....															
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			3			1		2							3
Nouveau-Brunswick.....		1	2				2						3	1	1
Québec .....	31	31	22	27	9	2	1	11	1	2	2	1	1	48	5
Ontario .....	40	40	182	3	7	4	21	13	65	65	31	18	12	1	70
Manitoba.....			1					1							1
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	2	1					2					1		1
Les Territoires.....															
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Gr. Totaux du Canada..</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,117</b>

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	16	16	22				10		21	1	7	1			17	23
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	4	4	26	3			10	1	18		3		5		16	17
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	8	8	37				11	1	18	5	7		5		17	20
Québec.....	366	366	404	5	84	10	108	8	398	64	91	10	16	1	394	390
Ontario .....	392	292	1,094	16	148	12	233	30	624	98	213	34	41	3	638	705
Manitoba.....	4	4	84	2			13	1	62	1	11	1	1		19	72
Colombie-Britannique.....	12	12	12				1		13		4	1	8		16	2
Les Territoires.....	14	14	15	2			3		32				4			2
<b>Gr. Totaux du Canada..</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1231</b>

\* The numbers here represent the totals of the similar column preceding.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	2	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	9	2	.....	.....	2	6	4	4	2	1	1	3

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	53	1	.....	.....	1	49	1	2	1	.....	.....	1
30	43	4	128	19	7	2	4	88	74	24	18	3	7	40
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	44	4	190	22	7	2	5	143	75	26	19	9	7	42
271	298	43	1,547	165	58	11	86	1,241	426	273	191	139	72	295

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	5	4	2	.....	1	2
3	1	.....	29	2	1	.....	.....	9	7	7	2	2	6	3	3
.....	.....	.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	11	12	7	7	2	.....	1	3
49	75	2	532	19	8	1	4	634	18	33	16	72	11	94	
192	202	36	831	116	43	8	46	523	375	209	155	41	40	182	
20	18	4	29	16	4	.....	.....	2	31	14	13	13	12	5	
1	1	.....	17	4	1	2	.....	12	.....	5	1	3	3	2	
5	1	.....	26	6	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	11	4	
271	298	43	1,547	165	58	11	86	1,241	426	273	191	139	72	295	

\* Les chiffres dans cette colonne forment les totaux des renvois depuis le commencement.





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## SECOND PART.

### TABLE III.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE  
OFFENDERS.

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## DEUXIÈME PARTIE.

### TABLEAU III.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.  
CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—  
AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

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32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  'DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred		
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.				
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.	Pour jeunes gar- çons.		
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT—VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES.</b>										
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	1								
St. John, N.B.....	3	3								
Montreal, Que.....	32	23	9							
Quebec, Que.....	3		3							
Brant, Ont.....	2	1	1							
Frontenac, Ont.....	1		1							
Grey, Ont.....	1		1							
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	7	7								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1		1							
Perth, Ont.....	3	3								
Peterborough, Ont.....	1		1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	38	29	7	1			1			
Cariboo B.C.—C.B.....	1		1							
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	1		1							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	97	69	26	1			1			
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES—VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.</b>										
Queens, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	1		1							
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	10	5	5							
Brant, Ont.....	1		1							
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Perth, Ont.....	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3								
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	2	1					1			
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	24	16	7				1			
<b>ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.</b>										
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	2	2								
Queens, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	1	1								
Digby, N.S.—N.E.....	4	2	2							
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	27	27								
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	4	3						1		
Charlotte, N.B.....	3	2	1							
Northumberland, N.B.....	4	4								
St. John, N.B.....	30	30								
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	40	37	3							
Ottawa, Que.....	3	2	1							
Quebec, Que.....	62	62								
Algoma, Ont.....	3	2			1					

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DELINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
						Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1						
Frontenac, Ont.....	2	2						
Grey, Ont.....	3	1	2					
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1						
Kent, Ont.....	2	1	1					
Lambton, Ont.....	3	2	1					
Lazark, Ont.....	2	2						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	1						
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1						
Oxford, Ont.....	9	9						
Peterborough, Ont.....	7	6						1
Renfrew, Ont.....	2	1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	2						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.....	6	4		2				
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2						
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1						
Welland, Ont.....	1		1					
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1						
York, Ont.....	21	20	1					
Province of Manitoba.....	9	6	3					
New Westminster, B.O.—O.B.....	5	4	1					
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>2</b>

Concluded—Fin. ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

ASSAULT, COMMON—VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES.

King's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	7	7						
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	10	10						
Queen's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	21	21						
Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.....	7	6					1	
Antigonish, N.S.—N.E.....	7	6						
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	18	17					1	
Cumberland, N.S.—N.E.....	13	12	1					
Digby, N.S.—N.E.....	4	4						
Guysborough, N.S.—N.E.....	7	7						
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	107	85	5				17	
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Inverness, N.S.—N.E.....	1		1					
King's, N.S.—N.E.....	7	7						
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.....	7	6					1	
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	2	2						
Shelburne, N.S.—N.E.....	12	11					1	
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.....	22	22						
Charlotte, N.B.....	3	3						
Gloucester, N.B.....	11	8	3					
Kent, N.B.....	14	14						
King's, N.B.....	9	9						
Northumberland, N.B.....	27	21	6					
Queens, N.B.....	1	1						

a Sent to Asylum.  
a Envoyé à l'Asile.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORMM.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year.			One year and over. — Un an et plus.	Tenus de gar- der la paix.	
<b>ASSAULT, COMMON—VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES.</b>									
St. John, N.B.....	135	127	6						26
Victoria, N.B.....	1	1							
Westmoreland, N.B.....	49	44	5						
York, N.B.....	29	25	4						
Arthabaska, Que.....	2	2							
Beauce, Que.....	8	8							
Bonaventure, Que.....	2	2							
Iberville, Que.....	3	3							
Joliette, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	497	429	61		6	1			
Ottawa, Que.....	10	10							
Quebec, Que.....	63	47	8			8			
Richelieu, Que.....	3	3							
St. Francis, Que.....	12	8				3	1		
Three Rivers, Que.....	3	3							
Algoma, Ont.....	62	59	3						
Brant, Ont.....	30	28	2						
Bruce, Ont.....	41	41							
Carleton, Ont.....	143	121	22						
Dufferin, Ont.....	21	21							
Elgin, Ont.....	15	15							
Essex, Ont.....	75	71	3			1			
Frontenac, Ont.....	30	29	1						
Grey, Ont.....	57	52	5						
Haldimand, Ont.....	23	23							
Halton, Ont.....	9	8	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	49	45	4						
Huron, Ont.....	46	46							
Kent, Ont.....	85	82	2			1			
Lambton, Ont.....	43	40	3						
Lanark, Ont.....	25	25							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	75	70	5						
Lennox & Addington.....	46	46							
Lincoln, Ont.....	36	34	2						
Middlesex, Ont.....	135	135							
Norfolk, Ont.....	32	31	1						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	66	63	3						
Ontario, Ont.....	58	55				3			
Oxford, Ont.....	73	71	2						
Peel, Ont.....	10	10							
Perth, Ont.....	34	33						1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	40	38	1			1			
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	39	39							
Prince Edward, Ont.....	8	8							
Renfrew, Ont.....	58	58							
Simcoe, Ont.....	80	77	3						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont...	53	49	4						
Victoria, Ont.....	41	40	1						
Waterloo, Ont.....	72	68	4						
Welland, Ont.....	52	48	4						
Wellington, Ont.....	39	39							

b Escaped.  
 b<sub>2</sub> Se sont évadés.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.  Un an et plus.	Tenus de gar- der la paix.	

Concluded—Fin. ASSAULT, COMMON—VOIES DE FAIT SIMPLES.

Wentworth, Ont.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	273	249	8	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	114	108	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	22	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>198</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2 3</b>

DISORDERLY CONDUCT, BREACH OF THE PEACE—CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX.

Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's, I.P.E.—I.P.E.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby, N.S.—N.E.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	66	59	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte, N.B.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.B.....	23	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, N.B.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	193	186	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	147	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin, Ont.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	14	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark, Ont.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	14	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	24	20	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	42	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	9	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince-Edward, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARS.  —  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	RE- MARS.  —  REMAR- QUES.	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mercer.	Juve- nile.				
						Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an		
<i>Concluded—Fin.</i> DISORDERLY CONDUCT. BREACH OF THE PEACE—CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX.									
Simcoe, Ont.....	13	13							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont..	2	2							
Victoria, Ont.....	39	37	2						
Waterloo, Ont.....	13	13							
Welland, Ont.....	9	8				1			
Wellington, Ont.....	42	42							
Wentworth, Ont.....	18	14	2						
York, Ont.....	218	200				14	4		
Province of Manitoba.....	52	49				3			
Cariboo, B.C.—C.B.....	1	1							
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	2	2							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	1,254	1,181	37			1	31	4	
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.									
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							
Carleton, N.B.....	1	1							
St. John, N.B.....	9	9							
York, N.B.....	9	9							
Montreal, Que.....	14	14							
Ottawa, Que.....	1							1	
Quebec, Que.....	5	5							
Brant, Ont.....	6	6							
Carleton, Ont.....	7	7							
Essex, Ont.....	1	1							
Grey, Ont.....	3	3							
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	5	5							
Lambton, Ont.....	3	3							
Lanark, Ont.....	4	4							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	3	3							
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	3	3							
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	3							
Middlesex, Ont.....	10	10							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1							
Ontario, Ont.....	2	2							
Oxford, Ont.....	5	5							
Perth, Ont.....	2	2							
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1							
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	2	2							
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	4	4							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont..	4	4							
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1							
Welland, Ont.....	2	2							
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2							
York, Ont.....	1	1							
Province of Manitoba.....	2	2							
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	120	119						1	

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convictions.  Nombre de condam- nations.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Sound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.		Pour jeunes gar- çons.
			SANS OPTION.			Tenus de gar- der la paix.	Sen- tence re- mise.		
				Un an et plus.					

DESERTING OR NEGLECTING TO SUPPORT FAMILY—DÉsertION OU NÉGLIGENCE DE POURVOIR A SA FAMILLE.

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.	5	1						2a, 2b.
Lambton, Ont.	2						2	
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1						
Waterloo, Ont.	1						1	3c.
York, Ont.	4							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS AND OTHER MEETINGS—PERTURBATION DE REUNIONS RELIGIEUSES ET AUTRES.

Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.	1	1						
Digby, N.S.—N.E.	3	3						
Guysborough, N.S.—N.E.	4	4						
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.	3	3						
Shelburne, N.S.—N.E.	5	5						
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.	1	1						
Carleton, N.B.	3	3						
Montreal, Que.	6	6						
Brant, Ont.	1	1						
Bruce, Ont.	4	4						
Elgin, Ont.	1	1						
Frontenac, Ont.	4	4						
Grey, Ont.	10	10						
Haldimand, Ont.	2	2						
Huron, Ont.	2	2						
Kent, Ont.	4	4						
Lambton, Ont.	10	10						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	1	1						
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	3	3						
Middlesex, Ont.	3	3						
Norfolk, Ont.	3	3						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	2	2						
Ontario, Ont.	8	8						
Oxford, Ont.	23	23						
Peel, Ont.	6	6						
Perth, Ont.	5	5						
Peterborough, Ont.	8	8						
Simcoe, Ont.	3	3						
Victoria, Ont.	4	4						
Waterloo, Ont.	4	4						
Wellington, Ont.	12	12						
York, Ont.	2	2						
Province de Manitoba.	2	2						
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>						

EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTENTES.

Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1						
Joliette, Que.	1	1						

a To provide for family.  
a A soutenir sa famille.

b Sent to poor Asylum.  
b Envoyés à l'Asile des pauvres.



32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
						Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	

*Concluded—Fin.* EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTERTES.

Montreal, Que.....	7	7						
Quebec, Que.....	10	2	3					5
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1						
Grey, Ont.....	3	1	1		1			
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1						
Kent, Ont.....	4	4						
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1						
Oxford, Ont.....	1		1					
Perth, Ont.....	1		1					
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	2	1	1					
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.....	1	1						
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1						
Welland, Ont.....	2	1	1					
York, Ont.....	9	7	1					1
Province of Manitoba.....	6	3	3					
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>

EXERCISING VARIOUS CALLINGS WITHOUT LICENCE—PRATIQUANT DIVERS ÉTATS SANS LICENSE.

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	5	5						
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Carleton, N.B.....	2	2						
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	2						
York, N.B.....	1	1						
Montréal, Que.....	8	8						
Quebec, Que.....	144	144						
Bruce, Ont.....	4	1						
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1						
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1						
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1						
Huron, Ont.....	7	7						
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	3	3						
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	2	2						
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2						
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	6	6						
Ontario.....	1	1						
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2						
Peterborough, Ont.....	2	2						
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1	1						
Renfrew, Ont.....	8	8						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.....	5	5						
Welland, Ont.....	3	3						
York, Ont.....	3	3						
Province of Manitoba.....	19	19						
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>237</b>						

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convictions.  Nombre de con- dampna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over. — Un an et plus.	Tenus de gar- der la paix.	

FIRE ARMS, POINTING AND CARRYING—PORT D'ARMES A FEU ET MENACES DE TIRER.

Queens, P. E. I.—I. P. E.	3						1		2a
Halifax, N. S.—N. E.	7	5	1						1b
Pictou, N. S.—N. E.	1		1						
Northumberland, N. S.—N. E.	1	1							
St. John, N. B.	4	4							
Westmoreland, N. B.	1	1							
York, N. B.	1	1							
Montreal, Que.	10	10							
Ottawa, Que.	1	1							
Quebec, Que.	16	15	1						
Algoma, Ont.	2	2							
Essex, Ont.	3	3							
Frontenac, Ont.	4	4							
Grey, Ont.	1						1		
Hastings, Ont.	1								1a
Huron, Ont.	3	3							
Kent, Ont.	3	3							
Lambton, Ont.	4	3	1						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1							
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	3	3							
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.	7	7							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	3	3							
Oxford, Ont.	5	4							1a
Perth, Ont.	3	1					1		1a
Peterborough, Ont.	3	3							
Simcoe, Ont.	3	3							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.	1	1							
Waterloo, Ont.	4	4							
Welland, Ont.	2		2						
Wellington, Ont.	3	1					2		
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1							
York, Ont.	22	20	2						
Province de Manitoba.	19	16	2				1		
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	148	126	10				6		6

GAME LAWS, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DE CHASSE.

St. John, N. B.	2	2							
Montreal, Que.	5	5							
Richelieu, Que.	5	5							
Lanark, Ont.	4	4							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2	2							
Middlesex, Ont.	8	8							
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	4	4							
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1							
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.	3	3							
Victoria, Ont.	3	3							

a Revolver confiscated. b Sent to Asylum.  
 a Pistolet confisqué. b Envoyé en l'Asile.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions — Nombre de cou- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.			
			— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over. — Un an et plus	— Pour jeunes gar- çons.	
<i>Concluded—Fin.</i> GAME LAWS, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DE CHASSE.								
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	5						
Province of Manitoba.....	5	5						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada	48	48						
GAMBLING ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST—INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉPENDANT LE JEU.								
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	0	0						
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Montreal, Que.....	4	4						
Algoma, Ont.....	13	13						
Brant, Ont.....	1	1						
Essex, Ont.....	1	1						
Huron, Ont.....	2	2						
Keit, Ont.....	14	14						
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5	5						
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1						
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.....	3	3						
Ontario, Ont.....	2	2						
Perth, Ont.....	1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	2						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont..	1	1						
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	3						
York, Ont.....	5	4						1a
Province of Manitoba.....	60	60						
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.....	5	5						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	130	129						1
HEALTH, NUISANCE DETRIMENTAL TO—OBSTRUCTION CONTRAIRE À LA SANTÉ.								
Queens, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	2							2b
Quebec, Que.....	16	16						
Frontenac, Ont.....	3	3						
Middlesex, Ont.....	8	8						
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2						
Peel, Ont.....	2	2						
Victoria Ont.....	1	1						
Province of Manitoba.....	3	3						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	37	35						2
HEALTH BY-LAWS, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DU BUREAU DE SANTÉ.								
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Westmoreland, N.B.....	14	14						
Brant, Ont.....	1	1						
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1						
Carleton, Ont.....	2	2						

a Licence suspended.  
 a Licence suspendue.

b Ordered to abate nuisance.  
 b Ordre d'ôter l'obstruction.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — ENPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.		Un an et plus.

Concluded—Fin. HEALTH BY-LAWS, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DU BUREAU DE SANTÉ.

Oxford, Ont.....	9	9						
Peterborough, Ont.....	12	12						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont...	3	3						
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2						
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2						
York, Ont.....	6	6						
Province de Manitoba.....	38	38						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	93	93						

HIGHWAYS, OFFENCES RELATING TO—OFFENSES AYANT RAPPORT AUX CHERMINS PUBLICS.

Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.....	5	5						
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
King's, N.B.....	2	2						
Beauce, Que.....	1	1						
Quebec, Que.....	9	9						
Essex, Ont.....	1	1						
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1						
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1						
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1						
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	5	5						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1						
York, Ont.....	1	1						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada	29	29						

LARCENY—LARCIN.

King's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	1		1					
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	2		2					
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Cumberland, N.S.—N.E.....	2		2					
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	81	59	20					2c
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	6		6					
Kings, N.S.—N.E.....	2		2					
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	11	9	2					
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.....	6	1	5					
Charlottesville, N.B.....	4	4						
Gloucester, N.B.....	1		1					
King's, N.B.....	1		1					
Northumberland, N.B.....	13		13					
St. John, N.B.....	15		11					4d
Westmoreland, N.B.....	13	1	12					
Montreal, Que.....	6					6		
Quebec, Que.....	27		19					8
Algoma, Ont.....	9		9					

Sent to Industrial School.  
c Envoyé à l'École Industrielle.

d Cautioned and let go on account of youth.  
d Relâchés avec avertissement pour cause de jeunesse.

32-33—VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	RE- MARKS.	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.				
						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.	

Concluded—Fin. LARCENY—LARCIN.

Brant, Ont.....	27	3	22							2a
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.....	47		42	5						
Elgin, Ont.....	3	2	1							
Essex, Ont.....	33	2	28	1		2				
Frontenac, Ont.....	27	5	16	4	1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	19		16	2	1					
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1	1							
Keat, Ont.....	2	2								
Lambton, Ont.....	5	4	1							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	11	3	6	1		1				
Middlesex, Ont.....	10	3	7							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	8	4	4							
Ontario, Ont.....	3	2	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	17	6	7	2		2				
Peel, Ont.....	2	2								
Perth, Ont.....	9		5						4	
Peterborough, Ont.....	9	1	5		1	1			1	
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	3	2	1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	3	1	2							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.....	6	1	4			1				
Victoria, Ont.....	9	1	2		2					4b
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2								
Welland, Ont.....	13		13							
Wellington, Ont.....	20	1	18			1				
York, Ont.....	373	3	315	4	4	24			8	15b
Province of Manitoba.....	16		16							
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	20		20							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.....	902	128	659	19	9	39			21	27

LARCENY OF TIMBER, TREES, FRUITS, &c.—VOL DE BOIS, ARBRES, FRUITS, ETC.

Golchester, N.S.—N.E.....	3	3								
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	15	15								
York, N.B.....	6	6								
Arthabaska, Que.....	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1								
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Grey, Ont.....	3	3								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.....	5	5								
Middlesex, Ont.....	6	6								
Ontario, Ont.....	2	2								
Wentworth, Ont.....	4	4								
York, Ont.....	7	7								
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.....	55	55								

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE—VENTE DES BOISSONS SANS LICENCE.

Montreal, Que.....	69	69								
Quebec, Que.....	1	1								

a To make restitution under Juvenile Act.

b Bound over to good behaviour.

a A faire restitution sous l'Acte des jeunes délinquants.

b A tenir une meilleure conduite.

32-33-VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—A YANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIS. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
						Under one year.	One year and over.	

Concluded—Fin. SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE—VENTE DES BOISSONS SANS LICENCE.

New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	12	8	4				
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	82	78	4				

BAR-ROOM OPEN DURING PROHIBITED HOURS—OUVERTURE DE BUVETTES DURANT LES HEURES DÉFENDUES.

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	82	82					
Quebec, Que.....	36	36					
Peel, Ont.....	2	2					
Simcoe, Ont.....	11	11					
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	132	132					

OTHER BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—AUTRES INFRACTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

King's P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	24	24					
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	20	20					
Queen's P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	60	58	2				
Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.....	6	6					
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1					
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	42	42					
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1					
Carleton, N.B.....	43	42	1				
King's N.B.....	1	1					
Northumberland, N.B.....	2	2					
Queen's N.B.....	2	2					
St. John, N.B.....	59	59					
Westmoreland, N.B.....	32	32					
York, N.B.....	44	43	1				
Arthabaska, Que.....	13	13					
Beauce, Que.....	15	15					
Gaspé, Que.....	1	1					
Iberville, Que.....	2	2					
Montreal, Que.....	23	23					
Ottawa, Que.....	2	2					
Quebec, Que.....	58	58					
Richelieu, Que.....	4	4					
St. Francis, Que.....	14	14					
Algoma, Ont.....	57	56	1				
Brant, Ont.....	36	35	1				
Bruce, Ont.....	32	31	1				
Carleton, Ont.....	54	54					
Dufferin, Ont.....	7	7					
Elgin, Ont.....	4	4					
Essex, Ont.....	52	52					
Frontenac, Ont.....	36	36					
Grey, Ont.....	24	24					
Haldimand, Ont.....	5	4	1				

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			SANS OPTION.	Under one year.			One year and over.		Pour jeunes gar- çons.
		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					

*Concluded—Fin.* OTHER BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—AUTRES INFRACTIONS AUX  
RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

Halton, Ont.....	28	25	3					
Hastings, Ont.....	12	12						
Huron, Ont.....	31	31						
Kent, Ont.....	21	21						
Lambton, Ont.....	12	11	1					
Lenark, Ont.....	13	13						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	35	35						
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	20	20						
Lincoln, Ont.....	12	12						
Middlesex, Ont.....	96	96						
Norfolk, Ont.....	8	8						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	19	19						
Ontario, Ont.....	10	10						
Oxford, Ont.....	23	23						
Peel, Ont.....	6	6						
Perth, Ont.....	19	18	1					
Peterborough, Ont.....	15	15						
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	16	16						
Prince Edward, Ont.....	3	3						
Renfrew, Ont.....	72	72						
Simcoe, Ont.....	13	13						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont...	36	36						
Victoria, Ont.....	9	9						
Waterloo, Ont.....	9	9						
Welland, Ont.....	12	12						
Wellington, Ont.....	13	13						
Wentworth, Ont.....	7	7						
York, Ont.....	119	118	1					
Province of Manitoba.....	53	53						
Cariboo, B.C.—C.B.....	1							1a
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	123	91	32					
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	1,642	1,595	46					1

PROFANATION OF THE LORD'S DAY—PROFANATION DU DIMANCHE.

Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	7	7						
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1						
Rsex, Ont.....	4	2	2					
Frontenac, Ont.....	10	10						
Haldimand, Ont.....	2	2						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	3	3						
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	4						
Oxford, Ont.....	6	6						
Waterloo, Ont.....	7	7						
Welland, Ont.....	4	4						
Wellington, Ont.....	2	2						
York, Ont.....	3	3						
Province of Manitoba.....	2	2						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	55	53	2					

a Cautionned and let go.  
 a Relâché avec avertissement.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCES SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DELINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES CU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			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.	Tenus de gar- der la paix.	

MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

Colchester, N.S.—N.E.	2	2							
Cumberland, N.S.—N.E.	1	1							
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.	6	5	1						
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.	1	1							
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.	5	4	1						
Gloucester, N.B.	1	1							
Northumberland, N.B.	5	4	1						
St. John, N.B.	19	17							
York, N.B.	5	4	1						
Iberville, Que.	4	4							
Algoma, Ont.	14	13	1						
Brant, Ont.	4	4							
Bruce, Ont.	2	2							
Essex, Ont.	11	11							
Frontenac, Ont.	2	1	1						
Haldimand, Ont.	3	2					1		
Hastings, Ont.	6	6							
Huron, Ont.	7	7							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	10	8	2						
Lincoln, Ont.	4	4							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	8	8							
Ontario, Ont.	3	3							
Oxford, Ont.	16	15						1	
Peel, Ont.	2	2							
Perth, Ont.	4	4							
Peterborough, Ont.	15	15							
Prescott & Russell, Ont.	2	2							
Renfrew, Ont.	2	2							
Simcoe, Ont.	12	12							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.	1	1							
Waterloo, Ont.	4	4							
Welland, Ont.	9	7	1	1					
Wellington, Ont.	6	6							
York, Ont.	32	31						1	
Province of Manitoba	18	18							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	246	231	9	1			1	2	2

1a, 1b.

WILFUL DAMAGE AND TRESPASS—DOMMAGES VOLONTAIRES ET EMPÎÈTEMENT.

King's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.	3	3							
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.	2	2							
Queen's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.	10	10							
Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.	1		1						
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.	6	6							
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.	7	3	4						
King's, N.S.—N.E.	1	1							
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.	2	1	1						
Shelburne, N.S.—N.E.	1	1							
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.	3	3							
Kent, N.B.	3	3							
Northumberland, N.B.	3	1	2						

a Sent to Asylum.

b Escaped before sentence.

a Envoyé à l'Asile.

b S'est évadé avant sa sentence.



32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
						Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>Concluded—Fin.</i> WILFUL DAMAGE AND TRESPASS—DOMMAGES VOLONTAIRES ET EMPÎÈTEMENT.								
Queen's, N.B.....	1	1						
St. John, N.B.....	2	2						
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	2						
Bonaventure, Que.....	2	2						
Montmagny, Que.....	1	1						
Montreal, Que.....	105	105						
Quebec, Que.....	14	12					2	
Richelieu, Que.....	1	1						
Algoma, Ont.....	1	1						
Brant, Ont.....	16	15	1					
Bruce, Ont.....	9	9						
Carleton, Ont.....	17	16	1					
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1						
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1						
Essex, Ont.....	45	45						
Frontenac, Ont.....	7	7						
Grey, Ont.....	15	14	1					
Haldimand, Ont.....	5	5						
Halton, Ont.....	2	2						
Hastings, Ont.....	10	10						
Huron, Ont.....	8	8						
Kent, Ont.....	27	26	1					
Lambton, Ont.....	14	12	2					
Lanark, Ont.....	13	13						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	4	4						
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	11	11						
Lincoln, Ont.....	14	14						
Middlesex, Ont.....	57	57						
Norfolk, Ont.....	4	4						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	14	12	2					
Ontario, Ont.....	5	5						
Oxford, Ont.....	26	19	2			4		1
Peel, Ont.....	9	9						
Perth, Ont.....	7	7						
Peterborough, Ont.....	2	2						
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	9	9						
Renfrew, Ont.....	18	18						
Simcoe, Ont.....	17	17						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.....	14	14						
Victoria, Ont.....	2	1	1					
Waterloo, Ont.....	7	7						
Welland, Ont.....	17	17						
Wellington, Ont.....	16	16						
Wentworth, Ont.....	53	58						
York, Ont.....	137	129	6					1 <i>c</i>
Province of Manitoba.....	4	4						
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	8	7	1					
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	821	786	26			4		4 1

*c* Sentence not recorded.

*c* Sentence non enregistrée.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCES SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over. — Un an et plus.		Tenus de gar- der la paix.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS' ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST—INFRACTIONS AUX ACTES AYANT RAPPORT AUX MAITRES ET SERVITEURS.

Quebec, Que.....	17	17						
Richelieu, Que.....	1	1						
Algoma, Ont.....	9	9						
Brant, Ont.....	3	3						
Bruce, Ont.....	4	4						
Carleton, Ont.....	11	11						
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1						
Elgin, Ont.....	4	4						
Essex, Ont.....	6	6						
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	1						
Grey, Ont.....	9	9						
Haldimand, Ont.....	3	3						
Halton, Ont.....	1	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	5	5						
Huron, Ont.....	8	8						
Kent, Ont.....	12	11	1					
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1						
Lanark, Ont.....	2	2						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	7	7						
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2	2						
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	3						
Liucolin, Ont.....	35	35						
Middlesex, Ont.....	6	6						
Norfolk, Ont.....	3	3						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	7	7						
Ontario, Ont.....	14	14						
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2						
Perth, Ont.....	8	8						
Peterborough, Ont.....	4	4						
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	1	1						
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1	1						
Renfrew, Ont.....	12	12						
Simcoe, Ont.....	5	5						
Victoria, Ont.....	5	5						
Waterloo, Ont.....	4	4						
Welland, Ont.....	1	1						
Wellington, Ont.....	2	2						
Wentworth, Ont.....	27	25						2a
York, Ont.....	148	144						4z
Province of Manitoba.....								
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.....	395	388	1					6

MERCANTILE MARINE ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST—INFRACTIONS AUX ACTES SUR LA MARINE.

Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	9	2	4					3b
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	32		26					6b
Northumberland, N.E.....	8		8					
St. John, N.B.....	30		20					10b
Bonaventure, Que.....	5		1					4b
Montreal, Que.....	39	7	29					3b

a Withdrawn on payment of cost.  
a Cause retirée sur paiement des frais.

b Sent on board vessel.  
b Envoyés à bord du navire.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.	Pour jeunes gar- çons.	
<i>Concluded—Fin.</i> MERCANTILE MARINE ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST—INFRACTIONS AUX ACTES SUR LA MARINE.									
Quebec, Que.....	94	1	93						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	217	10	181						26
MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BREACHES OF—CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS MUNICIPALES.									
Queen's, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	16	16							
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	15	15							
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							
Charlotte, N.B.....	1	1							
Northumberland, N.B.....	5	5							
St. John, N.B.....	30	30							
Westmoreland, N.B.....	10	10							
York, N.B.....	2	2							
Ottawa, Que.....	4	4							
Quebec, Que.....	455	455							
Richelieu, Que.....	1	1							
Algoma, Ont.....	1	1							
Brant, Ont.....	50	50							
Bruce, Ont.....	12	12							
Carleton, Ont.....	171	171							
Elgin, Ont.....	6	6							
Essex, Ont.....	35	35							
Frontenac, Ont.....	26	26							
Grey, Ont.....	8	8							
Haldimand, Ont.....	15	15							
Halton, Ont.....	6	6							
Hants, Ont.....	3	3							
Hastings, Ont.....	42	42							
Huron, Ont.....	19	19							
Kent, Ont.....	54	54							
Lambton, Ont.....	20	20							
Lanark, Ont.....	10	10							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	17	17							
Lennox & Addington.....	5	5							
Lincoln, Ont.....	29	28							
Middlesex, Ont.....	91	91							
Norfolk, Ont.....	7	7							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	50	50							
Ontario, Ont.....	12	12							
Oxford, Ont.....	81	81							
Peel, Ont.....	18	18							
Perth, Ont.....	11	11							
Peterborough, Ont.....	8	8							
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	3	3							
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1	1							
Renfrew, Ont.....	6	6							
Simcoe, Ont.....	8	8							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.....	13	13							
Victoria, Ont.....	8	8							

c Dog to be destroyed.  
 c Ordre de tuer le chien.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DELINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
						Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	

Concluded—Fin. MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BREACHES OF—CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS MUNICIPALES.

Waterloo, Ont.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	325	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17a
Province of Manitoba	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	1,872	1,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES—DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.E.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthabaska, Que.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1b
Huron, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1c
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	113	102	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

a Withdrawn on payment of cost.  
a Cause retirée sur paiement des frais.

b Dog to be killed.  
b Ordre de tuer le chien.

c Sent to Hospital.  
c Envoyé à l'Hôpital.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  —  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  —  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.  —  Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			SANS OPTION.	— Under one year.			One year and over.  — Un an d'un et plus.		Tenus de gar- der la paix.
<b>RAILROAD OBSTRUCTING—OBSTRUCTION DE LA VOIE FERRÉE.</b>									
King's N.B.....	1	1							
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	1							
Grey, Ont.....	5		5						
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>						
<b>RAILWAY ACT, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX ACTES DES CHEMINS DE FER.</b>									
St. John, N.B.....	21	21							
Essex, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2							
York, Ont.....	1	1							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>							
<b>SELLING RAILWAY TICKETS UNLAWFULLY—VENTE ILLÉGALE DE BILLETS DE CHEMIN DE FER.</b>									
St. Francis, Que.....	2	2							
St. James, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	1	1							
York, Ont.....	1	1							
Province of Manitoba.....	2	2							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>							
<b>STOLEN GOODS, RECEIVING—RECEL.</b>									
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	3	3							
Grey, Ont.....	1		1						
Huron, Ont.....	1	1							
Perth, Ont.....	1							1	
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1							
York, Ont.....	2		2						
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>					<b>1</b>	
<b>Vagrancy—LOOSE, IDLE AND DISORDERLY—CONDUITE OISIVE ET DÉRÉGLÉE—Vagabondage</b>									
Queens, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	9	8						1a	
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	42	12	22					3b, 5c.	
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							

a Sent to Orphan's Home.  
a Envoyé à l'Orphélinat.

b Sent to Asylum.  
b Envoyés à l'Asile.

c Sent to Industrial School.  
c Envoyés à l'École Industrielle.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convictions.  Nombre de condam- nations.	SENTENCE.						Re- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.	
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.		Sen- tence de- ferred
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.		Pour jeunes gar- çons.
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.	2		2						
Charlotte, N.B.	1		1						
St. John, N.B.	66	23	23					1a, 5b, 12c, 2d	
Westmoreland, N.B.	4	3	1						
York, N.B.	1		1						
Arthabaska, Que	4	1	3						
Iberville, Que	6	4	2						
Montmagny, Que	1	1							
Montreal, Que	706	524	147		26		9		
Ottawa, Que	5	3	1				1		
Quebec, Que	334	331	1				2		
St. Francis, Que	1		1						
Algoma, Ont	6	3	3						
Brant, Ont	11	10	1						
Bruce, Ont	3		3						
Carleton, Ont	30	2	26	1	1				
Dufferin, Ont	11		11						
Essex, Ont	41	16	22		3				
Frontenac, Ont	48	12	29	1	2			4e	
Grey, Ont	49		46	1				2e	
Haldimand, Ont	10	2	8						
Halton, Ont	13		13						
Hastings, Ont	13		11	1	1				
Huron, Ont	20	14	6						
Kent, Ont	24	6	18						
Lambton, Ont	37	11	24		1			1f	
Lanark, Ont	19		19						
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	25	2	23						
Lennox & Addington, Ont	2	2							
Lincoln, Ont	5		4					1e	
Middlesex, Ont	84	82	2						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	11	1	10						
Ontario, Ont	27		27						
Oxford, Ont	97	90	4		2	1			
Perth, Ont	17	10	7						
Peterborough, Ont	43	5	38						
Renfrew, Ont	7	1	6						
Simcoe, Ont	18	4	14						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont	1		1						
Victoria, Ont	18	3	15						
Waterloo, Ont	15	9	6						
Welland, Ont	160		160						
Wellington, Ont	10	1	8			1			
Wentworth, Ont	1	1							
York, Ont	247	215	19		1		1	2c, 6g, 3h	

Concluded—Fin. Vagrancy—LOOSE, IDLE AND DISORDERLY—CONDUITE OISIVE ET DÉRÉGLÉE—Vagabondage.

a Sent to Asylum.      b Cautioned and let go.      c Sent to Alm House.  
 d Envoyé à l'Asile.      e Relâché avec avertissement.      f Envoyé à la maison de charité.  
 g Sent to Lunatic Asylum.      h Sent to Industrial School.      i To leave town.  
 j Envoyés à l'Asile des Aliénés.      k Envoyés à l'École Industrielle.      l Ordre de laisser la ville.  
 m Sent to New Haven.      n Detained for lunacy.  
 o Envoyés à New Haven.      p Retenus pour cause de folie.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.	Pour jeunes gar- çons	

*Concluded—Fin. Vagrancy—LOOSE, IDLE AND DISORDERLY—CONDUITE OISIVE ET DÉRÈGLEE—Vagabondage.*

Province of Manitoba.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster, B.C.—U.B.....	24	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	2,356	1,428	824	4	10	29	.....	13	48

*Vagrancy Act—KEEPING, FREQUENTING BAWDY HOUSES AND INMATES THEREOF—TENANT, HABITANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉBAUCHE—Acte relatif au vagabondage.*

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	29	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	124	23	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4a
Quebec, Que.....	36	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6b
St. Francis, Que.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.....	9	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, Ont.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	16	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	88	71	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	8c
Province de Manitoba.....	271	269	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada..	733	571	124	3	11	.....	.....	6	18

*Vagrancy Act—INDECENT EXPOSURE—EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE—Acte relatif au vagabondage.*

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	23	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Sent to reformatory school.    b Discharged on payment of cost.    c Bound to good conduct.  
 a Envoyés à l'école de réforme.    b Libérés sur paiement des frais.    c A tenir une meilleure conduite.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — ENPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
						Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	

Concluded—Fin. Vagrancy Act—INDECENT EXPOSURE—EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE—Acte relatif au vagabondage.

Quebec, Que.....	7	7						
Algoma, Ont.....	3	2	1					
Carleton, Ont.....	5	5						
Essex, Ont.....	1	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	3		3					
Kent, Ont.....	3	3						
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	3	3						
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	1	1						
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	3						
Middlesex, Ont.....	15	15						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1						
Ontario, Ont.....	3	3						
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	2						1
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.....	1	1						
York, Ont.....	6	6						
Province of Manitoba.....	6	6						
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	1	1						
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>					<b>1</b>

Vagrancy Act.—DRUNKENNESS—IVRESSE—Acte relatif aux vagabondage.

Prince, P. E. I.—I. P. E.....	16	16						
Queen's, P. E. I.—I. P. E.....	230	230						
Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	37	34	3					
Cumberland, N.S.—N.E.....	37	37						
Digby, N.S.—N.E.....	10	10						
Halifax, N.S.—N.E.....	401	350	51					
Hants, N.S.—N.E.....	49	44	4					1a
Kings, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.....	24	22	2					
Shelburne, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1						
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.E.....	30	27	3					
Carleton, N.B.....	19	19						
Charlotte, N.B.....	61	57	4					
Northumberland, N.B.....	103	83	20					
Gloucester, N.B.....	3	3						
St. John, N.B.....	931	919	3					6b, 1c, 1d,
Westmoreland, N.B.....	137	136	1					1e.
York, N.B.....	148	117	31					
Arthabaska, Que.....	1	1						
Iberville, Que.....	12	10	2					

a To leave town.      b Cautioned and let go.      c Sent on board vessel.  
 a A laisser la ville.      b Relâchés avec avertissement.      c Envoyé à bord du navire.  
 d Sent to Lunatic Asylum.      e Sent to Alm House.  
 d Envoyé à l'Asile des Aliénés.      e Envoyé à la maison de charité.



32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION		Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.			One year and over.	Tenus de gar- der la paix.	
<i>Concluded—Fin. Vagrancy Act—DRUNKENNESS—IVRESSE—Acte relatif au vagabondage.</i>									
Montreal, Que.....	1,204	1,162	42						
Ottawa, Que.....	13	11						2	
Quebec, Que.....	394	394							
Algoma, Ont.....	272	253	19						
Brant, Ont.....	68	66	2						
Bruce, Ont.....	32	32							
Carleton, Ont.....	224	224							
Dufferin, Ont.....	11	11							
Elgin, Ont.....	3	3							
Essex, Ont.....	177	175	2						
Frontenac, Ont.....	175	172	2		1				
Grey, Ont.....	41	32	9						
Haldimand, Ont.....	18	18							
Halton, Ont.....	8	7	1						
Hastings, Ont.....	71	64	7						
Huron, Ont.....	37	37							
Kent, Ont.....	167	166	1						
Lambton, Ont.....	188	123	63					1	1a
Lanark, Ont.....	37	37							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	414	414							
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	83	83							
Lincoln, Ont.....	113	89	24						
Middlesex, Ont.....	157	156	1						
Norfolk, Ont.....	14	14							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	97	89	8						
Ontario.....	18	18							
Oxford, Ont.....	92	90	1		1				
Peel, Ont.....	6	6							
Perth, Ont.....	39	39							
Peterborough, Ont.....	80	55	25						
Prince Edward, Ont.....	50	50							
Renfrew, Ont.....	64	63	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	90	83	7						
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.....	41	40	1						
Victoria, Ont.....	58	57	1						
Waterloo, Ont.....	28	26	2						
Welland, Ont.....	30	25	5						
Wellington, Ont.....	112	111	1						
Wentworth, Ont.....	20	20							
York, Ont.....	1,559	1,552	5					1	1b
Province of Manitoba.....	1,085	1,082	2						1c
Cariboo, B.O.—C.B.....	1								1d
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	234	214	20						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.....	9,877	9,481	376		2			4	14
<b>THREATENING, INSULTING, PROFANE AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE—LANGAGE MENAÇANT, INSULTANT, PROFANE ET OBSCÈNE.</b>									
Prince, P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	3	3							
Annapolis, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							
Colchester, N.S.—N.E.....	6	6							

a To leave town.      b Sent to Hospital.      c Not to take liquor for 1 year.  
 a A laissez la ville.      d Envoyé à l'Hôpital.      c Abstinence de boisson pendant 1 an.  
 d Released on bail—d Relâché sous caution.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damma- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.			
						Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	

Concluded—Fin. THREATENING, INSULTING, PROFANE AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE.  
LANGAGE MENAÇANT, INSULTANT, PROFANE ET OBSCÈNE.

Halifax, N.S.—N.E.	38	29					9	
King's, N.S.—N.E.	1						1	
Pictou, N.S.—N.E.	2	2						
Carleton, N.B.	1	1						
Charlotte, N.B.	2	2						
Gloucester, N.B.	3	3						
Northumberland, N.B.	11	9	2					
St. John, N.B.	45	44	1					
Westmoreland, N.B.	2	2						
York, N.B.	16	15	1					
Montreal, Que.	30	2					28	
Ottawa, Que.	1						1	
Quebec, Que.	38	18	4				16	
St. Francis, Que.	1	1						
Algoma, Ont.	6	6						
Brant, Ont.	20	18	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.	25	23	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.	41	41						
Dufferin, Ont.	2	2						
Elgin, Ont.	3	3						
Essex, Ont.	16	16						
Frontenac, Ont.	20	17	3					
Grey, Ont.	15	10					5	
Haldimand, Ont.	14	14						
Halton, Ont.	3	2	1					
Hastings, Ont.	10	10						
Huron, Ont.	27	21	1				5	
Kent, Ont.	61	55					5	1a
Lambton, Ont.	14	14						
Lanark, Ont.	11	11						
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	45	45						
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	24	24						
Lincoln, Ont.	12	12						
Middlesex, Ont.	53	53						
Norfolk, Ont.	12	12						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	28	26	2					
Ontario, Ont.	13	11					2	
Oxford, Ont.	30	29					1	
Peel, Ont.	4	4						
Perth, Ont.	11	10						1b
Peterborough, Ont.	24	21					3	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	13	13						
Renfrew, Ont.	20	20						
Simcoe, Ont.	21	19					1	1a
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.	37	37						
Victoria, Ont.	21	19	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.	14	13	1					
Welland, Ont.	6	6						
Wellington, Ont.	10	7					3	
Wentworth, Ont.	20	20						

a Discharged on payment of cost.  
a Libérés sur paiement des frais.

b To leave town.  
b A laisser la ville.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.  
 TABLE III. CHAP. 32—SUMMARY TRIAL BY CONSENT. CHAP. 33-34—JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE. A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convic- tions. — Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.							RE- MARKS. — REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred		
		With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile.				
						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.	

*Concluded.—Fin.* THREATENING, INSULTING, PROFANE AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE.  
 LANGAGE MENAÇANT, INSULTANT, PROFANE ET OBSCÈNE.

York, Ont.....	126	59	1				61	1	4a
Province of Manitoba.....	17	14					3		
New Westminster, B.C.—C.B.....	1	1							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>20</b>				<b>147</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES' ACT, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES  
 POIDS ET MESURES.

Montreal, Que.....	1	1							
Carleton, Ont.....	4	4							
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1							
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1	1							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>							

FISHERY ACT, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES PÊCHERIES.

Cumberland, N.S.—N.E.....	1	1							
Bonaventure, Que.....	2	2							
Montreal, Que.....	1	1							
St. Francis, Que.....	2	2							
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	2	2							
Kent, Ont.....	1	1							
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.....	8	8							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	5	5							
Ontario, Ont.....	4	4							
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3							
Renfrew, Ont.....	4	4							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>							

REVENUE LAWS, OFFENCES AGAINST—DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.

Montreal, Que.....	1	1							
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
York, Ont.....	2	2							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>							

MEDICAL ACTS, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS AUX ACTES DES MÉDECINS.

Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	2	2							
<b>Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>							

a Discharged on payment of cost.  
 a Libérés sur paiement des frais.

32-33 VIC., CHAP. 31—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III. CHAP. 32—PROCÈS SOMMAIRES DE CONSENTEMENT. CHAP. 33-34—AYANT RAPPORT AUX JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of convictions.  Nombre de con- damna- tions.	SENTENCE.						RE- MARKS.  REMAR- QUES.
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		REFORMATO- RIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace.	Sen- tence de- ferred	
		With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Mer- cer.	Juve- nile. — Pour jeunes gar- çons.			
						Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	

PHARMACY ACT, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES PHARMACIENS.

Lambton, Ont.....	1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1						
Welland, Ont.....	1	1						
York, Ont.....	12	12						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	15	15						

LOTTERY ACT, BREACHES OF—INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES LOTTERIES.

Kent, Ont.....	2	2						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1						
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1						
Wellington, Ont.....	3	3						
York, Ont.....	1	1						
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	8	8						

INSANITY—ALIÉNATION MENTALE.

St. John, N.B.....	4							
St. Francis, Que.....	1							
Algoma, Ont.....	1							
Dufferin, Ont.....	1							
Essex, Ont.....	3							
Huron, Ont.....	4							
Kent, Ont.....	2							
Lambton, Ont.....	2							
Lennox & Addington.....	2							
Lincoln, Ont.....	3							
Oxford, Ont.....	4							
Peterborough, Ont.....	5							
Simcoe, Ont.....	1							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, Ont.....	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	1							
Waterloo, Ont.....	1							
York, Ont.....	2							
Province of Manitoba.....	16							
Totals of Canada—Tot. du Canada.	51							

HORSE STEALING—VOL DE CHEVAUX.

Brant, Ont.....	1							1a
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MINOR CHILDREN WITPOUT PROPER GUARDIANSHIP—ENFANTS SANS MOYENS D'EXISTENCE.

Montreal, Que.....	131							131b
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a Four years in Penitentiary.  
a Quatre ans de Pénitencier.

b Sent to Industrial School.  
b Envoyés à l'Ecole Industrielle.



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## TABLE IV.

TOTALS OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34  
AND TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR EACH PROVINCE  
AND CANADA.

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## TABLEAU IV.

TOTAUX DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES, 32-33 VIC., CHAPITRES  
31, 32, 33, 34 ET NOMBRE TOTAL DES OFFENSES POUR CHAQUE  
PROVINCE ET LE CANADA.

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32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.  
TABLE IV.—TOTALS OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, FOR EACH PROVINCE AND CANADA.

OFFENCES.	Number of convictions. — Nombre de condamnations.	SENTENCE.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES. *
		COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			REFORMATORIES. PRISONS DE RÉFORME.		Bound to keep the peace. — Tenus de garder la paix.	Sentence deferred — Sentence remise.	
		With option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		Mercer.	Juvenile. — Pour jeunes garçons.			
			Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.					
Assaults aggravated.....	97	69	26	1			1		
“ on females.....	24	16	7				1		
“ on, and obstr't'g peace officer	268	244	19	3				2	
“ common.....	3,393	3,128	198			6	56	2	3
Disorderly conduct, breach of the peace	1,254	1,181	37			1	31	4	
Cruelty to animals.....	120	119						1	
Desert'g or neglect'g to support family	13	1	2					3	7
Disturb'g religious and other meetings	153	153							
Emb-zzlem't, fraud and false pretences	53	34	12		1			6	
Exercis'g various call'gs with't licence	237	237							
Fire arms, pointing and carrying.....	148	126	10				6		6
Game laws, breaches of.....	48	48							
Gambling acts, offences against.....	130	129							1
Health, nuisance detrimental to.....	37	35							2
Health by-laws, breaches of.....	93	93							
Highways, offences relating to.....	29	29							
Larceny.....	902	128	659	19	9	39		21	27
Larceny of timber, trees, fruits, &c....	55	55							
Selling liquor without licence.....	82	78	4						
Bar-room open during prohibited hours	132	132							
Other breaches of Liquor laws.....	1,642	1,595	46						1
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	55	53	2						
Malicious injury to property.....	246	231	9	1			1	2	2
Other wilful damage and trespass.....	821	786	26			4		4	1
Masters and Servants' Act, offences									
against.....	395	388	1						6
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences ag'st	217	10	181						26
Municipal by-laws, breaches of.....	1,872	1,854							18
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	113	102	8					1	2
Railroad, obstructing.....	9	4	5						
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	25	25							
Selling railway tickets nllawfully....	6	6							
Stolen goods, receiving.....	9	5	3					1	
Vagrancy, loose, idle and disorderly..	2,356	1,428	824	4	10	29		13	48
Keeping, frequenting bawdy house and									
inmates thereof.....	733	571	124	3	11			6	18
Indecent exposure.....	94	85	8					1	
Drunkenness.....	9,877	9,481	376		2			4	14
Threatening, insulting, profane and									
obcene language.....	1,051	876	20				147	1	7
Weights and Measures Act, breaches of	7	7							
Fishery Act, breaches of.....	35	35							
Revenue laws, offences against.....	4	4							
Medical Act, breaches of.....	4	4							
Pharmacy Act, breaches of.....	15	15							
Lottery Act, breaches of.....	8	8							
Insanity.....	51								51
Horse stealing.....	1								1
Minor children without proper guar-									
dianship.....	131								131
Totals of Canada } Totaux du Canada }	27,045	23,608	2,607	31	33	79	243	72	373

\* The numbers here represent the totals of the preceding Table III.

32-33 VIO., CHAPITRES 31, 32, 33, 34.

TABLEAU IV.—RÉCAPITULATION DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES, POUR CHAQUE PROVINCE ET LE CANADA.

Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.	Grand Totals of Canada.	OFFENSES.
Ile du Prince Édouard.	Nouvelle-Écosse.	Nouveau-Brunswick.	Québec.			Colombie-Britannique.	Les Territoires.	Grands Totaux du Canada.	
1	1	4	35	56		2		97	Voies de fait graves.
3	35	39	105	72	9	5		24	“ sur femmes.
33	215	279	604	2,121	114	22		268	“ et opposer un officier de p.
10	75	70	199	845	52	3		3,393	“ simples.
	1	19	20	77	2	1		1,254	Conduite désordonnée, rupt. de la paix.
	5			8				120	Cruauté envers les animaux.
	17	3	6	125	2			13	Désert'n ou néglig'ce de pourv. à sa fam.
		1	18	28	6			153	Perturbation de réunions relig. et autres
	6	5	152	55	19			53	Détournem., fraude et faux prétextes.
3	9	6	27	84	19			237	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
		2	10	31	5			148	Port d'armes à feu et menaces de tirer.
	5	1	4	55	60	5		48	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
2			16	16	3			130	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
	2	14		39	38			37	Obstructions contraires à la santé.
	6	2	10	11				93	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
3	110	47	33	673	16	20		29	Offenses ayant rapport aux ch. publics.
	18	6	1	30				902	Larcin.
			70			12		55	Vol de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
			118	13				82	Rente de boissons sans licence.
	124	183	122	986	53	124		132	Ouv. de buvettes dur. les hrs. défendues.
	7			46	2			1,642	Autres infract. aux règlem. des liq. f.
	15	30	4	179	18			55	Profanation du dimanche.
15	21	11	123	639	4	8		246	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
			18	229	148			821	Autres domm. volontaires et empiètem.
								395	Infractions aux actes ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
9	32	38	138					217	Infractions aux actes sur la marine.
16	17	48	460	1,270	53	8		1,872	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
	17	6	11	77		2		113	Divers petits délits.
		2		7				9	Obstruction de la voie ferrée.
		21		4				25	Infractions aux actes des chem. de fer.
			2	2	2			6	Vente illégale de billets de ch. de fer.
	3			6				9	Recel.
9	45	72	1,057	1,123	41	9		2,356	Vagabondage, cond. oisive et déréglée.
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de débauche.
	31	15	166	250	271			733	Exposition indécente.
	3		30	54	6	1		94	Ivresse.
246	591	1,402	1,624	4,694	1,085	235		9,877	Langage menaçant, insultant, profane et obscène.
3	48	80	70	832	17	1		1,051	7 Infractions à l'acte des poids et mesures.
									35 Infractions à l'acte des pêcheries.
	1			29					4 Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				3					4 Infractions aux actes des médecins.
				4					15 Infractions à l'acte des pharmaciens.
				15					8 Infractions à l'acte des lotteries.
				8					51 Aliénation mentale.
				33	13				1 Vol de chevaux.
				1					
			131					131	Enfants sans moyens d'existence.
487	1,383	2,409	5,402	14,848	2,058	458		27,045	{ Tot. for each province and Canada.
									{ Tot. p. chaq. province et du Canada.





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**TABLE V.**

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH OFFENCE  
CHARGED.

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**TABLEAU V.**

INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE OFFENCE  
IMPUTÉE.

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TABLE V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH OFFENCE CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.		Québec.		Nova Scotia. Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. Nouveau-Brunswick.	
	Population. 1884—2,022,798		Population. 1884—1,412,225		Population. 1884—458,440		Population. 1884—332,493	
	Number of offences charged	Number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	Nombre de personnes indiquées.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées	Nombre de personnes indiquées.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Murder, attempts at and manslaughter .....	35	57,794	9	156,914	4	114,610	5	66,499
Rape and other offences against females .....	59	34,285	26	54,316	3	152,813	4	83,123
Other offences against the person .....	391	5,173	197	7,169	11	41,676	11	30,226
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shopbreaking .....	197	10,268	111	12,723	12	38,203	4	83,123
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing .....	27	74,918	18	78,457				
Other offences against property .....	1,647	1,228	659	2,142	21	21,830	38	8,749
Other felonies and misdemeanors .....	143	14,145	71	19,890	3	152,813	2	166,247
Other minor offences .....	297	6,811	80	17,653			1	332,493
Totals .....	2,796	723	1,171	1,206	54	8,490	65	5,115

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

Assault on females .....	12	168,566	10	141,222	1	458,440		
Various offences against the person .....	2,257	896	744	1,898	255	1,798	322	1,032
Various offences against property .....	917	2,207	56	25,218	146	3,140	84	3,958
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences .....	6,968	290	2,968	476	390	1,175	601	553
Drunkenness .....	4,694	431	1,624	869	591	776	1,402	238
Totals .....	14,848	136	5,402	261	1,383	331	2,409	138
Grand Totals .....	17,644	115	6,573	214	1,437	319	2,474	134

TABLEAU V.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE OFFENSE IMPUTÉE.

Prince Edward Island. — Ile du Prince-Edouard.		Manitoba.		British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique.		The Territories — Les Territoires		Canada.		OFFENSES.
Population. 1884—113,699		Population. 1884—104,288		Population. 1884—75,253		Population. 1884—64,015		Population. 1884—4,583,211		
Number of offences charged.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	

## DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

				4	18,813	4	16,004	61	75,135	Meurtre et homicide non prémédité.
				1	75,253	3	21,338	96	47,742	Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.
39	2,915	15	6,952	13	5,788	4	16,004	681	6,730	Outrages divers contre la personne.
5	22,739	8	13,036	4	18,813	1	64,015	342	13,401	Vol avec violence et effraction, bris de maison et magasin.
		1	104,288	2	37,626	2	32,007	50	91,664	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.
25	4,548	131	796	7	10,750	35	1,819	2,563	1,788	Offenses diverses contre la propriété.
1	113,699	2	52,144	1	75,253	1	64,015	224	20,461	Crimes et délits non spécifiés.
		1	104,288	1	75,253	3	21,338	383	11,966	Divers aut. p. délits.
70	1,624	158	660	33	2,280	53	1,208	4,400	1,042	Totaux.

## CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES, 32-33 VIC., CHAPITRES 31, 32, 33, 34.

1	113,699							24	190,967	Voies de fait sur femmes.
41	2,773	123	848	29	2,595			3,771	1,215	Outrages divers contre la personne.
3	37,899	40	2,697	20	3,762			1,266	3,620	Offenses diverses contre la propriété.
196	580	810	129	174	432			12,107	378	Contraventions aux lois municipales et div. aut. p. délits.
246	462	1,085	96	235	320			9,877	461	Ivresse.
487	233	2,058	50	458	164			27,045	169	Totaux.
557	204	2,216	47	491	153	53	1,208	31,445	146	Grands Totaux.



TABLE VI.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

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TABLEAU VI.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

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**TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1884, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.**

(Province of Ontario.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		ntence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Murder .....	Life...	June 8, '75	Apl. 5, '84	{ Death sent'ce previously commut'd Commutated to a term of 12 years.....	29		Assizes, Brantford.
do .....	" .....	Dec. 22, '70	" 27, '84		33		" Goderich.
Manslaughter.....	" .....	May 10, '75	June 23, '84				
Rape .....	10 yrs	Oct. 26, '77	Mar. 20, '84	Death sentence previously commuted.	42		" Brantford.
" .....	Death	Mar. 18, '74	Apl. 19, '84		28		" Toronto.
" .....	Life...	Mar. 29, '78	Apl. 26, '84		35		" Guelph.
" .....	" .....	May 15, '72	" 20, '84		33		" Cobourg.
Bigamy .....	3 yrs.	Apl. 28, '82	Nov. 15, '83	When he shall have served two years...	76		" Guelph.
" .....	" .....				31		" Ottawa.
Burglary .....	5 "	July 13, '80	Dec. 17, '83		29		" Waterloo.
Larceny .....	7 "	Apl. 20, '80	Mar. 19, '84		30		" Owen Sound.
" .....	3 "	Oct. 13, '82	May 20, '84		44		" St. Thomas.
" .....	7 "	" 2, '79	June 30, '84		40		" Hamilton.
" .....	3 "	Apl. 24, '82	July 21, '84		21		Police, Owen Sound.
Stealing letters .....	3 "	Oct. 5, '81	Oct. 5, '83		21		" Hamilton.
Post Office robbery....	6 "	Sep. 19, '82	Aug 28, '84		22		" Toronto.
Arson .....	4 "	Mar. 11, '82	Oct. 8, '83	To be discharged 2nd April, 1884.....	17		Q.B., Montreal.
" .....	7 "	Apl. 2, '79	Mar. 3, '81		34		Assizes, Barrie.
" .....	7 "	May 3, '81	July 31, '84		23		" Owen Sound.
Forgery .....	4 "	Oct. 26, '80	Dec. 21, '83		43		" Co. Simcoe.
Receiv'g stolen goods	5 "	June 15, '82	" 22, '83		16		Co. Court, Woodstock.
Maiming horse.....	7 "	" 28, '80	May 20, '84	When he has served 5 yrs with remission	42		Assizes, Pembroke.....
" .....	" .....						

(Province of Ontario.)

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.

Wounding with intent	3 yrs.	Sep. 27, '82	May 3, '84	17		Co. Court, Stratford.
Burglary .....	7 "	" 23, '81	Dec. 11, '83	17		" Toronto.
Larceny and house-breaking .....	5 "	Feb. 28, '82	June 11, '84	17		Police, Ottawa.
" .....	5 "	May 26, '81	" 30, '84	16		" St. Catherine.
House-breaking .....	5 "	Dec. 20, '80	May 16, '84	19		Sessions, Brockville.
" .....	4 1/2 "	" 20, '80	" "	18		" "
" .....	3 "	May 3, '83	June 16, '84	18		" "
Larceny and shop-breaking .....	* .....	Feb. 20, '82	Dec. 8, '83	17		" Brockville.
" .....	" .....	Aug 22, '81	" 17, '83	19		" Gait.
" .....	5 yrs.	Nov. 13, '83	Mar. 18, '84	10		" Sarnia.
Larceny .....	4 "	June 14, '81	Oct. 8, '83	13		" Berlin.
" .....	* .....	Jan. 28, '81	" 18, '83	17		Police, Windsor.
" .....	2 yrs.	July 26, '82	Nov. 9, '82	12		" Ingersoll.
" .....	* .....	Feb. 20, '82	" "	14		" Guelph.
" .....	5 yrs.	July 5, '80	Dec. 20, '83	15		Co. Court, Walkerton.
" .....	5 "	Nov. 29, '80	Mar. 18, '84	13		Police, Stratford.
" .....	3 1/2 "	Apl. 19, '82	" "	17		" Toronto.
" .....	3 "	Jan. 25, '82	May 1, '84	17		" Tilsonburg.
" .....	5 "	Oct. 8, '81	" 16, '84	15		Sessions, Brockville.
" .....	† .....	Jan. 27, '82	" 16, '84	14		Co. Court, Berlin.
" .....	5 yrs.	June 8, '81	Aug 9, '84	15		Police, Ottawa.
Vagrancy.....	4 1/2 "	Oct. 30, '81	July 31, '84	16		" St. Catherines.

\* Sentence not to exceed five years.  
† Period of Sentence indefinite.

**TABEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1884, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province d'Ontario.)

**PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.**

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Meurtre.....	A vie.	8 juin '75	5 avril '84	{ La sent. de mort ayant été antér. commuée.	29	...	Assises, Brantford.
"	"	22 déc. '70	27 avril '84		33	...	" Goderich.
Homicide non prém..	"	10 mai '75	23 juin '84	Commuée à un terme de 12 ans.....	42	...	" Brantford.
Viol.....	10 ans	26 oct. '77	20 mars '84	La sent. de m. ayant été ant. commuée	28	...	" Toronto.
"	Mort..	18 mars '74	19 avril '84		35	...	" Guelph.
"	A vie.	29 mars '78	26 avril '84	.....	33	...	" Cobourg.
"	"	15 mai '72	20 avril '84	.....	76	...	" Guelph.
Bigamie.....	3 ans	28 avril '82	15 nov. '83	A être libéré 2 ans après la sentence.	31	...	" Ottawa.
Vol de nuit avec eff..	5 "	13 juill. '80	17 déc. '83	.....	29	...	" Waterloo.
Larcin.....	7 "	20 avril '80	19 mars '84	.....	30	...	" Owen Sound.
"	3 "	13 oct. '82	20 mai '84	.....	44	...	" St. Thomas.
"	7 "	2 oct. '79	30 juin '84	.....	40	...	" Hamilton.
"	3 "	24 avril '82	21 juill. '84	.....	21	...	Police, Owen Sound.
Vol de lettres.....	3 "	5 oct. '81	5 oct. '83	.....	21	...	" Hamilton.
" chargées.	6 "	19 sept. '82	28 août '84	.....	22	...	" Toronto.
Incendie.....	4 "	11 mars '82	8 oct. '83	.....	17	...	" B.R., Montréal.
"	7 "	2 avril '79	3 mars '84	A être libéré le 2 avril 1884.....	34	...	Assises, Barrie.
"	4 "	3 mai '81	31 juill. '84	.....	23	...	" Owen Sound.
Faux.....	7 "	26 oct. '80	21 déc. '83	.....	43	...	" Comté Simcoe.
Recel.....	5 "	15 juin '82	22 déc. '83	.....	16	...	Comté, Woodstock.
Estropier un cheval..	7 "	28 juin '80	20 mai '84	A être libéré 5 ans après la sentence.	42	...	Assises, Pembroke.

(Province d'Ontario.)

**ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME PROVINCIALE—PENETANGUISHENE.**

Bless. avec intention...	3 ans	27 sept. '82	3 mai '84	.....	17	...	Comté, Stratford.
Vol de nuit avec eff..	7 "	23 sept. '81	11 déc. '83	.....	17	...	" Toronto.
Larcin et bris de mai- son.....	5 "	28 fév. '82	11 juin '84	.....	17	...	Police, Ottawa.
"	5 "	26 mai '81	30 juin '84	.....	16	...	" Ste. Catherine.
Bris de maison.....	5 "	20 déc. '80	16 mai '84	.....	19	...	Sessions, Brockville.
"	4 1/2 "	20 déc. '80	16 mai '84	.....	18	...	" "
"	3 "	3 mai '83	16 juin '84	.....	15	...	Comté, Toronto.
Larcin et bris de ma- gasin.....	* .....	20 fév. '82	8 déc. '83	.....	17	...	" Brockville.
"	† .....	22 août '81	17 déc. '83	.....	19	...	" Galt.
"	"	15 nov. '83	18 mars '84	.....	10	...	" Sarnia.
Larcin.....	4 "	14 juin '81	8 oct. '83	.....	13	...	" Berlin.
"	* .....	28 janv. '81	18 oct. '83	.....	17	...	Police, Windsor.
"	2 ans	26 juill. '82	9 nov. '83	.....	12	...	" Ingersoll.
"	"	20 fév. '81	.....	.....	14	...	" Guelph.
"	5 ans	5 juill. '80	20 déc. '83	.....	15	...	Comté, Walkerton.
"	"	29 nov. '80	18 mars '84	.....	13	...	Police, Stratford.
"	3 1/2 "	19 avril '82	18 mars '84	.....	17	...	" Toronto.
"	3 "	25 janv. '82	1 mai '84	.....	17	...	" Tilsonburg.
"	5 "	8 oct. '81	16 mai '84	.....	15	...	Sessions, Brockville.
"	† .....	27 janv. '82	16 mai '84	.....	14	...	Comté, Berlin.
"	5 ans	8 juin '81	9 août '84	.....	15	...	Police, Ottawa.
Vagabondage.....	4 1/2 "	30 oct. '81	31 juill. '84	.....	16	...	" Ste. Catherine.

\* Sentence ne devant pas durer plus de 5 ans.  
† Période de sentence indéfinie.



TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1884, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.)

MERCER REFORMATORY—TORONTO.

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 Commua- tion.		M	F	
Larceny .....	1 yr. & 11 mos	Apr. 28, '83	Dec. 21, '83	.....	.....	48	Co. C't, Leeds & Grenv.
Inmate of house of ill- fame .....	1 1/2 yr.	Sep. 21, '82	Nov. 24, '83	.....	.....	24	Police, Ottawa.
Frequenting " " .....	6 mos	Apr. 26, '84	June 27, '84	.....	.....	21	" Toronto.

(Province of Ontario.)

CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.

Stabbing and wound'g .....	2 yrs	July 20, '82	Nov. 9, '83	.....	.....	22	Police, Ottawa.
Larceny .....	23 mos	Apr. 18, '83	Apr. 19, '84	.....	.....	19	Co C't, Berlin, Waterloo
" .....	3 "	July 7, '84	Aug 20, '84	.....	.....	26	Police, Toronto.
Stealing .....	3 "	Apr. 3, '84	" 6, '84	.....	.....	20	" Hamilton.
Keep'g disorderly h'se .....	6 "	Apr. 28, '84	July 31, '84	.....	.....	.....	" "

(Province of Ontario.)

COMMON JAILS.

House breaking .....	3 mos	Mar. 18, '84	Mar. 30, '84	On further consider- ation to be released after 1 mo. imp't...	.....	14	Police, Ottawa. " Montreal.
Assault .....	3 "	May 29, '84	June 18, '84	.....	.....	.....	" Ottawa.
Larceny .....	3 "	Mar. 18, '84	May 20, '84	When he has served 2 months.	.....	16	" Assizes, Algoma.
Larceny and bringing stol'n g'ds into Can. .....	12 "	May 29, '84	July 15, '84	.....	.....	28	" "
Unlawfully distilling .....	1 mo. & \$100	Mar. 19, '84	Apr. 18, '84	Fine remitted .....	.....	38	Police Magis., Hamilton.
" .....	1 mo. & \$100	" 19, '84	" "	.....	.....	38	" Hamilton.
Making a still .....	2 mos & \$100	" 20, '84	May 25, '84	Fine remitted .....	.....	30	" Toronto.
Drunkenn's & vagr'cy .....	6 mos	Feb. 22, '84	July 31, '84	.....	.....	47	" London.

(Province of Quebec.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Wound'g with intent .....	5 yrs.	Oct. 30, '79	Jan. 7, '84	.....	.....	33	Queen's Bench, Montreal.
" .....	5 "	" 30, '83	Jan. 20, '84	.....	.....	26	" Rimouski
" .....	5 "	" 30, '80	May 16, '84	.....	.....	32	" "
" .....	5 "	Apr. 30, '81	June 24, '84	.....	.....	24	" Montreal.
Shooting with intent .....	5 "	June 15, '83	July 31, '84	.....	.....	63	" "
Receiv'g stolen goods and breaking peni- tentiary .....	2 "	" 12, '82	Nov. 21, '83	.....	.....	28	" "
Break'g in and steal'g .....	1 1/2 "	" 12, '82	" 21, '83	.....	.....	25	" "
Robbery .....	7 "	Sep. 27, '83	Aug 26, '84	.....	.....	24	" "
Larceny .....	4 "	Oct. 18, '81	Oct 13, '83	.....	.....	38	Sess. of Peace, Quebec.
" .....	3 "	" 21, '81	Nov. 9, '83	.....	.....	10	Q.B., Beauce.
" .....	3 "	Apr. 13, '83	Jan 15, '84	.....	.....	15	Police, Montreal.
" .....	2 "	Nov. 22, '82	" 30, '84	.....	.....	36	Q.B., "
" .....	3 "	" 20, '82	Mar. 28, '84	Committed to 2 years and 6 months .....	.....	36	Sessions, Sherbrooke.
" .....	2 "	Dec. 30, '82	May 25, '84	.....	.....	36	" Montreal.
" .....	3 "	Nov. 20, '82	June 23, '84	Committed to 2 yrs...	.....	37	Sess. of P., Sherbrooke.
" .....	6 "	" 16, '82	Aug 20, '84	.....	.....	40	Special Sessions, Sorel.
Receiv'g stolen goods .....	5 "	Mar. 11, '81	Feb. 11, '84	.....	.....	40	Q.B., Bedford.
" .....	5 "	Oct. 30, '80	May 16, '84	.....	.....	53	Q.B., Rimouski.
Stealing Post letters .....	5 "	Aug 14, '82	Mar. 28, '84	When he has served 2 full years. ....	.....	22	Sessions, Quebec.
" a gelding .....	4 "	Feb. 16, '84	May 16, '84	.....	.....	21	Special Sess., Montreal.
" .....	4 "	" "	" "	.....	.....	22	" "
Theft .....	4 "	July 22, '81	June 23, '84	Reduced to 3 years and 6 months .....	.....	29	Sess. of Peace, "
Arson .....	3 "	June 5, '82	Mar. 28, '84	.....	.....	24	Q.B., Chicoutimi.
Forgery .....	4 "	Apr. 30, '81	Aug 20, '84	.....	.....	24	Q.B., Montreal.
Burglary .....	5 "	July 6, '82	May 1, '84	.....	.....	28	Police, Montreal.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1884, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCEUR—TORONTO.							
CRIME.	San- 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	
Larcin.....	1 an et 11 m's	28 avril '83	21 déc. '83	.....	.....	48	Comté, Leeds et Grenv.
Habitant une maison de débauche.....	1½ an	21 sept. '82	24 nov. '83	.....	.....	24	Police, Ottawa.
Fréquentant "	6 m's	26 avril '84	27 juin '84	.....	.....	21	" Toronto.
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.							
Bless. avec intention.	2 ans	20 juill. '82	9 nov. '83	.....	.....	22	Police, Ottawa.
Larcin.....	23 m's	18 avril '83	19 avril '84	.....	.....	19	Comté, Berlin, Waterloo.
"	3 "	7 juill. '84	20 août '84	.....	.....	26	Police, Toronto.
Vol.....	3 "	3 avril '84	6 août '84	.....	.....	20	" Hamilton.
Ten. une mais. de dés.	6 "	28 avril '84	31 juill. '84	.....	.....	21	" "
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
Bris de maison.....	3 m's	18 mars '84	30 mars '84	Sur plus ample con- sidération à être re- lâché après 1 mois.	.....	14	Police, Ottawa. " Montréal.
Voies de fait.....	3 "	29 mai '84	18 juin '84	.....	.....	14	" "
Larcin.....	3 "	18 mars '84	20 mai '84	A être libéré 2 mois après la sentence.	.....	16	" Ottawa.
Larcin et effets volés apportés au Canada	12 "	29 mai '84	15 juill. '84	.....	.....	28	Assises, Algoma.
Distillation illégale...	1 m. et \$100.	19 mars '84	18 avril '84	Amende remise.....	.....	38	Magis. de pol., Hamilton.
"	1 m et \$100.	19 mars '84	18 avril '84	.....	.....	38	Police, Hamilton.
Conf. d'un alambic.....	2 m. et \$100.	20 mars '84	25 mai '84	Amende remise.....	.....	30	" Toronto.
Ivrognerie et vagab...	6 m's	22 fév. '84	31 juill. '84	.....	.....	47	" London.
(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Bless. avec intention.	5 ans	30 oct. '79	7 janv. '84	.....	.....	33	B. R., Montréal.
"	5 "	30 oct. '83	20 janv. '84	.....	.....	26	" Rimouski.
"	5 "	30 oct. '80	16 mai '84	.....	.....	32	" "
"	5 "	30 avril '81	24 juin '84	.....	.....	24	" Montréal.
"	5 "	15 juin '83	31 juill. '84	.....	.....	63	" "
Recel et.....	2 "	12 juin '82	21 nov. '83	.....	.....	28	" "
Bris de pénitencier...	1½ "	12 juin '82	21 nov. '83	.....	.....	28	" "
Vol avec effraction.....	7 "	27 sept. '83	26 août '84	.....	.....	24	" "
Vol.....	4 "	18 oct. '81	13 oct. '83	.....	.....	34	Sess. de la p., Québec.
Larcin.....	3 "	24 oct. '81	9 nov. '83	.....	.....	40	S. R., Beauce.
"	3 "	13 avril '83	15 janv. '84	.....	.....	15	Police, Montréal.
"	2 "	22 nov. '82	30 janv. '84	.....	.....	36	B. R., "
"	3 "	20 nov. '82	28 mars '84	Commue à 2 ans et 6 mois.....	.....	36	Sess. de p., Sherbrooke.
"	2 "	30 déc. '82	25 mai '84	.....	.....	36	" Montréal.
"	3 "	20 nov. '82	23 juin '84	Commue à 2 ans.....	.....	37	" Sherbrooke.
"	6 "	16 nov. '82	20 août '84	.....	.....	40	Sess. spéciales, Sorel.
Recel.....	5 "	11 mars '81	11 fév. '84	.....	.....	40	B. R., Bedford.
"	5 "	30 oct. '80	16 mai '84	.....	.....	33	B. R., Rimouski.
Vol de lettres.....	5 "	14 août '82	28 mars '84	Quand il aura servi 2 ans.....	.....	22	Sessions, Québec.
"	4 "	16 fév. '84	16 mai '84	.....	.....	21	Sess. spéc., Montréal.
"	4 "	16 fév. '84	16 mai '84	.....	.....	22	" "
"	4 "	22 juill. '81	23 juin '84	Réduit à 3 ans et 6 mois.....	.....	29	Sess. de la p., Montréal.
Incendie.....	3 "	5 juin '82	28 mars '84	.....	.....	24	B. R., Chicoutimi.
Faux.....	4 "	30 avril '81	20 août '84	.....	.....	24	B. R., Montréal.
Vol de nuit avec eff...	5 "	6 juill. '82	1 mai '84	.....	.....	28	Police, Montréal.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1884, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Quebec.)						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	
Rape .....	1 yr.	Oct. 13, '83	Apr. 15, '84		28		Q.B., Sherbrooke.
Assault .....	.....	Feb. 7, '84	" 2, '84	When he shall have served two months and paid fine.....	19		Recorder, Montreal.
Stealing two oxen.....	8 mos	Oct. 24, '83	Feb. 22, '84		32		Supreme Court, Beauce.
Larceny as a servant.....	23 mos	Nov. 25, '82	May 7, '84		17		Spec. Sess., Montreal.
Receiv'g stolen money.....	18 "	Nov. —, '82	Dec. 15, '83		33		Q.B., Montreal.
Arson.....	6 "	Dec. 14, '83	Mar. 12, '84		48		Q.B., Aylmer.
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	6 "	Jan. 25, '84	Jun. 11, '84		33		Police, Montreal.
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	.....	Mar. 15, '83	Jan. 20, '84		31		Recorder, Montreal.

(Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.)				PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.			
Manslaughter.....	7 yrs.	Sep. 19, '79	June 24, '84		51		Assizes, Newcastle, N.B.
Breaking into shop and stealing .....	4 "	" 24, '81	Nov. 23, '83		22		Co. Court, Pictou.
Larceny .....	.....	June 10, '82	Oct. 5, '83		22		Not given.
" .....	3 yrs	Mar. 27, '84	May 1, '84	Reduced to 2 years..	18		Circuit, St. John, N.B.
Stealing money.....	4 "	Oct. 6, '82	June 30, '84		25		Assizes, Truro, N.S.
Forgery .....	7 "	Aug 22, '79	Mar. 13, '84		26		Supreme Court, P.E.I.
" .....	7 "	" 22, '79	" "		27		" "

(Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.)				COMMON JAILS.			
Assault.....	13 mos	July 6, '83	Nov. 6, '83		35		Co. Court, Sydney.
Unlawfully entering a house. ....	1 yr.	Oct. 3, '83	Mar. 3, '84		21		Mr. Justice Rigby.
Cutting fire alarm wire .....	9 mos	Dec. 17, '83	May 22, '84		28		Assizes, City St. John.
Breach of Scott Act... ..	1 mo.	.....	Apr. 13, '84		.....		Stip. Mag., Charlottetown.
" " .....	§ .....	Sep. 2, '84	Sep. 12, '84		30		Justice of P <sup>o</sup> ce, Kings Co.
" " .....	.....	.....	.....		30		Not given.

(Province of Manitoba.)				PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.			
Horse stealing.....	2 yrs.	Oct. 9, '82	Mar. 13, '84		21		Col. Richardson, Qu'Appelle.
" " .....	5 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
" " .....	5 "	" " " "	" " " "		19		" " " "
" " .....	5 "	" " " "	" " " "		24		" " " "
" " .....	5 "	" " " "	" " " "		36		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		31		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		37		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		26		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		18		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		28		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
" " .....	2 "	" " " "	" " " "		21		" " " "
Uttering forged note..	3 "	Mar. 14, '81	Oct. 8, '83		24		" " " "

\* 3 months and \$25 or 3 months more.  
 † 6 months and \$100 or 6 months more.  
 § \$50 or 1 month.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1884, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DU		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordée.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Viol .....	1 an.	13 oct. '83	15 avril '84	Après avoir servi 2 mois et payer l'a- mendé .....	28		B.R., Sherbrooke.
Voies de fait.....	† .....	7 fév. '84	2 avril '84		19		Recorder, Montréal.
Vol de détail.....	8 m's	24 oct. '83	22 fév. '84		32		Suprême, Beauce.
Larcin comme serv.....	23 "	25 nov. '82	7 mai '84		17		Sess. spéc., Montréal.
Recel d'argent volés.....	18 "	— nov. '82	15 déc. '83		23		B.R., Montréal.
Incendie .....	6 "	14 déc. '83	12 mars '84		48		B.R., Aylmer.
Conduite oisive et dé- règlée .....	6 "	25 janv. '84	11 juin '84		33		Police, Montréal.
Tenant une maison de débauche .....	† .....	15 mars '83	20 janv. '84		31		Recorder, Montréal.

(Nouv.-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick et  
Ile du Prince-Edouard.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER.

Homicide non prém.....	7 ans	19 sept. '79	24 juin '84		51		Assises, Newcastle, N.B.
Bris de magasin et vol .....	4 "	24 sept. '81	28 nov. '83		22		Comté, Picou.
Larcin .....	—	10 juin '82	5 oct. '83		22		Non donnée.
" .....	3 ans	27 mars '84	1 mai '84	Réduit à 2 ans.....	18		Circuit, St. Jean, N.B.
Vol d'argent.....	4 "	6 oct. '82	30 juin '84		25		Assises, Truro, N.E.
Faux .....	7 "	22 août '79	13 mars '84		26		Suprême, I.P.E.
" .....	7 "	22 août '79	13 mars '84		37		" "

(Nouv.-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick et  
Ile du Prince-Edouard.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Voies de fait.....	13 m's	6 juill. '83	6 nov. '83		35		Comté, Sydney.
Entrée illégale dans une maison .....	1 an.	3 oct. '83	3 mars '84		21		M. Rigby, J.P.
Couper le fil télég. de la cloche d'alarme.....	9 m's	17 déc. '83	22 mai '84		25		Assises, St. Jean, N.B.
Cont. à l'Acte Scott.....	1 m's	—	15 avril '84		18		Mag. stip., Charlottet'n.
" .....	—	—	—		60		Juge de paix, Kings.
" .....	§ .....	2 sept. '84	12 sept. '84		30		Non donnée.

(Province de Manitoba.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.

Vol de chevaux .....	2 ans	9 oct. '82	13 mars '84		21		Col. Richardson, Qu'Ap- [pelle.
" .....	5 "	"	"		21		" "
" .....	5 "	"	"		19		" "
" .....	5 "	"	"		24		" "
" .....	5 "	"	"		36		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		31		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		21		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		21		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		36		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		26		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		18		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		21		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		28		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		—		" "
" .....	2 "	"	"		21		" "
Emiss. de faux billet.....	3 "	14 mars '81	8 oct. '83		24		" "

\* 3 mois et \$25 ou 3 mois de plus.  
† 6 mois et \$100 ou 6 mois de plus.  
§ \$50 ou 1 mois.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1884, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

CRIME.		Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
			Sentence or Comm- ital.	Pardon or Comm- utation.		M	F	
(Province of Manitoba.) COMMON JAILS.								
Larceny .....	6 mos		Jan. 24, '84			16		Not given.
Making a still.....			Feb. 25, '84			32		J's.P. Armitage and Har- rison.
(The Territories.) POLICE BARRACKS—REGINA.								
Killing a steer.....	2 yrs.*	Oct. 22, '83	Apr. 19, '84			19		Lt. Col. Irvine, F. McL'd.
Vagrancy .....	6 mos	July 7, '84	Sep. 18, '84					Stip'y Magist., Regina.
" .....	6 "	" 7, '84	" 18, '84					" "
" .....	6 "	" 7, '84	" 18, '84					" "
POLICE BARRACKS—FORT McLEOD.								
Killing cattle†.....			May 9, '84			28		Not given.
BARRACKS—CALGARRY.								
Liquor in his posses- sion .....		June 30, '84	Aug 20, '84	Alternative punish- ment red. to 2 mos				Col. Herchmer, J.P.
(Province of British Columbia.) BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.								
Rape .....	15 yrs.	Nov. 23, '74	Oct. 18, '83			45		Justice Crease, Victoria.
Sodomy .....	Life....	June 2, '79	July 31, '84	When he shall have served 6 years.....		37		Assizes, Victoria.
Larceny & receiving..	3 yrs.	June 21, '82	Dec. 20, '83	When he shall have served 2 years.....		20		Assizes, N. Westminister.
" .....	5 "	May 2, '83	July 31, '84	Reduced to a term of 3 years.....		36		" "
(New Westminister.) COMMON JAIL.								
House breaking .....	9 mos	July 26, '83	Jan. 22, '84			16		W. Norman Bale, P.M., New Westminister.
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.								
Murder .....	Death	Oct. 20, '83	Nov. 16, '83	Imp't for 14 years in Kingston Penit'y..		18		Assizes, Co. Wentworth.
" .....	"	Oct. 25, '83	Dec. 6, '83	Imp't for life in King- ston Penitentiary.		31		" Co. Essex.
" .....	"	Oct. 25, '83	" 6, '83	" " " "		33		" "

\* With hard labor.  
† Blackfeet Indian.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1884, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

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	
(Province de Manitoba.) PRISONS COMMUNES.								
Larcin.....	6 m's	24 janv. '84	16	Non donnée.				
Conf. d'un alambic....		25 fév. '84	32	Juges de paix Armitage et Harrison.				
(Les Territoires.) CASERNE DE POLICE—REGINA.								
Abattage d'un bœuf..	2 ans*	22 oct. '83	19	19	Lt.-col. Irvine. F. McL'd			
Vagabondage.....	6 m's	7 juill. '84	18	18	Magist stip, Regina			
"	6 "	7 juill. '84	18	18	"			
"	6 "	7 juill. '84	18	18	"			
CASERNE DE POLICE—FORT McLEOD.								
Abattage de bétail†..		9 mai '84	28	28	Non donnée.			
CASERNE—CALGARRY.								
Liquueur en sa posses- sion.....		30 juin '84	30	30	Punition alternative réduite à 2 mois.....			Col. Herchmer, J.P.
(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.) PÉNITENCIER DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.								
Viol.....	15 ans	23 nov. '74	18	18	45	M. Crease, J.P., Victoria.		
Sodomie.....	A vie.	2 juin '79	31	31	A être libéré 6 ans après la sentence...	37	Assises, Victoria.	
Larcin et recel.....	3 ans	21 juin '82	20	20	A être libéré 2 ans après la sentence...	30	Assises, N. Westminster.	
"	5 "	2 mai '83	31	31	Réduit à un terme de 3 ans.....	36	"	"
(New-Westminster.) PRISONS COMMUNES.								
Bris de maison.....	9 m's	26 juill. '83	22	22	16	W. Norman Bale, M.P., New Westminster.		
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1884.								
Murder.....	Mort.	20 oct. '83	16	16	Emp. pour 14 ans, pé- nitencier Kingston...	18	Assises, Co. Wentworth.	
"	"	25 oct. '83	6	6	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier de Kingston...	31	" Co. Essex.	
"	"	25 oct. '83	6	6	" " " " " "	33	" " "	

\* Aux travaux forcés.  
† Sauvage Pieds-Noirs.

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